

Introduction to the Rothes Papers

W G Rowntree Bodie*

In 1966 the Rothes Papers were discovered in the roof space of an old farm building. The building was one of several situated near the stables of Leslie House, once the home of the Earls of Rothes. Leslie House lies within the designated area of the new town of Glenrothes, Fife, and the farm building was the property of Glenrothes Development Corporation at the time the Papers were discovered. They are now on loan to Kirkcaldy District Museum. The Papers I have seen cover dates from 1580 to 1830. Among them are bills, farm tacks, business letters, and accounts relating to coal and salt workings. One 17th-century scroll measures 6 ft in length. Many have to do with the factoring of the estates of Leslie House, its policies and lands.

The Earls of Rothes are descendants of a Hungarian noble, Bartolf, who came to Scotland in 1067, was granted the lands of Leslie in Aberdeenshire, and took the name of Leslie. The title stems from the lands of the Leslies at Rothes in what was the County of Elgin. The interest of the Leslies in Fife came from a Sir Norman Leslie acquiring the lands of Fythkill, which the Barony of Leslie was then called, around 1282. The first Leslie to become Earl of Rothes was George, whose second wife was a daughter of Walter Halyburton of Dirleton. It was about 1457 when he was created Earl.

The third Earl was killed on Flodden Field. A son of the fourth Earl, Norman Leslie, was one of those responsible for the murder of Cardinal Beaton in 1546. Another Norman Leslie conspired with others who slew Archbishop Sharp on Magus Moor in 1679.

The earliest date I have seen, 1580, appears in items listed relating to land tenure. The seventh item reads 'Tacta wilielm murray Terram De pitcauhar apud Tillibardin 20 De mensis Augusti 1580'. (fig 1). In 1580 Mary Queen of Scots was a prisoner in England. She was involved with the fifth Earl who was a supporter of the Protestant party and a signatory of the Book of Discipline in 1561 which deeply offended Queen Mary. After the murder of Rizzio in 1566, to be revenged on the Lords who slew him, she gave appointments to the former Lords who had been in disfavour. Among them was Rothes. He was one of those who exposed the plot. When Darnley was murdered in 1567, Andrew, Earl of Rothes was one of the jury who 'voted and acquitted the said James Earl of Bothwell of art and part of the said slaughter of the King . . .' (Davison 1965, 293).

The sixth Earl became a Covenanter. Along with the Earl of Loudoun he was the chief instrument in getting agreement to the signing of the National Covenant in Greyfriars Church. He died in 1641. The seventh Earl supported Charles II. He and Lord Balcarres each commanded cavalry regiments raised in Fife, and fought at Worcester. Both Rothes and Balcarres were taken prisoner and lodged in the Tower of London. Rothes was later moved to Newcastle where his Countess visited him. His lands were sequestrated in 1658 but later that year he was allowed

* 13 Barnton Park Gardens, Edinburgh

1. Carta petiti ad dnm de dno de p[ro]prietate et hereditate
 p[ro]prietate et d[omi]ni Jo[ann]is Steuar de Londoni[is] d[omi]ni
 d[omi]ni de m[on]ast[er]io p[ro]p[ri]et[ar]i — 1590.

2. Carta d[omi]ni de p[ro]prietate et d[omi]ni Jo[ann]is Steuar de
 Londoni[is] de m[on]ast[er]io p[ro]p[ri]et[ar]i — 1590.

3. Carta ad p[ro]prietate m[on]ast[er]io d[omi]ni Jo[ann]is Steuar
 de p[ro]prietate h[er]editate d[omi]ni p[ro]p[ri]et[ar]i de
 m[on]ast[er]io p[ro]p[ri]et[ar]i — 1590.

4. Instrumenta p[ro]p[ri]etate d[omi]ni de p[ro]prietate et d[omi]ni Jo[ann]is
 Steuar de m[on]ast[er]io p[ro]p[ri]et[ar]i — 1590.

5. Carta d[omi]ni de p[ro]prietate p[ro] p[ro]prietate de Londoni[is]
 apud Calumburg 10 de m[on]ast[er]io p[ro]p[ri]et[ar]i — 1590.

6. Et instrumenta p[ro]p[ri]etate d[omi]ni de p[ro]prietate p[ro] p[ro]prietate
 de Londoni[is] 10 de m[on]ast[er]io p[ro]p[ri]et[ar]i — 1590.

7. Carta p[ro]prietate m[on]ast[er]io d[omi]ni de p[ro]prietate p[ro]prietate
 Londoni[is] 20 de m[on]ast[er]io p[ro]p[ri]et[ar]i — 1580.

8. Instrumentum ad h[er]editate et / of p[ro]prietate et h[er]editate
 et h[er]editate p[ro]prietate p[ro]prietate p[ro]prietate
 h[er]editate p[ro]prietate p[ro]prietate p[ro]prietate

—
 C[on]tra Emdene p[ro]prietate p[ro]prietate et h[er]editate
 p[ro]prietate p[ro]prietate p[ro]prietate p[ro]prietate p[ro]prietate
 p[ro]prietate p[ro]prietate p[ro]prietate p[ro]prietate p[ro]prietate
 p[ro]prietate p[ro]prietate p[ro]prietate p[ro]prietate p[ro]prietate
 p[ro]prietate p[ro]prietate p[ro]prietate p[ro]prietate p[ro]prietate
 p[ro]prietate p[ro]prietate p[ro]prietate p[ro]prietate p[ro]prietate

FIG 1 Document on land tenure dated 1628

to return to Leslie by permission of General Monk. Popular with Charles II, he was appointed General of the Forces in Scotland in 1666, and in 1680 created Duke of Rothes. His wife Anne, daughter of the Earl of Lindsay, had strong sympathy with the Covenanters. He would say 'My hawks will be out tonight, my Lady, so you had better take care of your blackbirds'. (Watt 1913, 195). The Duke died at Holyrood in 1681. He received an elaborate and costly funeral

which was a financial burden on the family for many years. Four engravings showing 'The Funeral of John, Duke of Rothes' are exhibited in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery. The ceremony was continued in Fife as we find from the Kirkcaldy Burgh Records dated 22nd Aug 1681:

Thair being a letter direct fra the Erle of Haddington inveiting them to the buriell of the Diuk of Rothes, his father-in-law, and considering the great and many obligations that lies upon them mair nor uther burghes in this shyre, and that laillie his Grace had purchased fra the King's Majestie ane gift to them of several impositions for building thair harbour; thairfore they appoint all inhabitants quha can get horse to go to the said buriell upon thair own expense, and that thair shall be thirtie murning cloaks provydet upon the toun's expense, and heirby appoynts the Thesaurer to send for the sam to Edinburgh, . . .'

The Dukedom became extinct when Margaret the eldest daughter succeeded to the Earldom. Margaret's sister Christian married the third Marquess of Montrose while she married the fifth Earl of Haddington. Her son John became the ninth Earl of Rothes when she died in 1700, while her second son Thomas became the sixth Earl of Haddington.

The ninth Earl fought on the government side at Sheriffmuir. He married Jean, the daughter of the second Marquess of Tweeddale, in 1697. When he died in 1722 their son John became the tenth Earl, and it was during his lifetime that Leslie House, except for the W front, was destroyed by fire in 1763. Upon his death in 1767 it was a son of his first wife Hannah who succeeded to the title. Jane Elizabeth Leslie the sister of the eleventh Earl became Countess of Rothes in 1773. Her uncle, the Hon Andrew Leslie, whose schooldays at Haddington are mentioned in the Papers, disputed her right of succession.

The Papers were kept by a steward or factor described as servitor to the Earl in one bill of 1705. They provide a wealth of information regarding payments in kind, in pounds Scots, or sterling, over several centuries. Among names which appear in the Papers are those of Lady Elizabeth Kelly, Lady Haddington, Lady Balfour of Burleigh, Lady Montrose, Lady Wemyss, Lord Yester, Lord Lindsay of Byres, Marquess of Tweeddale, Earl of Bute, Lord St Clair, Robert Mylne, George Dundas and John Adam.

WHEN THE COUNTESS WENT TO EDINBURGH

One bundle of papers was tagged 'Depurfed be me when yr Layp went to Ed' the 17 Septr, and the time yr Lad abood yr, and yr Layp Coming hom to Leslie the 4 day off Decr 1696'. It covers the stay of the Countess in Edinburgh where it would seem she was preparing for the marriage of her second son, the sixth Earl of Haddington, to Lady Hopetoun.

She left Leslie House in a coach drawn by two horses, one of which was mounted by a postillion. Accompanying the coach were five hired horses carrying retainers, servants and baggage to the ferry-boat at Kinghorn.

Her steward in his day-to-day record of expenses and wages reveals the activities of her guests and servants. It also contains information about various modes of travel. When the crossing of the Forth from Kinghorn to Leith was made, 9 shillings Scots was given 'to the Skiper in Drinkmunie', and as her entourage passed to 'yr Ladys Lodginge', customs of 10 shillings Scots had to be paid at the Nether Bow Port.

There are frequent references to money being given to the poor. At this time there was an agricultural depression causing famine in Scotland which increased the number of beggars in the capital and countryside. On Sunday, 20 September the Countess was given by her steward

'4 ffive Shiling pefes' to give to the poor. As she passed down the Canongate to the 'Abay' she distributed 12 shillings Scots, and later when she went to the 'Tolbuth Kirk' 14 shillings Scots.

When someone required a sedan chair its two chairmen were paid 14 shillings Scots. Although sedan chairs had been in use in London since 1634 it was not till 1687 that Alexander Hay, a carpenter in Edinburgh, built six chairs and was granted permission by the Town Council to operate them exclusively for 11 years. It would be his chairs which were in use in 1696, although it is likely he would have had more chairs in use by then. He was granted permission to operate on condition that he increased the number of chairs if there was a demand for them.

A grisly item for 4 October, 'to the Jelers men in drinkmunie £3 Scots', may have concerned the welfare of the father-in-law of Lady Montrose, Sir William Bruce, the architect. In 1696 he was 'confined in the strictest possible manner in Edinburgh Castle'. He had in 1693 'been imprisoned for not appearing before the Privy Council and for his meaningful absence from Parliament' (Fenwick 1970, 73). He was loyal to the Stewarts and did not favour the regime of William and Mary. On more than one occasion the 'Minotts of Parliament' were bought for the Countess's sister, 'My Lady Marques off Montrofs' who may have wished to study them or pass them on to Sir William.

During her stay in Edinburgh the Countess visited Ormiston where she was probably the guest of the Cockburns. This family's 16th-17th century mansion of Ormiston Hall is still inhabited. John Cockburn (1685-1758) who became a pioneer of Scottish agriculture was but a lad at the time of this visit. Apart from being near neighbours the families probably shared agricultural interests.

Thomas, the Countess's son, can be said to have introduced arboriculture to Scottish landowners by his example. His bride-to-be, Helen, daughter of John Hope of Hopetoun, is named in a curious item of expenditure 'Candels when my Lady Hopetoun was not in toune'. Why were candles required when she was not in town?

Several items of expenditure suggest preparations for the approaching wedding. A printer was doing work for the Countess. 'Gillt peeper' was bought. Money was given 'to Bay a Jackets and Strings to ye Koke' and 40 shillings Scots to the coachman and footman to buy shoes. A pair of shoes was also bought for 'ye Layd's peage', and Andrew Messon was paid for '14 Informations' at 4 pence per piece. For 6 shillings Scots John Lindsay had a pair of stockings dyed blue for 'ye Layd'. There was much sending and receiving of letters carried by the footmen of the respective senders.

On 21 October Robert Lindsay, the steward or 'Chamberlane' as he was called in a later receipt of 1709, began what seemed to be a mission connected with the wedding. He set out on a hired horse by the road from Edinburgh which crossed the River Almond at old Cramond Bridge, and made his way to Queensferry, where he left his horse. Crossing the River Forth by ferry he hired another horse to take him to 'Henderkithing'. He paid for stabling overnight there and on the next night at Aberdour. For its hire over 20 miles he paid £2 Scots. A boy now accompanied him perhaps for safety or as a guide. By 26 October he arrived at Anstruther where he stayed two nights. The horse required shoeing and an ostler was paid 'ffor a Shue to him' 5 shillings Scots. Mr Lindsay had to hire someone to guide him from 'Drumelrie' to 'Seyrus'. His business in Fife had taken eight days. The erratic timing between stages was probably because he had to cover more ground than the distance from point to point indicated by his overnight stabling. His diversion from the coast route by Drumeldrie (Newburn) to Cyrus (Ceres) had been to the Hopes of Craighall Castle, relatives of Helen Hope.

One of the more costly items during the whole period of the Countess's stay in Edinburgh was when in November Mr Lindsay was ordered 'to Bay Lingngs at the Marieg with 036-00-00'

Scots. Was he arranging lodgings for the wedding guests? There was also payment for beds 'for my Lord Leslie, Lord Justices, Clerk Houiston and Mr Anstruther with your Servants'. It would seem that before and after the wedding some of the family and guests had to be catered for in separate lodgings. The 'Beedell in the Coalleg Kirk' was given 14 shillings Scots. This was probably the beadle of Trinity College Church.

It was 3 December when the Countess left Edinburgh. She had arrived at Leith with her own coach and horses on 17 September, but there is no mention of the coach or horses on the return journey. The boat taking her over to Fife put in at Kinghorn after sundown. One wonders what type of boat was used, for 'a man held a Lantron to sho yr Layd from ye Boot to Kinghoren', and boys were hired to hold her. That boat was probably run ashore and the Countess carried to dry land through the surf. The party stayed at Kinghorn overnight. Next day six hired horses carried everyone home to Leslie. They passed through Kirkcaldy where money was given to the poor. As the Countess passed along the beech and lime avenues to Leslie House, the trees would be those mentioned by Daniel Defoe a few years later which were still flourishing in 1968.

In the bill, shown below, for her Ladyship's lodging in Edinburgh, the cost for lodgings would seem to be 8 Scots shillings nightly.

Accompt	
The Countess of Rothes	
To	
Mr Daniell Robertsons	
My Lady entered to her Ludgings	
on Thursday 17 September 1696	
Ther is of nights in September	14
Ther is of the whole month of octo ^r	31
Ther is the whole month of Novem ^r	30
Suma the whole	75 nights
at 8 S[hillings] nightly	360-00-00
3 Stone-15 pound buttir at 3 ^{lib} 6 ^s	012-11-06
3 Sfone 5 pound more at 3 ^{lib} 6 ^s	010-18-06
1 pound whyt Soap	000-06-00
deiburfed for Coales at my Lay entrie	002-05-00

Suma	386-01-00

THE MYLNE FAMILY: KING'S MASTER MASONS

John Mylne was working at Leslie House under the architect Sir William Bruce. He died in 1677 and was succeeded as the King's Mason by his nephew, Robert Mylne, who later built Holyrood House under Sir William Bruce.

Among the papers is a contract between Robert Mylne, and John, the seventh Earl, agreeing to continue the work which his uncle had undertaken at Leslie House, '. . . For the Building and repairednes of the house of Lesslie Walls and uthers belonging ther to And furenishing all sorts of Materialls therto undertakine be the sd John Mylne In maner mentned In the sd Contract . . .'. The entire work was to cost '. . . Thrie Thousand pound sterleine being Fyftie four thousand marks scots . . .'. As the work progressed £500 stg was to be paid at Martinmas and Whitsun yearly until the final payment on 1 September 1679.

Be it kend to all men to this part tovs. Me Robert Mylne his
 attour after meaffons ffow samarlls as be Contract and chymensons mad and y aff lict
 one noble and potent Earle John Earle of Rothes Lord Leslie and Ballinbreich & Lord high
 chancellours of Scotland On the one part And John Mylne lathie his attour after meaffons
 On the other parte of the Daito Tho
 fobains yeare ffow the Building and reparades of the house of Leslie as aces and other belonging
 ther to And ffurnishing wth sorts of all other aces ther to Undertake to the s^d John Mylne In manner
 mented In the s^d Contract Tho s^d noble Earle John Earle of Rothes Do and obliged him his
 aces wth or after, All and saice the forme of This Thousand pound sterling being fflyd
 four thousand markes scots In manner and at the termes following Viz ffyve hundredth ground
 ffloilins being fflyd thenfand markes scots of In hand ffyve hundredth ground ffloilins at allarmys
 paynt therscore fobains other ffyve hundredth ground ffloilins ther of at wittfunday paynt
 therscore eight yeare other ffyve hundredth ground ffloilins ther of at allarmys paynt thir
 year eight yeare ffyve hundredth ground ffloilins at wittfunday paynt thir fowr yeare
 the forme of other ffyve hundredth ground ffloilins In complete paynt of the s^d beill forme of
 yeare wth a thousand markes scots money of lymd at present for all termes fauldy by and
 obliged him and his heire To cause load and transport ffrom the narroff Quarries as how the
 all sorts of stones both long and short wall flans and other And to lay the ffymyne as now the
 wth as is contemord In To transport and carie all sort of lumber great and small
 shace to desyre In In lyk manner be any other Contract made and past betwix the s^d noble
 Earle John Earle of Rothes and the s^d bryght John Mylne upon the and other parte of the
 Daito the Sabbath day of october paynt therscore fobains yeare for the said Building
 Undertake to the s^d John Mylne at the s^d house of Leslie as aces and other as be contained
 in the s^d Contract Tho s^d noble Earle John Earle of Rothes Do and obliged him and his
 heire Therscore fobains to have contented and paynt to the s^d John Mylne and his heire
 the forme of ffyve hundredth and ffyve ground ffloilins at ff. 100. scots termes mented In

Fig 2 Part of Robert Mylne's contract of 1677 for work on Leslie House

Under the contract the Earl was obliged to load and transport from the newest quarries the finest and best stones. The stone had to be extracted and made ready for transporting ' . . . both long and short wall stones . . .' and taken to a place conveniently near the work. The same applied to the transport of timber ' . . . great and small . . .'. The Earl was also to be responsible for having loads of 'sklet' (slate) and iron and other iron goods taken from the port of Leven twice monthly ' . . . as any sort arivs shall be desired.' (fig 2).

THE LAW: ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT

During October and November 1689 Margaret, Countess of Rothes, was residing in Edinburgh. Among her expenses was this rather grim item 'More given to the Executioner's mother - - - 00-14-00'. At this time the State and Church were at open enmity and faction and strife prevailed everywhere; even families were divided in their views. The Tolbooth was too small for the large influx of political prisoners and many were sent to the Bass, Dunnottar, or transported to the plantations. The public executioner was a well-known figure at the Cross and Grassmarket where beheadings, hangings, and cruelties of many kinds took place. To quote Nicoll's diary of that century 'thair wes daylie hanging, skurging, nailling of luggis, and binding of pepill to the Trone, and booring of tongues!' (Wilson 1891, 123). The Rothes family having been involved in religious and political intrigue through the centuries had experience of gaolers and executioners. Their involvement with the murder of Cardinal Beaton and Archbishop Sharp has been referred to. The first Marquess of Montrose whose grandson married Christian, a daughter of the Duke of Rothes, was hanged and quartered at Edinburgh in 1650. As the battle of Killiecrankie took place in July 1689 it is possible that the payment 'to the Executioner's mother' was to procure a favour or a quick dispatch for some unfortunate friend or relative.

In 1736 there had been ' . . . great abuses made to the gates, etc in the parks in taking off ye Locks . . .' in the policies of Leslie House. Trespassing and poaching was also a problem. The action taken against this is contained in a 'Coppie off the advertisment put in the Kirk door & Crofs of Leslie abin the ffishing wtin my Lords parks etc: . . .'. It reads:

These By Order of the Earle of Rothes Are Forbeding & Expresly Dischargeing All fishing with fly, nett or other ways in or upon any Place of the Watters off Leven or Lothry wtin the Saed Earles Parks Under the pains & penalties Contained in the Acts of his Lop^s Barron Court made there anent. The Confication of ffishing Rods with the Hooks & Lines & to Stand in the Juggs for half ane hour, And in Case any Person or Persons Shall be found going in over the said Earle his Park dykes or Ditches or ground or Dykes either on the South or North Side of Leven, etc: And shall be seen so doing by Any of my Lords Servants, tho' they make their escape from them at the time, yett if the Servant know them & shall upon his word of Honesty Declare that they saw them soe doing it is hereby Declared Suficient to bring them under the Penalties of the Acts made by the Said Earle there anent. And the Informer is to have the one half of the fine to him Self & the other half is to be applyd to the use of the Poor in the Parish, Therefore these are Dischargeing in all time comeing. All in and about the Town of Leslie are . . . & off the gates, And all under ane pretence off coming to gather Sticks & from gathering Sindors or Sticks of ane kind wtin his Lop^s Parks wt out leave given for that and under the penaltys as above And their Standing in the Stocks for an hour & a paper on their head declareing their Crime. And the same punishment is to be inflicted on such as Shall be found Cutting off my Lords grafs in any place wtin the said Earles parks without leave given by the said Earle or any having his order for that effect. And lastly if any Sheep, horse or nolt Shall be found wtin

the said Parks, each horse so found Shall pay a merk Scots each nolt half a merk & each Sheep fourty pennies each time they are found to be given intirly to the Informer or apprehender of these their severall kinds; and they are ordered to be pounded until payment be made. And if any of the said Earles Servants Shall neglect to Obey these his Lop's orders and to give assistance if required then they shall encurr the penalties of the said Act & be punished of thir wages as the Said Earle Shall think fitt.

These orders were made by Acts of a court held by the Earl like the court of a lord of a manor in England. The power given to the servants to apprehend an offender was a dangerous one, as they did not have to produce the offender and only had to testify against him to obtain one half of the fine imposed. The system was open to great abuse, and a servant with a grudge against someone might well testify against him. The merk Scots was worth approximately 13s 4d Scottish money, or about 1s 1d English. Forty pennies were one quarter of a merk or about 3¼d English money. The jous and stocks were probably located by Leslie Green near the Market Cross and Kirk.

The following petition by William Hastie made at Falkland Tolbooth in 1739 shows the Earl's power to make demands on those thirled to his service:

To the Right honorable John Earle of Rothes the humble petition of your Lordships prisoner William Hastie showeth that whereas your Lordships factor in ffalkland tollbooth proposed hard terms to me which was that I should bind me and mine to your Lordships whereas mine is not capable to serve your Lordship and if the preposalls that was made to James Cairns had been made to me I would have gone in with them & I ame content to sign on the same Conditions my neighbour was Liberate on hopeing your Lordship will Demand no harder task & your Lordships humble petitioner

Shall every pray

Falk' 29 December
1739

his
William Hastie
mark

Although it has no date it is likely that the paper quoted below concerns the same William Hastie. It lists the 'hard terms' mentioned in the petition:

William Hastie

Are you content to sign on stamped paper that your satisfied to serve the E. of Rothes and his family as their bound Coalier and that not only yourself but yours.

Are you content to work his Crop Coal on the lands of Coalden just now going at 1/3 hacking money of each load Great and 1/3 each load small and to work all the seams of his Coalls at the said rate or as his Lordship shall think fitt and to do every other thing with respect to the working of the Coall and offsett any Down of Sinks or to do every other thing in his Coall work that is on use for Sink as you are to Due in and Concerning such Coallworks in all capacities.

Are you content to take what meall you shall want for your family from his Lordship and pay him twenty shillings above the price for each boll of his own meall or Use Country meall of a merk of each boll above what he shall pay for North Country meall if he shall be obliged to buy to serve you and the rest of his Coalliers.

Are you content to allow a load of Coalls each week free to his Lordships use and he is to give you a free house over a year and to maintain and keep the same to you.

Such conditions of slavery continued at least to the end of the century and are mentioned by Lord Cockburn in *Memorials of His Time* (Gray 1946-62).

There is a warrant by George II at the request of his sheriffs for the arrest and apprehension of a Stephen Row. It is dated 27 August 1741, has the seal of George II embossed on it, and carries the King's signet. The following are extracts:

. . . Stephen Row wright Indweller in Edinburgh was upon the Twenty first day of august Instant orderly denounced Rebell and putt to the horn by virtue of letters of horning raised used and execute at the P Complrs instance against him . . . to grafs search feek take and . . . Given under our Signet Att Edinburgh The Twenty Seventh day of August In the fifteenth year of our Reign 1741.

Ex Deliberatione Daminorum Concilij.

In Scots Law letters of horning were used as a method for the recovery of debt. Here we have the warrant in the form of a letter from the King ordering the debtor's arrest after he had been 'putt to the horn', which meant he had been proclaimed rebel by the sounding of three blasts on a horn at the Mercat Cross of Edinburgh. The Stephen Row mentioned was an engineer connected with the coal mines owned by the Earl of Rothes. From letters he wrote it would seem that he was always borrowing money, and the following letter to Mrs Hay, probably wife of William Hay, the Earl's factor, is fairly typical:

To Mrs Hay at
Ballingal
Mrs Hay

I earnestly beg You'l be so kind as Let me have the lend of two or three Shillings, and I shall Thankfully repay it you on Saterdag first, for I am Obliged to Set My Colliers to Work tomorrow, and I Declare to You, I have not one Farthing to Give My Wife befor I goe, and as little of Any kind of Meat is with in ye door. So if You'd be so pleafed to Send any thing by the bearer, it Would be the Neadfulist peace of Service Ever was Don me, and you may afsure Your self Shall be thankfully paid.

I am
Your mos Humble Sev^t
Stephen Row

Leslie July ye 12th
1742

Many of the papers deal with coalmining on the estates of the Earl of Rothes. In 1752 during the time of the tenth Earl some miners mutinied at Cluny, one of the three collieries belonging to the Rothes family, the other two being at Cadham and Strathore. Soldiers were brought along to restore order. The ringleaders of the mutiny were apprehended and put in prison, three at Kirkcaldy and three at Cupar. The prisoners were released after they had signed a document binding them to agree to the terms laid down by the Earl.

Account of Expenses Imprisoning Clunie Coliers.

Drink money to a party of soldiers who apprehended them	£-	1	-
To the officer's Servt	-	1	-
Stabling Mr Rollands Horse	-	-	3
To each of three Soldiers that Carried 3 Coaliers to Cupar prison 2/-	-	6	-
To a Corporal	-	3	-
To each of 5 Soldiers that Carried 3 Coaliers to Kirkcaldy 1/6		7	6
To a Corporal	-	2	-

To each of 2 Sherriffmairs as fees and to bear their charges from Clunie	
the one to Cupar the other to Kirkcaldie 2/6	- 5 -
Paid the Gaoler at Cupar for maintenance of Coaliers	
Sent to Cupar	- 11 1
Consigned at Kirkcaldie for the prisoners mantainance	- 10 6
	£2 7 4
Acct. of Expenses at	
Imprisoning Clunie Coaliers.	
16 June 1752	

In a memorandum, dated that same month and year, the method of dealing with pickets in those days is covered by the following: 'That the Coulliers or their Wives who shall be Mutinous or Abusive to their Neighbours in interrupting them at their work shall be imprisoned untill they acknowledge their fault'. The terms dictated by the Earl to William Hastie in 1739 give some indication of what was expected in 1752.

The problems of law also affect the nobility. In 1759 we find the tenth Earl, John, appellant, and John Philip, Esq, Auditor of the Revenue in Scotland, respondent, in a case 'To be heard at the Bar of the House of Lords on Monday the 2nd Day of April, 1759'. This case was printed on a large double sheet of four pages. It would require legal knowledge to give a satisfactory interpretation, but there is one interesting statement at the commencement of the case worth quoting, for it reflects a problem of the Courts in 1759: '. . . The regular and legal Court of Justice having been greatly interrupted and altered by the Troubles of King Charles the First's time, . . .'. The case appears to concern creditors of the Earl's father who died in 1722. These creditors had for 30 years totally relinquished their debts, and now after 40 years were attempting to strip the family estate, and also 'to make him universally liable for the Debts of an Ancestor whom he never meant to represent'. The case continues to reveal circumstances arising, and actions taken, which are to the credit of the Earl. How did such powerful families have financial problems, apart from having their estates confiscated for political reasons? An unusual cause of financial embarrassment to the heirs of the Duke of Rothes was said to be that of his elaborate funeral in 1681.

LETTERS

Among the old documents are a speech and letters of early to mid 18th-century date. They are varied in character. A selection is presented chronologically.

The following speech is one delivered by the 9th Earl at the closing of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1718:

Rt Reverend and Right Hon

Its With great Satisfaction I See this assembly Come to So Happy a Conclusion to the Disappointment of these Who Wished or Endeavoured to Excite animosities amongst us.

You Have giv'n Renewed Proofs of your Loyaltie and good affection to his Matie, Particularly by Showing your Just Displeasure against one Even of your own Number who by his Disafection to the present Happy Establishment of the State Had Shown that he was not fitt to be trusted in the Church. Your Conduct in wch I shall not fail to Represent to his Matie.

Its our great Happiness that you have Nothing to Disturb you from abroad, Lett me therefore Earnestly Entreat you to Maintain Peace and Unity among your Selves, that
2D

While as Ministers of the Gospel of Peace You Preach Mutual Love and Charity to your People You may Enforce Your Doctrine by your good Example.

As this is your unquestionable Dutie I am Sure there is nothing Can Recommend You More to his Maties favour who takes great Pleasure in the Happiness and Tranquility of his Subjects.

My Sincere Concern for your good and Welfare has made me Enlarge on a Subject which I am persuaded will always be agreeable to Every Minister of this Church Who Regards His Dutie and true Interest.

I have the Pleasure to think that my Endeavours to Serve you have not been unacceptable, for wch I Return my most humble thanks, and Shall Continue to Expresse my Gratitude by a Constant Readiness to Promote your Interest in Which I am Convinced I Shall have the approbation of My Royal Master whom I have the honour to Represent.

I Doe in his Majesties name and by his authority Dissolve this present assembly and You are hereby Dissolved, and in his Majesties Name I Doe appoint the meeting of the next assembly to be at this Same place May 14 in the year 1719.

A letter which would seem to have been abandoned was written in London, probably by the tenth Earl whose father died in 1722, and is dated 20 April 1723.

My Lord,

As I am informed that the Election of a Peer to Succed the Earl of Bute is to be in a little time, I being Incouraged by some of my Friends to Offer my Service for Supplying that

The third Earl of Bute was but 10 years of age when he succeeded to the Earldom in 1723. After the resignation of Pitt in 1761 he became Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury under George III.

A different type of letter was written on the 27th November 1728, from London, by the tenth Earl. It was addressed to his factor at Leslie, William Hay, and carries the instructions of the gentleman farmer regarding his estate:

William,

Yours of the 18th this month came to hand today I did expect my last which I writt Since I came Back here would have come to hand before but as I doubt not it now is I need not repeat any thing I Said in that which was Chiefly in answer to these I had formerly from you and desiring you to Dispose of the bistuall the prices of which I am glad to find are Still rising I hope you have gott a good merchant, and a good price, which as times goe is a very necessary thing and I wish all may prove Sufficient to Stop Gaps at this Term, Mr Garden went from this yesterday and probably will not be at Edin till ten days hence to him I leave a good many things that I would otherways mention as to disposing of meal and oats in the way they have formerly gone if it can possible be avoided it were well to doe so, because all the funds will be little enough to keep maters easie this I must leave to your discretion as you find circumstances of things occure, I wish my horse that is matcht had been turned to Grafs after his foal was grown up but I cannot derect in this only, advise Should be taken about him I shall take care and Send down the 10 bolls of Rye Grafs Seed as you desire you need not be afraid either of Gorthies bill or Johnfones or Bairds for these below I cannot at this distance yeald you any help a little time & patience may doe much I writt pretty fully to my Brother James the other day So Shall not add much more till next post for to Say the truth I have not had time to look over your letters Since I came to town I have some other Tow in my Ruck at present so any neglect in my

Correspondence must be forgiven I trust to your Care and diligence which were never more necessary then now and don't despair of help in a little time I am your . . . friend

Roths

Brother James mentioned in the letter, later known as James Leslie of MilnDean, became an Advocate in 1726 and later a Sheriff Depute for Fife. He died in 1761. Like his brother the Earl, he was also having financial problems in 1728, and writes to Mr Hay:

To Mr William Hay
Canongate

William

The letter from my Brother came to me late last night I am so dunned by my landlord that I would not incline to go out unless he was paid. I must go to my Lady She has sent for me Therefore I beg I may see you as possible from

yours Ja Leslie

E^{dr} 2^d Dec^r
1728

There is a letter written to the tenth Earl by Dundas of Dundas dated May 1736. It concerns coal works. One section mentions ' . . . The other thing Mr Adam wants is to have the Water Engine placed as far a dipping on the Coal as it will be sure to draw the full growth of Water at the deepness of the Sink, which would bring it to stand on the east side of the Highway betwixt the two Bridges on Ore and Lochty, upon the Earl of Leven's Ground, the coal dipping towards the East; . . .'. The letter continues to suggest negotiations with the Earl of Leven and Lord Sinclair for excambion of certain land and other business. Having concluded the business part of his letter George Dundas continues with current news as one on a friendly footing with his correspondent,

. . . I am overjoyed to find Your Lop so well pleased with the prince's – Marriage, I long to see the beginning of the Happiness you mention, and hope in good time it will appear; I am glad Mr Cokburne is to be so soon in Scotland: If I happen to have anything to do at London, I will take the Liberty to give Your Lop the trouble of it; in the Mean time I am with the Greatest Sincerity

Dundas May 1736

My Lord

Your Lop's most obedient and
most obliged humble Servant

Geo Dundas

My Spouse offers her Compliments
to your Lop. and Tom; make mine
acceptable to him, I have taken the
freedom of using his Cover.

I am afraid I have tyred You.

The Mr Adam mentioned is the architect William Adam of Kirkcaldy. The Water Engine would be operating a pump to clear water from the Sinks, and in all probability is one or other of the types described and illustrated later. The letter was written during the reign of George II and the Prince referred to is surely Frederick, Prince of Wales. Whether 'the beginning of the Happiness' expressed a hope that the marriage might put the Prince on a more friendly footing

with his father, with whom he had been out of favour for many years, or whether it referred to the possible birth of a son to the Prince, can only be speculation. In the following year, 1737, the Prince was banished from court, and his mother Queen Caroline refused to see him on her death-bed that year. From another part of his letter it would seem Dundas passed through what is now the Coaltown of Balgonie on a hunting expedition for he says, ' . . . in going through a place called Coaltown - belonging to Leven to the Hunting, I noticed a Drift of Old Sinks running from that Village Southwards towards the east end of the height of Ground in Strathore, . . . '.

Relatives wrote letters in French to the tenth Earl. They were military gentlemen. These letters bring to mind the days when the now ruined Balquhain Castle, in the Garioch of Aberdeenshire, was the stronghold of the Leslies. They were related to Count Patrick Leslie the fifteenth Baron of Balquhain of the House of Fetternear near Kemnay in Aberdeenshire. The letters were written when the family was involved in litigation which decided in favour of 'Count Anthony Leslie, 19th Baron of Balquhain, who lived partly at Fetternear but mostly on the family estates in Germany. His claim was challenged by Peter Leslie Grant on the grounds that Count Anthony was a Papist and an alien' (Slade 1971). In 1762 Peter Leslie Grant's claim was upheld and he became the twentieth Baron.

As the Balquhain Charters, referred to by H Gordon Slade in his article on The House of Fetternear, cannot be traced, the letters may be of interest.

The first letter is signed as from Baron Leslie at Strasbourg on 28 May 1740. It would seem the Earl of Rothes had written to him on 30 April 1740 on the subject of the succession to the Barony of Balquhain. This particular letter contained a formula for renouncing Roman Catholicism.

Monsieur

A mon retour de Paris, ou j'avois pafsé l'hiver j'ai trouvé icy la lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 30 du Mois pafsé au Sujet de la Succesfion à la Baronie de Balquhane en Ecosse; Je vous dirai, que je Suis très peu versé dans les lois et Coutumes de ce Pays, y ayant apresent trente ans, que je n'y ay mit le pied, et que je Suis au Service du Roy de France, mais Comme j'ay quelques Parents, et amis au Pays, Je leur ay écrit pour Scavoir ce, qui en estoit de cette Succesfion, j'auray l'honneur de vous mander naturellement, et verite ce, qu' ils m' en ont marqué, après avoir Consulté les plus habiles Avocats, et Jurisconsultes du Pays, qui ayant examiné Soigneufement la Substitution faite par feu notre Grand Pere le Comte Patrice de Leslie, ont tous dit, qu' elle ne pouvait pas regarder la branche d' Allemagne, parceque dans le tems de la mort du feu Ernest de Leslie, vous n' etiez plus Second fils, mais fils unique du feu Comte Jacque de leslie mon oncle: Sur cela Mr Grant de Ballendaloch qui est le troisieme nommé dans la Substitution, etant fils de la Seconde fille de feu notre Grand Pere, qui à tout jour professe la Religion Catholique, juisqu' à l'age de 50 Ans, qu il a actuellement, ayant, meme fait elever les enfans dans la meme Religion s'est fait Protestant pour pouvoir Succeder à ce bienne Comme heritier protestant, mais mes amis et ceux de notre nome au pays, ne voulant pas, que ce bien en Sorte apres y avoir été tant de Suiles, ont voulu, que je me porte pour Heritier, ce que n'ay pu refuser de faire Sans prejudice de vos droits, Si Mr les Avocats et Jurisconsultes ne les ont pas bien compris. ainsi vous n' avez rein à faire que ce que vous avez deja fait en voyant votre procuration à Mr Grahame d'Airth pour poursuivre et soutenir vos droits: et quant a moy je vous proteste, que je verray avec la meme Indifference la decision en votre faveour eu en la mienne ou en la mienne pourvu que cela ne Sorte pas du nom, je Seray Content.

j'ay apresent cinquante trois ans, et ne Sois pas marié, ainsi je n'ay ni femme, ni enfantis à pourvoir, et j'ai grace à Dieu de quoy vivre tout doucement, au rest, je dois vou dire, que ce bien n'est pas Si Considerable que vous pourrez peutetre vous imaginer, car une bonne partie des biens, et meme le meilleures terres n' ayant pas été compris dans la Substitution faite par feu notre grande Pere, etoient à la disposition du feu Ernest de Leslie ausi bien, que les meubles Vaifselles et Bijoux le quel a laifsé tout cela à Son derniere frere fil du Chevaler Gordon de Parik, qui avait epousé Sa Mere apres Sa mort de feu notre oncle, le Compte George de Leslie, de Sorte que ce qui reste, ne vous repportera pas deux mille goulden d'Allemagne de net, les droits du Roy, et autres charges payes, votre Excellence n' a qu' a juges elle meme, Si cela merite, qu' elle envoie un de Mr les fils pour S'establir et resider en Ecofse, qui est pourtant une des Causes, Sans laquelle ce bien tombe au Prochain heritier de Substitution, Je y a encore une autre difficulte, qui est, qui n'etant pas ní dans le Pays, ni naturalisé du vivant de voyre devancier, par un acte du Parlement de la grande Bretagne, vous ne pouvez pas Succeder à un bien en fonds, mais Comme je veux vous mander toutie, que j'en Scai pour A Contre, il y en a, qui m' ont marqué que cet act ne regardait pas l'Ecofse, la Religion est ausi un obstacle, mais on m' a ausi mande, qu on pouvoit trouver des moyens pour eluder cela, ent tout cas, Si vous n' etes pas Heritier Mr Grant ne Sera pas plus avancé pour avoir changé la lunne, car Si la chose me regarde, je Soutiendrai mon droit à la point de l' ece au reste je ne crois pas, que vous voulusiez accepter ce bienn en prenant ce, qu il appellent la formule, dont je vous envoy ey joint la traduction, n'etant pas afsure que vous ententiez l'anglois. Voila Monsieur tout ce que je puis avoir l'honneur de mander à votre Excellence touchant cette affaire, Si vous Supplie de m' honorer de vos ordre, que je me feray un plaisir d'executer de mon mieux et de me permettre d'entrettenir une Correspondence, que j'ai toujours Souhaité, et à la quelle je n'ay pas parvenir plutot Je vous rend mille graces des offres obligants, que vous me faites, dont je prendrai la liberté de profiter Si vous daignez me Continuer l'honneur des votre amitie et bienveillance, que j'ote dire, que je merite par la Sincere, et Respectuese attachement avec le quel j'auray toutte la vie l'honneur d'etre

Monsieur

de votre Excellence

a Strasburg le 28. May 1740

le tres humble et tres obeisant

Cousin et Serviteur

le Baron de Leslie

Permettez moi de vous Supplier de faire aggrer à Mr la Princesse les afsurances de mon tres profond respect, quoique je n'ay pas l'honneur de lui etre connu

Copie de la formule

Je . . . declare Sincerement devant Dieu Scrutateur des coeurs, que je renonse, rejette, et abhorre les articles et Dogmes Suivants de l'Eglise Romaine et Papale a Savoir la Supremaire du Pape Eveque de Rome, Sur tout les Pasteurs de l' Eglise Catholique, Sa puisance et autorité Sur les Princes, Roys, et Etats, Sa pretendue infallibilité Sans ou avec un Conseil general, Son pouvoir de dispenser et pardonner, la doctrine de la transsubstantiation et de la presence corporelle, la Communion Sans la coupe dans le Sacrement de la Cene l'adoration, et le Sacrifice profefse et pratique par l' Eglifse Papalle, dans la Mefse, la Doctrine de Surrogation, Indulgences, et purgatoin l'invocation des anges, et des Saints, le culte des Images, Croix et Reliques et les Services dans une langue inconnue, je crois que tous ces articles et dogmes Sont Contraires et Contradictiones à la parole de Dieu

ecrites et j'y renonce du fond de mon coeur en la presence de Dieu, Sans aucun equivocation in restriction mentale, mais Selon le sens naturel des paroles, qu m'ont ete proposé, ainse Dieu Soit à mon aide.

Another letter from Mainz dated 8 June 1740 is from the same person. He now subscribes himself 'The very humble & very obedient Servant and Cousin James Leslie'. He writes 'as I left the next day for Scotland I was not able to reply on the field'. Again he writes from Strasbourg on 25 July 1740, '. . . I beg you to be assured that I would be very annoyed to have an inch of ground which did not belong to me legitimately and as for the Barony of Balquhane it is to me a matter of indifference indeed whether it be adjudged to your Excellency or to me and that is what I have noted to my parents and friends in the Country (Holland) and if I allow myself to be considered as heir it would only be to prevent it falling into the hands of a man who is not a Leslie and who in order to be able to dispoil the legitimate heir has changed religion, . . .'. The law at that time gave the right of heir to Protestants rather than Catholics. The writer may have been involved in the war with Spain and the start of the Wars of the Austrian Succession.

Finally there is a letter from Gratz in Styria. Dated 29 June 1741 it comes from a different person calling himself Charles, Captain, Count of Leslie, Baron of Balquhain. On it are a few notes in English, probably by the Earl, as a guide to the scribe who was to prepare the reply in French. At the base of the first page of the letter is written, 'Londres, a My lord de Rothez'.

Monsieur

Quoyque je n'aye pas l'honneur de vous Connoitre personnellement, j'ay celuy, Monsieur, de vous être attaché par les tiens de parentée, et par l'inclination tres Sincereque je nourris de meriter vôtre estime et vos bontés vous priant tres humblement de vouloir bien me les accorder dans la Circonstance presente, afinque je puïse obtenir une decision favorable parraport à un procez que je viens par apel faire avoquer à vôtre Parlement autant renommé que recommandable par la justice impartiale que l'on y exerce, touchant La reformation d'une Sentence qui a été renduë en Ecofse en faveur de mon adversaire contre toute attente; Ceque vous aurez, Monsieur la Conte d' observer par l'information Sommaire du fait que je prens la liberté de vous adresser; Si vous daignez vous donner la peine de l'examiner, prendre quelque part à mes interets, et recommander la justice de ma Cause, j'ay lieu d'en esperer un heureux Succes Sachant que vous êtes, monsieur, un des principaux membres de Votre Parlement, que L'equité et la droiture Sont La base et le fondment de toutes vos operations, et que l'on a tous les egards possibles pour vôtre Sentiment Sur les causes que vous voulez bien proteger, C'est pourquoy je vous Suplie Monsieur, de ne pas me refuser vôtre assistance et votre protection afinque je puisse obtenir une juste Satisfaction que je ne demande que conformement a L'equité. Je feray Monsieur tres reconnoissant de vos bontez, tres emprefsé de vous en donner des marques dans Souhaite de tout mon Cœur de me voir honoré de vos Commandemens que j'executeray avec autant de plaisir que j'ay L'honneur d'etre avec un attachment tres parfait et respectueux

Monfieur

A Gratz en Stirie ce 29. Juin 1741

Votre tres humble et tres
obeissant Serviteur et Parent
Charles Capetan Comte de Leslie
Baron de Balquhain.

Draft reply to letter:

J'ai reçu en fon tems l'obligeante Lettre que Vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 29 Juin 1741. J'étois trop touché des Marques de Confiance que Vous m'y donniez Monsieur, et trop emprefse a me lier d'Amitié avec un Parent d'un Rang et d'un Merite si distingué, pour que j'eusse tardé si longtems à Vous le temoigner si je navois eu lieu d'esperer que je pourrois joindre a ce plaisir celui de Vous feliciter du gain de la Cause que Vous faisiez porter devant la Chambre des Seigneurs. La Sentence que cet Illustre Tribunal vient de rendre en Votre faveur, si conforme à vôtre Attente et à l'Equité qui regle Leur Jugemens, Vous confirmera, Monsieur, dans la juste Opinion que Vous en aviez coçnue, et me fournit une Occasion bien agreable de Vous afsurer que quoique la Droiture de Vos Juges rendit mes Soins à cet égard asez Superflus, je me suis pourtant fait un Devoir de manifester mon Zéle pour vos Interêts, et que la Satisfaction que j'ai, d'un Si heureux Succes, ne la cede point à celle que Vous en ressentrez Vous même, Vous ne sauriez Monsieur, en être trop persuadé. L'Esperance que j'ai de voir bientôt Monsr. votre Fils en Ecofse, me fait gouter d'avance une partie du Plaisir que je me promets de Sa Connoissance personnelle; je la regarderai comme une Acquisition d'autant plus estimable, qu'elle contribuera à entretenir celle que je viens d'avoir l'honneur de contraiter avec Vous Monsr. quoique de Si loin; Je ferai toujours attentif à la cultivr par tous les Moiens qui Seront à ma partée, et Vous ne fauriez me donner des Marques plus sensibles de Vôtre Amitié, qu'en me fournissant de frequentes Occasions de Vous convaincre des Sentimens de Respect et d'Attachement avec les quels j'al l'honneur d'être.

One who claimed descent from the Balquhain branch of the Leslie family was a James Leslie who bought Deanhaugh House, Stockbridge, Edinburgh, in 1777. The inhabitants of Stockbridge called him 'Count' Deanhaugh. He died soon after acquiring the property, and his widow married the artist (Sir) Henry Raeburn about 1780 (Hill 1887, 18).

On a Sunday afternoon in the year 1750 James Leslie, of Milndeane, had some information to pass on to his brother the tenth Earl. He did so by a letter to the Earl's factor, John Angus, who was in Edinburgh at the time, It highlights problems of the day; limitations of travel on account of the tides, the scarcity of plumbers, and the need for a cart from the big house to collect goods. John is asked to tell the Countess why her silver needles are not ready! Here is the letter:

John Angus

Acquaint Lord Rothes that the reason of your being kept here is that the transactions were not Ended till yesterday after tide time, That I am Coming over tomorrow, in order to go with his Lordship to Cupar on Thursday to the Quarter Sefsions. That Scott the plumber is not in town or any other plumber to be got, That Mr Robertson is not come to Town but that Mr Leslie has not bought the Scrutore. That the wine from Mr Clerk & the White Lead is to Come over tomorrow and a cart must be Sent for it. The Ship with the Baggage is arrived, but not liver'd. My Lady Rothes's commifsion for the Silver Needles are not ready. Do you tell the reason.

I refer other things till meeting being in haste.

Ja Leslie.

Edinburgh

Sunday one afternoon

P.S. mind Ld Elcheis discharge & my horfes by John Dalrymple.

James Leslie, being an Advocate, would have a professional interest in accompanying the Earl to the Quarter Sessions at Cupar. Lord Elchies lived at Carberry Tower, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Musselburgh, from 1747-52.

A letter written in 1750 is about a horse for sale in Edinburgh:

There is a Gray Gelding belonging to one Mr Robert Brunton & Stands at George Bruntons Stables in the head of the Cowgate, Mr Brunton asks 25 Guineas for him, Mr Leslie and Mr Lindsay an officer in Lord Rothes's Regt have Seen him Several Folks have offered for the horse, & its believed the horse May be Sold cheaper, Mr Lindsay likes the horse, But Mr Brunton will not Send him over the water. So My Lord if he wants the horse may Send over Wm Dobie. The horse is 6 years Old & fullsize & thought Sound.

William Dobie mentioned in the letter was probably a stable hand at Leslie House. If the horse was to go by the short crossing of the Forth at Queensferry, toll would have to be paid at Cramond Bridge under the new Turnpike Act. An earlier bill dated 10th August 1728 records 'To my horfe at Cramand Bridge - - - - £0 - 6 - 0'. This in pounds Scots was equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.

THE FIFTEEN AND FORTY-FIVE AFFAIRS

The Earls of Rothes no longer supported the Stewarts after Queen Anne's death. Hanoverian supporters, among them the ninth Earl of Rothes, Governor of Stirling Castle and Vice Admiral of Scotland, were preparing to meet the Earl of Mar's threat. Accounts of William Russel in 'Greenhead of Leslie' suggest there was mustering taking place in the summer of 1715:

item when the paroch was called out to green eight pints of eall to ye men - - - - 00 : 16 : 00.

Later that year on 12 September, eight days after the Earl of Mar raised the standard for The Old Pretender at Braemar:

Item another day when the paroch of Leslie was out in green and Kinglassie paroch fiftie pints of eall - - - - 05 : 00 : 00.

The Battle of Sheriffmuir was fought on 13 November 1715. At this battle the Earl was in command of the Horse Volunteers and is said to have fought with great gallantry. His third son Thomas may have fought along with his father for among the accounts is one for June 16 1715 - 'for a Sword blade and Scabert and Slip Scabert to Mr Th° - - - - 4 - 4 - 0'. A small account for a saddle horse reveals that the Earl's family moved to Edinburgh as the storm of the '15 was gathering momentum:

An horfe to Kinghorn 15 Sept 1715 from Castle hill, when the family went to Ed.
Ja Angus

The following memorandum shows the care being taken to limit the activities of those operating in the Jacobite cause who might use the Tay and Forth Estuaries:

Its thought absolutely necefsar for the King's Service and the peace of the Country That all the boates upon Tay betwixt perth and the Broad watter be Carried up to Perth and all the boates below that to be Carried to some Pasternerings [*sic*] Inclosure and for that end that William Young of Kirkbervie and Robert Hay of naughton and Collin Campbell of Sanddiegreen be Impowered to Stop all Pafsengers that want pafses or Cannot

give a Satisfieing account of themselves and that they search for Letters upon any body they Suspect and that they seafe all horfes and arms of Such Perfsons as Cannot give ans & may be thought Disturbing the peafe any manner of Way.

As also that there be a guard placed at the Queens ferrie from Innerkeithen and Dunfermline and y^t all boats from Aberdourr Inclufure be brought to the ferrie and Drawen up till a full fea except two for the pafsage and that all Pafangers be stoped till they give account Off them selves as above

In Like manner at Burntisland Kinghorn Kirkaldie & other Coaft Touns My Ld Rothes is to fend to each of the Districts All rolls of the melitia as it was formerly raifed . . . in the fhire and the Deputie Leiu^{ts} are to proportion the men according to the said Rolls.

The authority of the Earl as Vice Admiral is shown by his instructions to the chief citizens of Aberdeen:

Acceptation

The Provost and Magistrates of Aberdeen

1715

Wee John Earle of Rothes Lord Lesly & Vice Admiral of that part of Great Brittain formerly called Scotland and Isles thereof (those of Orkney and Shetland being excepted) By Commission from the Right Honourable Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of Great Brittain Dated the . . . day of . . . Being assured of the Ability fidelity and Loyalty of Robert Stewart Present Provost of the burgh of Aberdeen Gorge Fordyce John Danes James Morrison James Robertson Present Baillies there . . . Dean of Guild and . . . Present Treasurer of the said burgh for themselves and in the name of the Remanent Councill and community thereof an to their Puuefsors [*sic*] in the Law offices for themselves and in name foirsaid and of their Skill in marittim affairs and fitness for Dischargeing the office of our deputies and ffactors within the haill bounds underwritten Doe by these presents nominate and appoint the said magistrates of the Said burgh and their Successors in the said offices for themselves and in name of the remanent Councill and the community of the Said burgh to be Our Deputies and ffactors During our pleasure allenerly within the following bounds viz from the Water of Cowie to the water of Eythen with power to them alone to Sett aff is affirme hold and continue Admiral Courts within any part of the said bounds most commodious for that effect administer and Doe Instlie in all matters and Causes Civill and Criminall that shall be intended and pursewed before them Conform to the Laws of Scotland acts to make and Create officers Procurators Clerks and all other members of Court needfull and to alter and change them as they shall think fit. . . .

The instructions continue for about another 750 words. Some of them have to do with the salvaging of wrecks. The signatures appended to the document are those of Robert Stewart and the Baillies. Despite their signatures the situation in Aberdeen changed. The Government, doubting the city's loyalty, ordered its armour and ammunition to be procured. Perhaps this affected the citizens' sympathies for on 20 September 1715 King James III and VIII was proclaimed, by George, tenth Earl Marshall, at the Market Cross. At Sheriffmuir several well known citizens fought for the Jacobite cause.

Along with a list of the yearly value of crops from Caskyberrian Farm due to the Marquis of Tweeddale, father-in-law to the Earl, is the following which suggests the Hanoverian forces were being reorganised and reaccounted:

Nota When I collected for Drums Collours & Melitia money in the year 1716 I gave allowance to ye Earle of Rothes of £162 : 18 : 0.

Between the '15 and '45 there is an account ' . . . of the Garrison of Stirling Castle from Nov 1723 to Nov 1724' from which the following is taken:

November 1723 to the Company	45 -10 - 0
Lieut Governor	11 - 5 - 0
Lieutenant	4 -13 - 0
Ensign	3 -17 - 5
Paid the Earle of Rothes. Jan ^r	50 - 0 - 0
Paid the Mufter Mr V for writing out the Muster Rolls	6 -10 - 0
Paid for Coal and Candles	9 - 1 - 0
Paye Awards to the Company	10 - 0 - 0
Paid the Earle of Rothes. Octr	25 - 0 - 0
	<hr/>
	953 - 1 - 2
Balance due Coll Blackadder	13 - 4 - 8
	<hr/>
	966 - 5 -10

The Papers contain less regarding the '45. There may be some significance in an account for oats to two horses belonging to Captain Thomas Leslie and John Angus. Captain Thomas Leslie was the third son of the ninth Earl. He had been appointed an equerry to Frederick, Prince of Wales, in 1742. As a Captain in the 46th Regiment of Foot he was wounded at the Battle of Prestonpans and taken prisoner. The two horses were given oats at the Leslie House stables from 26 November 1745 to 11 March 1746. After that date there is only feed for three young mares till the account was acknowledged on 10 November 1746. Perhaps the Captain's wound had healed, and due to deterioration of Prince Charles's cause by 11 March he was no longer held prisoner. The two horses may have taken him and John Angus to support the Duke of Cumberland at Culloden, fought on 16 April 1746. A John Angus is mentioned as the factor to the tenth Earl in 1750.

There is evidence of local men being gathered in before Culloden:

Disch Accot The men weighing the Hay that went to perth 1746.

Ane Account to the Earle of Rothes of the men who was weighing the hay to go to the Army at pearth as is here under - viz:—

six days at 5d per day

John Tod, John Keniard, John Killgoure, James Bogie, and Andrew Grige.

Lefslie ffeb^r 13th 1746.

The year after Culloden the gardener at Leslie House was instructed 'That two of his Men lye every night in the house as a Guard and Arms to be furnished them on that Account the other two men to lye in the Stable'. The desperate plight of fugitives from that conflict might account for this precaution.

A document gives information regarding the conditions of troops in Scotland who were keeping order in the difficult times following the '45. It formed part of a bundle dated 1760, and concerns an offer by John Adam, architect in Edinburgh, for quartering two troops of

Dragoons at Blair in the Counties of Fife and Kinross. It was probably addressed to the tenth Earl who was made a Lieut General in 1743 and a Major General in 1751. John Adam, one of the sons of William Adam, succeeded his father as laird of Blairadam House in 1748. William Adam worked as Master Mason to the Board of Ordnance, and with his family contributed much in the construction of defence works.

John Adam's proposals:

I am willing to enter into Contract for a Term of Years to forage two Troops of Dragoons at the following prices upon an Average,

Viz^t

For a Stone of fown Grafs or Upland Hay, consisting of twenty pounds Weight
to the Stone at - :- : 3½
For a Stone of Meadow Hay of the same W^t - :- : 2½
For each Stone of Hay the Troops get, to take along with it, Six pounds
Straw at - :- : ½
For a Boll of Oats being Six Winchester Bufhells at - : 9 :-

I have already Stables and Barracks fitted up for one Troup, in which a Troop of Gen Bland's quarter'd last Winter, and were very much pleased both with their Accomodations and provifions, and I have as many houses already built, as will Contain another Troop.

The Dung that the Horses make, to belong to Me

The Bedding and Utencils in the Barracks to be delivered over by Inventory, clean and entire to the Commanding Officer on the Spot, whose Receipt therefore shall oblige him to redeliver the same, new wafhed and in good Condition, or to pay the Values thereof according to the prices to be insert in said Inventory, which prices shall be no more than the prime Cost.

The Bedding for each two Men to Consist of a Canvafs filled with Straw, two pairs of Sheets, two Blankets and a Rugg or palliafs.

And the Utencils for each Mefs of Eight Men, to be a Grate, Tongs and Fire Shovell, a pott and pan, a Table and two Forms, & a Candlestick, also a Lanthorn to the Stables.

I shall also furnifh Fire and Candles for each Mefs according to the Custom of Barracks.

And as the Benefit of grazing the Horfes through the Summer, is the great Inducement to foraging them thro' the Winter (the profites on the last being extremely small) I am at the same Time willing to enter into Contract for the like Number of Years, to graze three Troops at one shilling and Eight pence per Week for each horse, if they shall Continue upon the Grafs four Moneths or more, but if they shall be taken up from it in less than four Moneths, then to pay at the Rate of Two shillings per Week for each Horse during the first Eight Weeks fourteen pence per Week for each Horse, during the Time they shall Continue at Grafs afterwards, and so in proportion for more or less Time.

SPORT AND ENTERTAINMENT

Among expenses for 29 September 1690 'Item to My Lord Leslie to give to Tilebols ffall-kener in drinkmunie - - - 01 : 01 : 00'. This was a princely sum compared to gratuities given others. Lord Leslie was John, the eldest son of the Countess of Rothes and her husband, the fifth Earl of Haddington.

The Countess was a frequent visitor to Lady Wemyss. When she visited Wemyss Castle on 15 October 1690 'the young Lords' were taken to the 'Sallt panns' and received 14 shillings

Scots to give in 'drinkmunie'. Perhaps this visit was intended to be both educational and entertaining. The younger son Thomas would have been aged about 10 years, and his brother John a few years older.

An account to William Russell in Greenhead of Leslie tells us of a severe winter in 1714. For 10 December is this item 'When at ye Curring at prinless loch six rolls of bread and four pints of eall -- -- 00 : 11 : 00'. The loch mentioned probably gave the name to Prinlaws at the SW end of Leslie where it would lie in the valley of the River Leven. There were marshlands between Leslie and Loch Leven not then drained by 'The Cut' constructed c 1833.

On 20 May 1715 George I's birthday was celebrated according to an account rendered by Wm Russell:

Item upon ye King's birthday to ye peath head fourteen botels of wine	12 : 12 : 00
Item ditto then of eall fiftie eight pints	05 : 16 : 00
Item then to ye servants at ye greenhead nine pints	00 : 18 : 00
Item another solemnity night of eall at ye peath head thirty four pints of eall	03 : 08 : 00
Item more ye said night seven pints of wine	12 : 12 : 00
Item more ye said night three gills of Brandie	00 : 12 : 00

The following year, 1716, the King's birthday was again celebrated and so also was his 'carrination' and the 'princefs' birthday.

Frequently the bill of some inn or hostelry included the cost for a pack of cards. Accounts for the 18 day journey made by the ninth Earl and his Countess in 1717, from Edinburgh to London, provide evidence of this. When overnight stops were made time was passed in a game of cards.

Taking the waters was a seasonal practice enjoyed by the family. In 1694 the Countess went to the wells at Harrogate. There are also bills for the wife of her grandson journeying from Edinburgh to Moffat, which was also a spa, on 23 July 1726. The coach to Moffat was supplied by a hirer in the Canongate and cost £4.

Pheasant shooting was another activity. This game bird was bred on the Rothés estate. A paper dated 1724 gives 'Derectionians for Makeing pennis for Pheafants'. Hounds were also kept. One account for 1746 is for 'one Boll two firlots of Pease for the use of Mr James Leslie his hounds by me'. Another in 1765 includes 'Horse for the hounds'.

From John Lamont's Diary 1649-1671 we know from an entry dated 10 April 1666 that the seventh Earl, who became the Duke of Rothés, indulged in horse racing. 'Being the day of the race at Cupar Fyffe, which day the Er. of Rothés being his Maj., Comiffioner for the tyme, his horfe did carry the pryse, being a great silver cup. . . .' The tenth Earl also had a horse to race in 1724 as an account to Andrew Alleen, smith in Leslie, reveals. It would seem that the smith went to St Andrews 'with peats to ye race horse'. He waited at St Andrews three days, had a horse hire from St Andrews to Leslie and back, then waited five days at St Andrews 'till ye race was run'. Each day the smith was at St Andrews cost 10/- and his saddle horse hire to and from Leslie was £1-8/-.

SURGEONS' AND APOTHECARIES' BILLS

Several such bills were found among the Papers. One for 1694 contains items for Roots of Marsh Mallow, Pearld Barly, Oyle of Scorpions, Syrup of Althea, Oyle of Sweet Almond, Oyle of Camomile, Oyntment of March Mallows and Juniper Berries. Another dated 30 July 1696 was incurred by the Countess when she was at Harrogate. It includes the following:

For a bottle of volatile drops for my Lord Rothes	0 - 2 - 3
For a Tincture against Stone	0 - 1 - 0
For Salts & Syrup of Althea	0 - 0 - 6
For a Paper of Salts	0 - 0 - 4
An Electuary	0 - 2 - 0
Syrup of Violets	0 - 0 - 9
A box of pills for Mrs Nesbitt	0 - 2 - 0

A letter from a gentleman at Deptford contained a receipt for the cure of gout. This letter was being handed around London in 1714.

An account predominantly for medicines from a Mr Miller to the tenth Earl, covering a period from February 1734 to July 1737, totals £167-12-6. Being spread over such a long period it is possible to compare the cost per annum. The total for 1735, £85-8-6, is very high when compared with only £21-13-0 the following year. Perhaps there were epidemics in 1735? Here are items of interest. The original spelling is retained.

	Suuatrine Aloes	1-16-0
	Powder of Jellap and Syrup of pale Roses	1-18-0
	A vomit Inpecacoana	12-0
	A Pectorall Balsamick powder	1- 5-0
	Six Doses purging Salts	3-12-0
	40 Doses prepaired Sulphur	3- 0-0
	A Glass Spirit of Hartshorn	1-13-0
	Arsenick	4-0
	A pot Nerve Ointment	1-13-0
	A pot Althea Ointment	5-0
	Gum Galbanum	3- 0-0
	A pot venue Turpentine	1-13-0
	A Box Aperient Gold pills	4- 0-0
19 10 1734	A Glass Aperient Drops	4-16-0
	A Pot Aperient and Stomack Electuary	5-10-0
	A Glass Sydenhams Liquid Laudanum	16-0
	Powder of Jellap	16-0
	Senna	1-6
	Syrup of pale Roses	7-0
	Flower of Brimstone	4-0
	Sugar Candy	12-0
	Diapenty	1- 0-0
	Powder of Liquorish	16-0
	A Bottle of Florence Oil	19-0
	A Box of Cephalick pills	5- 1-0
	A Cephalick Mixture	2-16-0
	Stomachick and Cephalick Materials	4-19-0
	A Glass Liquid Laudanum	0- 6-0
	Bitter Aromalick Materials	1- 8-0
21 10 1735	A Glass Aperient Drops	19-0
	A Pot Ishue Ointment	8-0
	A Box Basilicon	3-0

A Camphorated Blistering plaister	8-0
Melelot plaister	6-0
Adhesive plaister	12-0
A Neapolitane ointment	16-0
A Glass Oil of Almonds	1-13-0
Two Doses Sperma Cele	5-0
4 Colder Seeds	16-0
Ane Aperient and Cordialls Jullap	3-10-0
A Dose Rhubarb with Chymical oil of Cinnamon	14-0
Ishue ointment	10-0
A pot venice Treacle	12-0
Damocrates Electuary	3-19-0
Garlick	1- 0-0
A Bottle Spirit of wine and Camphire	2-19-0
Teeth powder	9-0
Salt Pecter and Salt Prunella	1-12-0

The Earl and his ménage were dependent on such things to cure their ailments. Many of the purchases consisted of some form of purgative, blood purifier or emetic as suggested by the inclusion of the words, Aloes, Aperient, Aperient Golden Pills, Aperient Drops, Flower of Brimstone, purging Salts, Ipecacoana, Senna and Sulphur. These represent £87, or half the total bill of £167-12-6 over the period from 1734 to 1737.

Presumably Cephalick pills were to relieve headache and Pectorall Balsamick powder to sooth and cure a chesty complaint. Perhaps Diapenty was some form of sweat inducing mixture. One account to a Leslie surgeon is interesting:

1813 Earl of Rothes Leslie House			
To W. Carmichael surgeon Leslie.			
Dec 3 ^d	his servant Mt Carby		
	Pectoral Mixture and powders	5 : 6	
31 st	Liniment	2 : 0	
1814	Jany 22	Castor Oil	2 : 0
		Vomit	: 6
		Pectoral Mixture	3 : 6
	April 9	horse	
		Tincture of Myrr & Aloes	1 : 0
	Aug st 6	Bottle of best Vinegar	1 : 9
1815	Aug st 15	maid Thomson	
		Lanced her finger & Ointments	3 : 6
		Laxative powders	1 : 0
	Sept	maid Gourlay	
		Discupay solution and	
		Laxative powder	2 : 6
			<hr/>
			1 : 3 : 3
		Six visits what	
		you please	
		Nov ^r 17 th Settled. Mrs Carmichel.	

HADDINGTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE 18TH CENTURY

Mr Andrew Leslie, the brother of the tenth Earl, was a boarder at the Grammar School of Haddington in 1726. The account from the schoolmaster, John Leslie, covers a period from 20 October 1726 to 20 August 1728. Board, washing and teaching was £20 sterling per annum. In November 1728 'Horse hire to Yester, and when he went to convey Lord Geo. Hay to Musselburgh when his lop went to Aberdeen November 1726 - - - 0 : 2 : 0'. The boy 'that wiped his Shoes at Lethingtoun and Yester when seeing the Marquise [Marquis of Tweedale] and my Lord Blantyre' was given 0 : 0 : 3. Rudiments to Mr Andrew cost tenpence, and when he 'went to the Lottery March 25th 1727, he was given 0 : 1 : 6'. The Earl had to pay eight shillings for 'Your Share of a pair of Globes and Sett of Mapps bought for the use of Mr Andrew and his Schoolfellows'. Nine shillings covered the 'Dancing Master for six weeks at his School before vacance 1727 and to the Musick for D. tune'. The dancing lessons may have proved beneficial when, in March 1727, 'he went to Mr Patons to the young Ladies of Stevenston', and later when he attended a ball. There are items for horse hire to such places as Saltoun, Newhall, Yester, Bellencrieff, Musselburgh and Edinburgh. Horse hire to Saulton, 'three miles distant', cost sixpence; that to Yester eightpence, and the longer journey to Edinburgh amounted to 0 : 4 : 6 which was 'payd before Mr Andrew in Alex Hepburn's Shop'. A pair of pumps, 'making cuffs' and 'boot Stockings', 'buttons to your cloathes and mending at different times', postage on letters, paper, coals and candles are other items to be paid for. A letter from Edinburgh cost twopence. Pocket money is mentioned several times 'From my wife to his Pocket since vacance 1727 - - - 0 : 2 : 0'. Another item 'Farthings to give to the poor Several times' sixpence.

Haddington Grammar School had a very high reputation. It was here 'The boys gave the first public performance of Allan Ramsay's *The Gentle Shepherd*' (Law 1965, 59). Its rectors were men of high standing. One following the period when Andrew Leslie was a pupil was Mr Rae who had been a master at the High School of Edinburgh.

COAL WORK

There are papers concerned with coalmines on the estates of the Earl. Those mentioned were at Cadham, Cluny and Strathore. An account from John Allesones for carrying coal to the Earl in 1646 contains 'for fetching of four loads of coals from Luigtown heugh to the place for my Lady' and 'for one load from Balgonie heugh'. Most of the papers have to do with the coalmines of the tenth Earl in the 18th century. The pits being near local rivers were affected by seepage which resulted in the miners having to be transported from one colliery to another until the water was dealt with. The methods used for doing this are shown by two diagrams found with the documents, one for pumps operated by water power and another making use of the wind for the same purpose.

There is a report or 'Memoriall' prepared by the 'Laird of Dundafs, William Adam David and Archibald Robertson' dated 13 April 1736. It includes information about levelling carried out for the purpose of siting a water engine in the vicinity of the coalmine at Easter Strathore; how they propose to obtain the water-power for it by means of an aquaduct carried to a dam-head, and recommendations about where trial bores should be sunk. The River Ore was to be harnessed to operate the 'Water Wheel'. From the diagram (pl 20) it can be seen that two cranks geared to the 'Water Wheel' give movement to two 'Leavers' supported over a stone pillar. Thus the up and down action imparted by the 'Leavers' on chains of 7½ inch diameter suction

pumps drew water to the surface from a depth of 144 feet. The water engine is mentioned in a letter dated May 1736 from George Dundas to the Earl. ' . . . The other thing Mr Adam wants is to have the Water Engine placed as far a dipping on the Coal as it will be sure to draw the full growth of Water at the deepnefs of the Sink, which would bring it to stand on the East side of the Highway betwixt the two Bridges of Ore and Lochty, upon the Earl of Leven's Ground, the coal dipping towards the East;-'. This indicates that it was sited on the E side of the present A92 at Thornton. It was probably erected at Easter Strathore Colliery about 1739. It cost £229-19-4.

There is a letter dated 1738 addressed to Lord Elphinston from a Robert Ainslie. It describes in detail the capabilities of a windmill for use in pumping water from the mines. Its height from ground to apex of roof was about 41 feet. The turning blades are geared to operate the pumps (pl 21). This letter must have been forwarded to the Earl of Rothes and considered when the water engine was under review.

Many aspects of coalmining in the 18th century are covered. Some papers give trial bores for coal at 'Auchmuty ground' which, like Cadham, is within Glenrothes. Others show that the workers were mere serfs living under very hard conditions.

At Balgonie just E of Glenrothes crop coal became worked out towards the end of the 16th century. By 1695 the mines had to be abandoned due to the inflow of water. Alexander, Earl of Leven, owner of Balgonie Castle, took up coalmining in 1731. To overcome the flooding he ' . . . had a shaft sunk to a depth of thirty fathoms, and erected a water engine which worked two sets of pumps with nine-inch working barrels. The fitting was a wonderful one for its time, and Balgonie colliery was visited by experts from all parts of the country'. Despite this water still gave trouble, but 'The lessees were men of resource. They sunk a shaft at a point nearer the crop, and fitted up a windmill for driving the pumping gear, the coals being drawn to the surface by the popular 18th-century system of a horse gin. The windmill drained the coal to a depth of about 14 fathoms.' (Cunningham 1907, 92-3). It would seem the Earl of Leven pioneered both systems of pumping water from mines.

A series of questions and answers regarding Lord St Clair's Coal Mines at Strathore are dated 1730. Two of them are:

What does Lord St. Clair get for a Load
of Coals when Delivered on Board Ship?

Lord St. Clair gets for a Load of Coal when
Delivered on Shipe load 7/31^d Scots or 7 penc
and $\frac{1}{12}$ th of a penny out of which he pays
hewing and Carring.

What is the weight of a Load of Coals?

The weight of a load of coals is
18 Ston 12 lbs amsterdam weight.

TAILORING AND HABERDASHERY

Illustrated on pl XX in the *Proceedings of the Society* for 1944-5 is the Court Dress c 1710 of the ninth Earl. It was donated to the Museum along with a 'Lady's evening gown of flowered silk - second half of eighteenth century' which formerly belonged to a Countess of Rothes.

Among the Papers is an account to the Countess of the ninth Earl. Some of the costs are missing.

Accompt The Reight hon: The Countes
To James Dowell taylor.

Apryll

1706 The moni for Altering Ane paire of stays to hir ladyshype of black tabie [tabby: coarse watered silk] steitched And Gallowning [galloon: narrow ribbon of silk used as edging] the skerrts of them with black raittens [ratten: thick woollen stuff] all over. 00 : 02 : 00
for Ane dozen of ells of black raittens to Gallowne the skeirts of the stays att 12 penie hapenie per ell is 00 : 02 : 06
for Maiking Ane Embroithered weistcott to my lo: leisly of whyte holand [holland: a fine kind of linen] done with silk freills. 00 : 03 : 00

July

1706 for Maiking Ane Indian Sattine Morning Gown to hir ladyshype plyed [worked] with reid. 00 : 02 : 06
for Altering Ane paire of stays to hir ladyshype covred with black tabie And Gallowning the skerts of them all over with black raittens. 00 : 02 : 00
for twelve ells of raittens to Gallowne the skeirts of the stays. 00 : 02 : 06

January

1707 for Maiking Ane paire of Whyt tabie bodeys [body: bodice] to hir ladyshype steitched with whyte silk And stamenger [stomacher: triangular piece of material from bust to below waist]
for Ane whyte silk lace to lace the bodeys before for Maiking 3 pairs of leitell stays to hir ladyshyps Children att 6/- per paire is.
for Maiking Ane Cailligo [calico: coarse cotton] morning Gown to hir ladyshype over again
for Altering Ane paire of skerlett satiangie bodeys [scarlet satin bodice] to hir lasp. And Gallowing the skeirts And the stamenger over Againe for skerlett raitten to the bodys

Apryll

1707 for Maiking Ane paire of whyte tabie bodeys to hir ladyshype steitched all over with silk And stamenger Mounted with Gold 01 : 10 : 00
for 5 quarters of whyte tabie at: 8/- per ellis 00 : 10 : 00
for 3 quarters of tafity to lyne the Bodys att: 6/- per ell is 00 : 04 : 06
for Ane once of Gold Mounteing to the breist of the bodeys att 10/- per once is 00 : 10 : 00
for Maiking Ane stamenger to pine on the breist of the bodey mounted with Gold And stritched to hir ladyshype
for Ane Gold lace to lace the bodeys weighting 6 drope att is per once is
for Maiking 3 Meil bodied Gowns to hir ladyshyps Children att 6/- per peice is
Summa as

Accounts to Charles Tailfier of Edinburgh, and John Symme, are for haberdashery obtained over the years 1706–09.

All the above account is given in pounds Scots. The following, some 30 years later, is in pounds sterling:

Acco Lady Jean Leslie to James Anderson weaver in Falkland for Holland working, etc, as under viz:—

2E

To working 33 yards Holland at 1/- Sterling p £1-13- 0
 To boiling 10 Spindle Yarn at 2d p £0- 1- 8
 To winding 10 Spindle at 1½d £0- 1- 3
 £1-15-11

Attested by Margaret Mathison
 Leslie July 24th 1742.

The childrens Accompt for	
Working in y ^e Garden	
at 16 pence a day	
Margret: Steadman 4 weeks	02 08
Helin: Robertson 4 Weeks	02 08
Cristin: Rankine 4 Weeks	02 08
Margret: Bettie 4 Weeks	02 08
Alex: Killgour 14 Weeks & 3 day	07 08
Thomas: Grige 4 Weeks	02 08
<hr/>	
Robert: Valentine 5 Weeks & 4 da	14 02
At five pence a day	
David: Crawford 2 Weeks	05 08
	02 02 02
<hr/>	
Received from Mr Robert Lindsay	
of sume of two pound 2 Shilings and two	
pence: being y ^e full contents of this bill	
as Witnes my hand: <i>Wm Winton</i>	
Leslie Novm ^r : 18 th 1702	

FIG 3 Payment to children working in the garden of Leslie House dated 1702

TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL

Much information can be found on this subject, extending from early coaching days to the second half of the 18th century.

In 1694 Margaret, Countess of Rothes, left Edinburgh in a coach and six horses with an escort of seven riders. It took them 7 days to reach Thirsk, a distance of 192 miles. Her ultimate destination was apparently Harrogate for a small unfinished note on an account for meals at that town tells us 'when ye Layd vent to the vells the instructions . . .'. She certainly stayed at Harrogate during the summers of 1695 and 1696. Details of costs for fodder, stabling, coach greasing and a nightly watch over the coach are given.

Longer journeys were made by coach between Edinburgh and London. One for this distance in 1717 took 13 days while in 1766 only four days. Both journeys were undertaken when daylight was short and wintry weather could be expected. Day to day details and costs of these journeys along with related illustrations are given in Bodie 1968, 23-39.

MISCELLANEOUS

In addition to the subjects already mentioned are the following:

Building Materials & Costs	Forestry Timber
Church	Heritors (Meeting of)
Contracts	Horticulture Gardening
Farm Animals	Hedging
„ Buildings	Management
„ Crops	Names (Personal and Place)
„ Food Stuffs	Payment in kind
„ Harness	Roads (Work on)
„ Labour	Sales Lets Feu Duty Rates
„ Work	Wages
Footwear	Words (Old Scots).

One attractive account is for payment to children working in the garden of Leslie House in 1702 (fig 3), and a bill heading of a Kirkcaldy firm dated 1815 is beautifully executed (pl 21).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The writer is indebted to the Glenrothes Development Corporation and Kirkcaldy District Council for permission to reproduce the Papers illustrated.

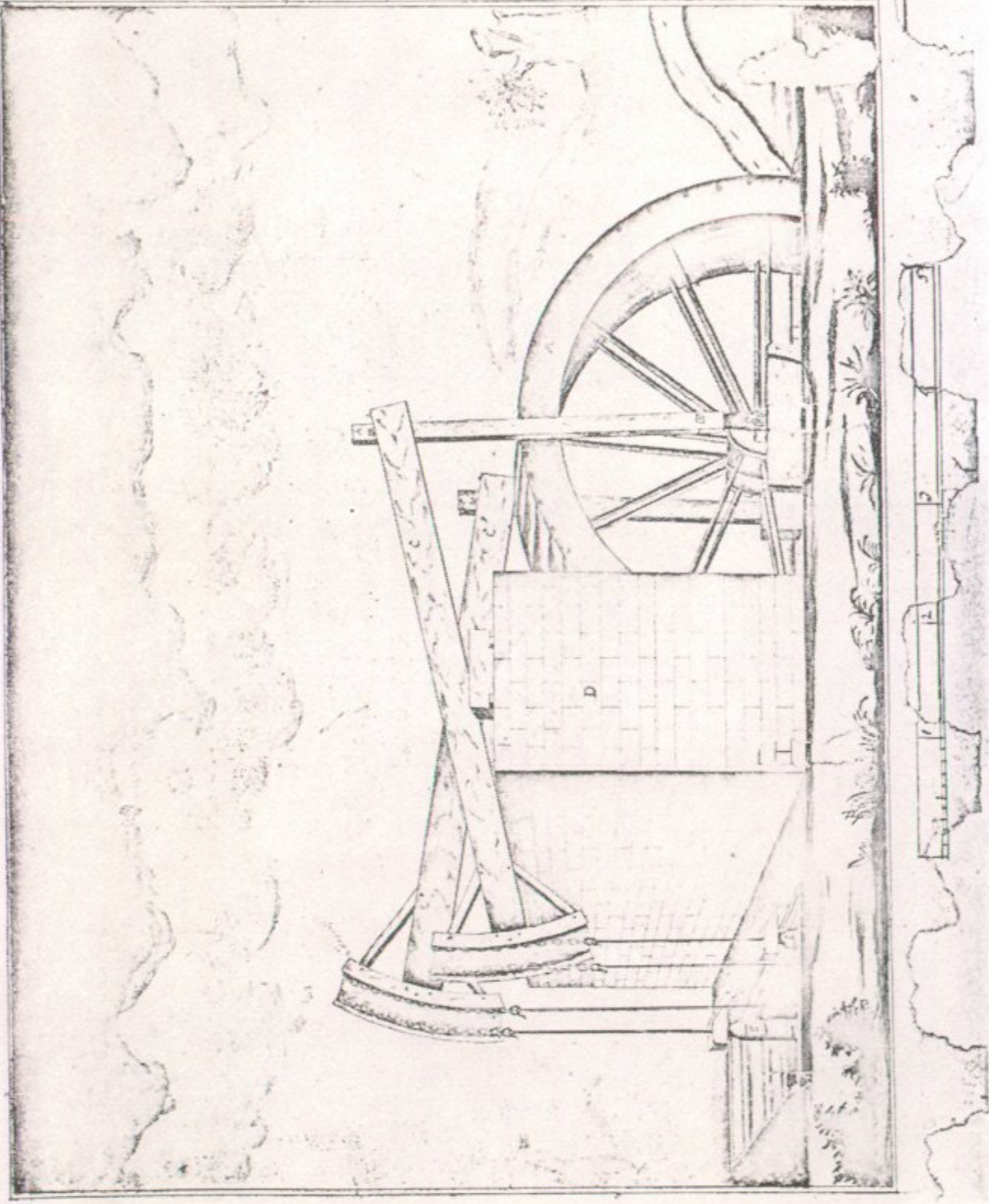
REFERENCES

- Bodie, W G R 1968 *Some light on the past around Glenrothes*. St Andrews.
 Cunningham, A S 1907 *Markinch and its environs*. Leven.
 Davison, M H A 1965 *The Casket Letters*. London.
 Fenwick, H 1970 *Architect Royal*. Kineton.
 Gray, W F (ed) 1946 *Lord Cockburn, Memorials of his time*. Edinburgh.
 Hill, C 1887 *Historical memorials and reminiscences of Stockbridge*. Edinburgh.
 Law, A 1965 *Education in Edinburgh in the eighteenth century*. London.
 Slade, H G 1971 'The house of Fetternear: a history and description', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 103 (1970-71), 178-91.
 Watt, F 1913 *The Book of Edinburgh anecdotes*. Edinburgh & London.
 Wilson, D 1891 *Memorials of Edinburgh*, vol 1. Edinburgh & London.

The Explanation of this Machine
 A the Water Wheel 25 foot Diam^r 25 foot 8^o Load
 B the Bark Radius 25 foot
 C C the Covers 26 foot Long 15 foot 4^o
 D the Stone Pillar for the Covers Length 135 foot
 Both 85 lb 95 feet
 E E the pumps in the pit 75 foot Diam^r

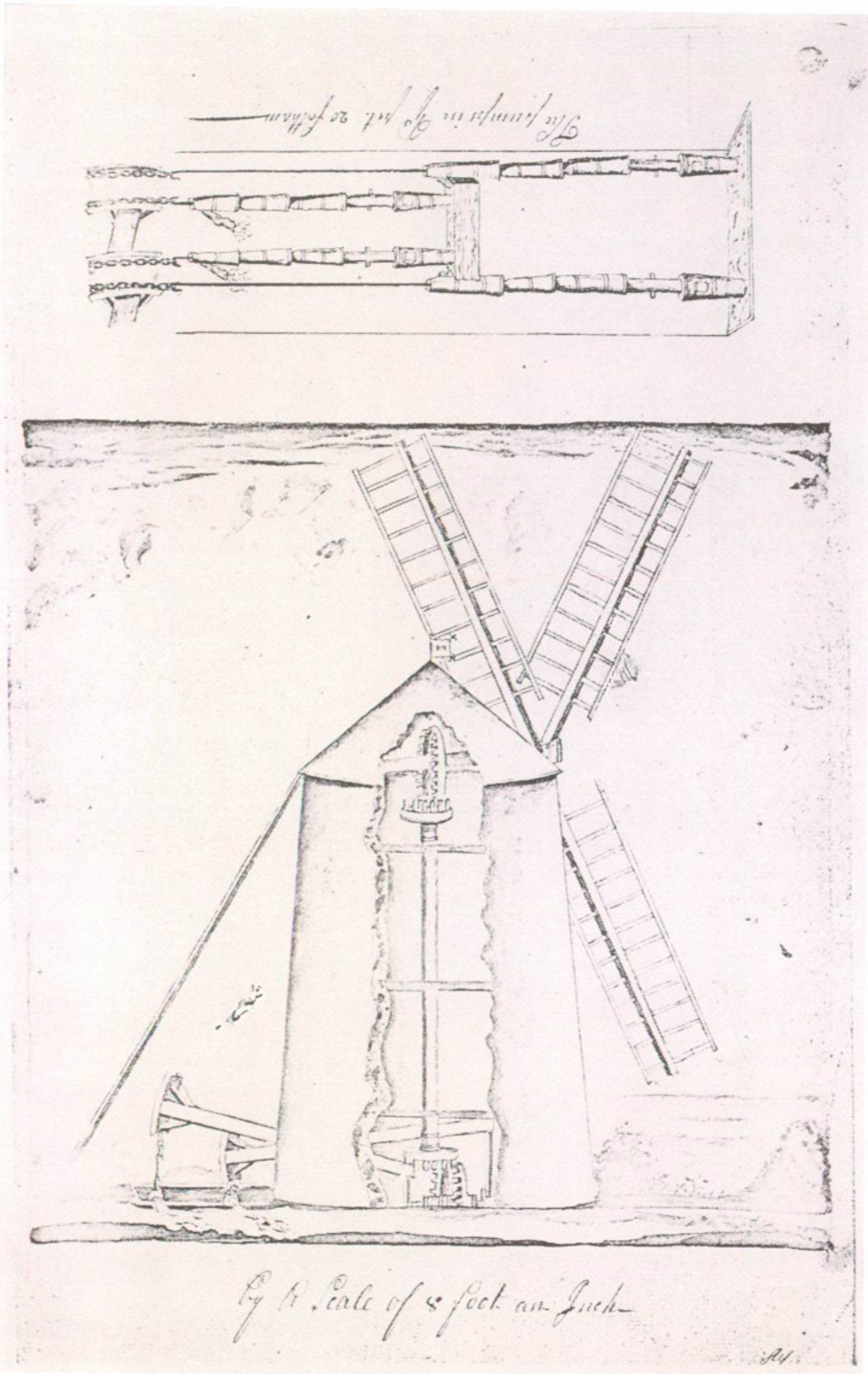
The Calculation of the Machine
 The Engine will go 9 inches & hunt with
 two 75 foot pumps for 24 hours 25 foot Stroke
 Draw at once Round 24 hours 21-4-1
 88 Feet 3-5-0-0
 48 hours 185-9-3-1

The Rad^r of the Water wheel is 25 ft 8 the
 Radius of the Bark 25 ft 8 as the Rad^r
 of Wheel is to the Rad^r of the Bark so is 4^o
 Long of Water in 24 hours of 15 foot
 Pump to the power obtain on the Wheel so
 that 60000^o on the Water Wheel will make
 an Equilibrio betw. 26 the 24 hours
 in 15 pumps

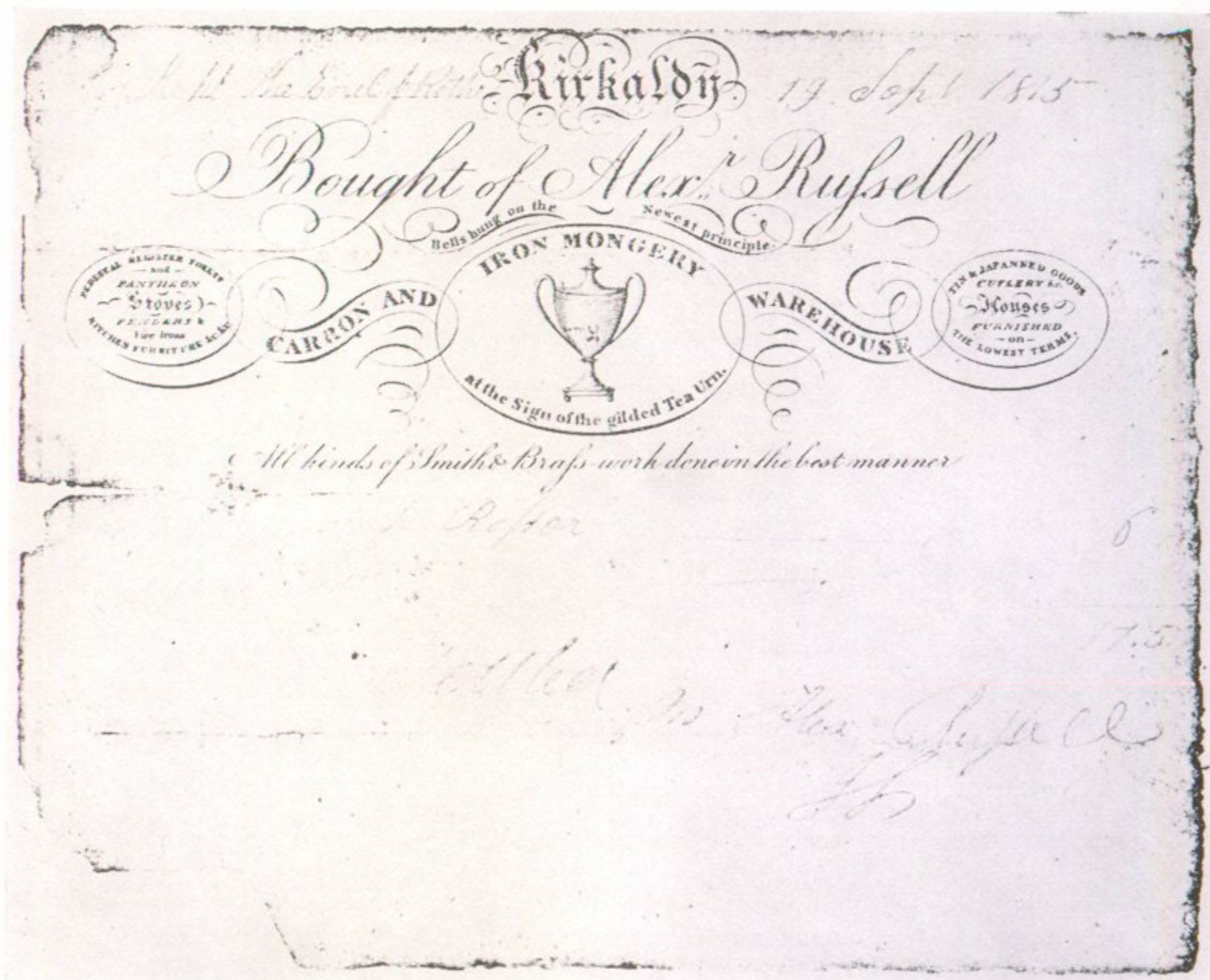


C 1736

Water engine to pump water from mines c 1736 (c $\frac{1}{2}$)



Windmill to pump water from mines c 1736 (c³/₅)



Bill heading of a Kirkcaldy firm in 1815