

The Scottish Genealogist

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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SIR JOHN FALCONER OF BALMAKELLIE, MASTER OF THE SCOTTISH MINT

By HELEN ARMET

Sir John Falconer of Balmakellie, Master of the Mint to King Charles II, was descended from the Falconers of Halkerton, an ancient family of Kincardineshire. His father, also Sir John, third son of Sir Alexander Falconer of Halkerton, became Master of the Scottish Mint to Charles I, an office which he owed to his father-in-law, Nicolas Briot, a Frenchman and celebrated coin-engraver and medallist. Chief engraver to the Paris Mint from 1606 to 1625, Briot had then come to England and served in the Royal Mint, London, becoming chief engraver and Master of the Medals. He advised the King on the coinage from the Scottish Mint and was appointed Master of the Mint or Cunzie-house in Scotland in 1635 on the death of the master, George Foulis. Two years later Briot procured a new gift, joining his son-in-law, Sir John Falconer, in the office with him. Esther Briot was Sir John's second wife by whom he had ten children. By his first wife, Sybil Ogilvy, he had a son David: his eldest son John by Esther Briot was born on 3rd October 1636. In 1639 Briot was recalled to England by the King and Sir John continued in the office alone. At the Restoration he obtained a new gift of the office of Master of the Mint from Charles II, then joining his son John with him, who, on his father's death in 1671, succeeded to the title, the office, and a yearly pension of £100 sterling. Before the Restoration David's name had been joined with that of his father in the office but he, turning Quaker, displeased his father and he deprived him of the privilege. To make his position doubly sure John, now Sir John, in 1672 paid a sum of money (£600 sterling) to his brother David for the goodwill of the office and pension, and received a written discharge from him.

As Sir John Falconer of Balmakellie he sat in Parliament as commissioner for Kincardineshire from 1678 until his death in 1686. In 1665 he had married Barbara Jaffray, eldest daughter of George Jaffray, merchant burghess of Edinburgh, whose family came from Aberdeen. She brought with her a dowry or tocher of 12,000 merks, with property in Aberdeen worth 6000 merks, of all which she was to have the life-rent, and by the contract of marriage she was

to be provided with 15,000 merks by her husband in case she should survive him. Later, a new agreement was made whereby she accepted the life-rent of the lands of Galraw or Gallery, in the parish of Logie Montrose (or Logie Pert), in the north-east of Forfarshire. Sir John fell heir to a considerable sum of money by the death of his wife's younger sister, Nicolas Jaffray, a minor, whose mother Bessie Johnston, now the wife of Mr William Ord of Carnbee, had constituted him her lawful curator and factor. By virtue of a heritable bond of annuity for 900 merks yearly Lady Carnbee, as she was called, was infeft and seased in Sir John's lands of Balmakellie which lay in the parish of Arbuthnot in the sheriffdom of Kincardineshire. A rental of the lands belonging to Sir John for the years 1681 to 1684 shows him in possession of Balmakellie, Galraw, Nether Pert, Powburn, Braidstone, Haltoune, Sheills and Scotstoun, Balmanon and Kirktonhill.

His mansion house of Galraw, which still stands, was built between 1677 and 1680 by Thomas Wilkie, mason burghess of Edinburgh, who contracted to build it for 10,000 merks, a sum which was exceeded. Wilkie travelled up frequently to watch over the building of the house, and his accounts are interesting, including as they do the wages given to the workers and quarriers. Some had added to their wages 2 pecks of meal. Timber was sent from Dundee and Montrose, probably imported from abroad, knappel (hardwood) and wainscot from Leith. William Lindores, plasterer in Canongate, had the contract for the plasterwork, to be good plain work, except in the upper dining room which was to have fruit work. James Clark, glazier burghess of Edinburgh, did the glazier work and his account shows the house to be of three stories and garrets, the two principal stories having 21 windows each. Thomas Wilkie did not perform his part of the contract to Sir John's satisfaction. An instrument taken by a notary public in the new house at Galraw, witnessed by the gardener there and by the minister at Logie, protests that Wilkie had not perfected the house and demands reimbursement of the expenses which Sir John himself had incurred. It was agreed between Sir John and Wilkie that they would submit their claims and counter-claims to independent witnesses, Sir John naming Sir Alexander Falconer of Glenfarquhar and Scott of Logie. In a letter written from Galraw on 1st January 1683, Barbara Jaffray tells her husband "Mr Wilkie is so great a fool as to talk that the house stands him 28,000 merks which I told him that he was wrong in speaking so, for if ever any did value it to 14,000 merks or thereabout, all as it stands, they would doe unjustly in it, and I think you need not value him nor his claim. As I met not

with him one day when the rowmes were eveill reickin, bot his man being by, I let him see them all; lykewayes the kitchen hearth was raised since he cam here, so I desired his man to show him thereof, and derected him also to tell him that you had done a great deall more than you owght to have done, and as clamouring up and down, I care no mor for it much as a dog's bark." She goes on to give him further advice about the work necessary to be done, "and for your raising of trees out of that piece of ground, it is tyme enough when your hog house is fully completed and I think is not fitt either to be done, unless you wer here yourself, for trees is shoner cut doune the growing up and shoner put away than gotten," ending "The firs I think is bonniest about a house because they are green both summer and winter."

Sir John occupied lodgings in the Mint or Cunziehouse in Edinburgh, as did all the other officers employed there. The Mint at the foot of South Gray's Close had been established there since 1574 and part of the buildings, all which are now demolished, bore the date 1674. Thomas Wilkie, of whom we have heard before, was employed in carrying out considerable alterations between 1676 and 1680. In addition to the Master of the Mint there was John Falconer of Phesdo, principal warden, Alexander Maitland, warden, Archibald Falconer, counter-warden, Henry Looker, smith, Henry Alcorne, essay-master, and, over all, the General of the Mint, Charles Maitland of Halton, a Senator of the College of Justice and Treasurer Depute, who had held the office since the Restoration, and his son, Richard Lord Maitland, whom he had joined in the office with him in 1668. Certain privileges and immunities were claimed by the officers of the Mint, some of which went back to the reign of King David II who had granted them exemption from all duties such as assizes, juries and other courts, and from all contributions upon their lands and goods etc.; at a later dated they were made free from all watching and warding, and the Generals were given power to hold their own Courts.

Sir John in 1680 had an agreement with his brother Robert, a merchant in London, to buy and supply the Mint with bullion for one year, to be sent in lots not exceeding £700 at a time. Merchants trading abroad also brought back bullion to the Scottish Mint and they were obliged by Act of Parliament to pay an imposition upon certain imported goods and commodities in bullion, according to specified rates, or, failing this, to pay 12/- scots in place of each oz. of bullion. This they paid to the collectors at the ports which the latter accounted for to the General and Master of the Mint, and they to the Exchequer.

Scottish affairs at this time were in the hands of men whose chief concern was to promote their own interests, and it was Sir John's misfortune to be yoked in office to one who was most unscrupulous and generally hated, Charles Maitland Lord Haltoun, General of the Mint. Third son of John, first Earl of Lauderdale, and brother to the Duke of Lauderdale on whose death in August 1682 he succeeded to the Earldom, he enjoyed the Duke's protection until the latter's fall from grace some months before he died. Then Maitland's enemies sought to be rid of him, and for this purpose turned their attention to the Mint where they expected to find proof of dishonest practices. The first steps were taken by the Duke of Hamilton, an old enemy, who informed the King of suspected abuses and urged him to enquire into these, which Charles agreed to do, granting a commission to call and cite all the officers and servants of the Mint. Unfortunately Sir John, on promise of protection by certain of the commissioners, witnessed against Lord Haltoun, thus incurring his enmity and alienating sympathy for his own plight in the mal-practices which were discovered. The commissioners reported their findings to the King in June 1682, the first word of which was sent to Sir John from London by his cousin, Robert Barclay, the Quaker, who enjoyed the friendship of the Duke of York. In August Charles ordered the removal of Lord Halton, now Earl of Lauderdale, Sir John Falconer and the others, not only from their respective offices in the Mint, but from all other public offices and employments which they then enjoyed, and ordered their prosecution by the Lord Advocate.

Sir John now began the hopeless task of trying to get those in authority to implement their promises of his protection, or, at least mitigation of his part in the malpractices revealed, since he was not allowed to speak in his own defence in Court. What he had failed to foresee was that once Halton's enemies achieved his downfall they would have little concern for him, particularly as they themselves depended on the favour of the King and his brother the Duke. Sir John waited upon the 'great' men in Edinburgh while his wife and children remained in their home at Galraw. From now on she had to bear the burden of the affairs of his estate and to withstand the claims of her husband's creditors, who, with the closing of the Mint, began to press their demands, as did the merchants for their share of the bullion in hand waiting to be minted. He wrote to her in November "you will not believe how this business of stopping the coynadge has created in people I have to doe with a great diffidence and groundless fear." His letters to her show complete confidence in her ability to deal with the management of his lands, and to be his factor, and her's show the practical help which she gave him and loyal and

loving support. He entrusts her to send samples of bear from their lands in Edinburgh since a better price can be got there than from the Montrose merchants and instructs her about quarrying stones for the dam dyke. In December he writes that he is sorry not to be able to see her and the children at Christmas, but his affairs do not permit of it. Also that he has sold the bullion to Charles Murray, an Edinburgh merchant, with whom the merchants must now reckon, and hoped that this and what was ready cut in pieces for printing would be allowed to him in his discharge by the Lord High Treasurer, as by this time he was aware that the claim against him was for restitution. His brother Robert in London to whom he turned for help wrote to him that he had been forced to retire from business in such straitened circumstances that he had not command of £5 for himself and his family, a condition apparently due to a crisis among the goldsmiths in Lombardy Street and to bad trade. His goods and debts were arrested to the value of £2000 sterling. However he wrote to his brother "he is labouring all he can for him and that he shall be sure of more than the rest." He and Sir John apparently had interests in transactions with Montrose and Aberdeen merchants for loadings of salmon, and with merchants abroad.

On 20th March 1683 the Decreet of the Court of Session was pronounced. The Earl of Lauderdale, his son Richard, Lord Maitland, Sir John and their sub-ordinates were found liable to the King in £72,000 sterling. The King, however, restricted the Earl's liability to £20,000, £16,000 of which was gifted to the Chancellor the Earl of Aberdeen, and £4000 sterling to Grahame of Claverhouse, both of whom had been on the commission appointed to look into the affairs of the Mint. As Master of the Mint Sir John was fined 4½ year's full rent of his estate, both personal and real, besides the bullion he was stated to be owing at the close of the Mint—valued at £3000 sterling.

Accompanied by his wife he went to London in July 1683 to see the 'great' men at Court on his own behalf, but he gained little by it since the Treasurer, William Marquis of Queensberry, and the Chancellor did not approve of his coming. While in London he saw his brother Robert on whom he was forced to tighten his claims as a creditor, despite the fact that Robert was detained as a bankrupt. Sir John was back in Galraw in August and was still there in early November when he received the following letter from the Earl of Southesk from Kinnaird: "Most loveing cussin, I render you most humble and heartie thanks for the Book you have been pleased to send me and shall endeavour to make the best use therof I can; not excuseing you from

a lend of Scelden (Selden) for though the ancient wreaters be verey learned yet the latter are verey necessarie as serveing for a commentarie to the former whereof I stand much in need. I should be glad to have the happiness to see you at Montrose on Thursday nixt that you may moderate these supercilious and giddie-headed Montrosians whom I could never yet prevail with in the least . . .” “You cannot imagine what prejudice yesterdays wind has done here, and amongst other great trees here the wall tree is blowen up by the root.”

Back in Edinburgh in the middle of November his wife wrote to him that her woman Elizabeth had gone away and she had not a ‘farden’ to give her, “bot it becomes my ordiner to have mett with hard things, this does not trouble me.” Annoyed at not receiving answers to her letters she tells her husband that if it were not her anxiety to have his affairs right he would have as few of her letters as she had of his. The next letter tells him that she is very much troubled with his creditors, and all the money she has got is 4 dollars, and, later: “in keeping things obscure from me hath but seldom proved to your advantage.”

Sir John’s fine was commuted to a lump sum—£3000 sterling between him and James Falconer of Phesdo (now in place of his deceased father), the fine to be shared by the two Secretaries of State, Charles Earl of Middleton, and Alexander, fifth Earl of Moray. In a letter of 11th January 1684 he tells his wife that he means to stand out against this fine. The balance of bullion had been unfairly reckoned against him in converting it into a liquid sum, and a sense of injustice makes him once more importunate the ‘great’ men who had promised him protection. His anxiety now was to secure certain of his rents before they were arrested, and, in particular, to conceal a debt by his kinsman, Lord Halkerton, an unpleasing duty which he put upon his wife. On 5th February he gives her the news that his creditors that day had taken out caption both against him and Mr James Falconer, but as he was determined not to be hindered in his intention of going to London, he had, by her mother’s advice, concealed himself in Mary Auchmoutie’s house in Edinburgh and had given it out that he had ‘gone over the water.’ Phesdo had told him that he would go to prison, but he, Sir John, thought it better to go to London to see the ‘great’ men who were to meet at Newmarket in April. He thought she ought to come to Edinburgh, making use of the collace, and, later, that she should come either by the coast side or Forfar way, whichever was best, and to be sure to have a good guide with her and if she came in the collace “to have one at every side besides he that rides on the foremost horse.” After another week he wrote that in her condition he did not think it advisable for her to

make the journey. He was hard put to raise money and many bonds due to him were assigned to his pressing creditors. Many were the instructions he gave to his wife—and advice, "My dear, you tell me you and the children are all in dudds which is not well done for as the one extream is censurable so the other renders people contemptible and I intreat you want nothing you ought to have and let the children be in handsome plain clean cloathes and see they want not shoes, which I have often reprov'd and is verry ugly." In a letter of 20th March he tells her that she can expect to hear once more from him before he goes off and he and her mother will order matters in Edinburgh as best they can. The Earl of Perth had given him letters to take to the Duke of York, to the Secretaries of State, and to the Bishop of Rochester in his favour. Montrose too had given him a copy of a letter which he had written to the Earl of Middleton asking him to recommend Sir John's case to the King and the Duke, and suggesting that the Earl should obtain his half of Sir John's fine from another source. A final letter giving her instruction on the disposal of his victual and the delivery of it, and he was off on his journey south, his departure being reported by Lady Carnbee in a letter to her daughter. Lady Carnbee also advised her that there were 3 gallons of sack (sherry) waiting at Leith for the boat to sail, likewise "12 bottels that contains a chopin* apiece and 12 mutchkin* bottels, the stoppels being within the cradle as also a ham, all which the skipper of the boat had promised to carry to her. She has sent the linens as desired but could not find the silver spoon nor the pearl'd apron; "oranges are but newly come and they seek 6d. for the piece of them, so I have not bought any as yet." She has sent "her blew satin petticoat and the flower'd gown, 6 silver fats, 2 silver dishes, and a pair of stockens."

From London Sir John wrote on the 19th April that he had been to Windsor where he had kissed the Duke's hand, and, a month later, that he was to go out again to Windsor. Unfortunately for him the feud between the Chancellor, the Earl of Aberdeen, and the Lord High Treasurer, the Duke of Queensberry, was occupying the minds of the Scottish lords who also were at Court soliciting the Duke and jockeying for places, and as Sir John himself wrote, "But in the meantyme no privat busines can be admitted till they be dismissed." The outcome was the dismissal of the Earl of Aberdeen and the appointment of the Earl of Perth as Chancellor. In June he wrote to his wife that he blessed the Lord "for the good news of her safe delivery," and that he

*CHOPIN—A Scotch measure containing about an English quart

*MUTCHKIN—A Scotch liquid measure of 4 gallons

hoped to come back to Edinburgh on the last day of the month and go immediately "over the water home." He had achieved nothing: the Treasurer, Queensberry insisted on receiving £1000 and the rest to be provided in bullion, of which he had none to offer. The King, however, later permitted him to provide the bullion upon bond to deliver it within six months after the re-opening of the Mint. He had no money to pay his fine to the Earls of Middleton and Moray, and could only offer his lands at Powburn, Scotstoun and Sheills.

The death of King Charles II in February 1685 put a stop for a while to further consideration of Sir John's affairs, and again he was unfortunate, since, with a new monarch, there was the familiar seeking of places among the nobles and lords. But Sir John must finally have convinced the Treasurer that his estate had indeed been magnified, as an instruction to the Cash-keeper directed that the amount to be paid for the 4½ year's purchase of his estate was £1500, and on 5th August 1685 he received a receipt from the Cash-keeper for this amount. Three days later he wrote to his wife telling her of this, adding "I have bought two little dictionaries very proper for John . . . I have also bought a little copy book of a hand write I would have John learn and the rest of the children after. It is the only proper and most legible hand and most used hand now. Incuradge John, but be not fond, and let none of the rest want what is necessary."

With the commencement of the new reign, there was now the question of re-opening the Mint, and Sir John was confident that he would be restored to his own place there. He told his wife that the Clerk-Register, the Viscount of Tarbat¹, had invited him to Royston to confer with him on several particulars concerning the Mint, and there was even mention of his pension and salary. He was also advised to go to London to be on the spot when the opening of the Mint was discussed, but all this she was to conceal from others. On 31st August he wrote to her from Borrowbridge on his way south in company with Sir George Lockhart, Sir John Lockhart of Castlehill, and Lord Balcaskie. At Court there was a repetition of his previous experience; no business transacted because of the differences between the 'great' men, and waiting to hear the King's pleasure. He tells his wife of the rumour, later proved to be true, that the Chancellor, the Earl of Perth, had changed his religion and was now a Catholic. On 3rd November he wrote, "As for my business it is just in the same condition that all Scots affairs are in for the great divisions and differences betuixt our great men has obstructed the dispatch of everything but some

¹Sir George Mackenzie of Tarbet, later Earl of Cromarty

vacancies filled up in the army . . . There are many here that waits on for an answer as well as I." In the next letter he says he is "very weary of this place especially in being idle, although I pass my time in the best of company and the most learned, curious and famous men this place affords." He also gives her the news that Sir William Bruce has been given the office of General of the Mint; and that his own gift is to be given in to Lord Murray with the other papers that are to pass the King's hands. He admits the "whole affair has almost crushed me."

Alas for his hopes and the fickleness of those in whom he put his hope, if not his trust. He was made aware that his reinstatement as Master of the Mint had not been confirmed, that office being given to Sir William Sharp of Scotsraig. He tells his wife on 12th December that he is going to put his case himself to the King who has promised to hear him. His last letter to his wife is dated 2nd January 1686 when he tells her he was still waiting the King's pleasure for some favour to be given him. At the beginning of February he died suddenly—of heartbreak according to Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall in his *Historical Notices*.

In February a letter from Lady Carnbee from Galraw to her daughter in Edinburgh, urges her to rouse herself and apply herself to business "seeing on your safety depends my and the children's welfare . . . immediately upon your arrival in London be vigilant if by any means you can get access to the King . . . by no means subscribe papers and renounce your rights." Robert Falconer, Sir John's brother, warned her that in her dealings at Court she would find that there was "little charity or generosity to be mett with nowadays." He also gave her the information that Sir John actually had offered the Earl of Melfort, for the King's use, nearly £1000, presumably for his former office in the Mint.

The conclusion of this sad story is the Petition to the King of the widow and several fatherless children of the deceased Sir John Falconer, in which it is stated that Sir John was forced to sell his estate which was the product of all his pains in 22 years' service to his Majesty, and that he had lost £2000 sterling which was his wife's tocher, and there was nothing left but £60 sterling a year and debts to the value of £3000 sterling. All Barbara Jaffray got was the gift of the escheat and life-rent of her husband, the benefit thereof to be for use of herself and her fatherless children.

Sir John's lands were sold or mortgaged to Sir David Falconer of Newton, President of the Court of Session, Sir Alexander Falconer of Glenfarquhar, Milne of Haltoun, and James Scott of Logie.

THE ROCHEIDS OF INVERLEITH, 1634-1737

By HELEN ARMET

The proprietors of the lands of Inverleith can be traced as far back as the reign of King Robert I, but it is of the owners in the 17th and 18th centuries—the Rocheids of Inverleith, father and son, that the following is told.

Briefly, in 1649 the lands of the Craig of Inverleith passed into the hands of James Rocheid, merchant burghess of Edinburgh, whose wife was Janet Trotter, daughter of another prominent merchant family. James Rocheid served on the Town Council from 1635 until his death in 1652 when his eldest son John became heir to the lands of Craigleith, and his second son James, to the lands of Inverleith. The latter was born on 3rd October 1634, became an advocate, and when he was 25 married Magdalen, eldest daughter of Francis Kinloch of Gilmerton, merchant burghess of the city, a future baronet and provost. James also was heritable proprietor of the lands and barony of Darnchester in the parish of Lennel,* Berwickshire (1657). By the marriage contract, dated 10th February 1659, he was obliged to bestow 18,000 merks upon his future wife, in addition to the tocher of 12,000 merks which she was to bring with her, and to invest the whole 30,000 merks so that she could enjoy the life-rent of it, and, after her decease, this was to be divided amongst their children.

He was appointed clerk of the Canongate in 1665 and conjunct Town Clerk of Edinburgh in 1668. He was also Clerk to the Convention of Royal Burghs and to Heriot's Hospital. He was not altogether popular as Town Clerk and more than one attempt was made to dislodge him, but he had influential backing. In 1680 he was sent to Court on the town's affairs, and not only was he thanked for his diligence, but was granted £400 sterling and a piece of plate valued at £50 to his wife. Shortly after this he was knighted. In 1683 he resigned the Clerkship of Canongate in favour of his son-in-law, Mr James Cathcart of Carbiston, married to his daughter Magdalen. In 1684 another effort to depose him from the clerkship of Edinburgh was successful. The indictment against him was a lengthy one and included malpractices in favour of his father-in-law, Sir Francis Kinloch, and Magnus Prince, his partner, and Town Treasurer. He was also accused of making his own lands free of taxation. He

*Coldstream

bided his time until his enemies on the Town Council were out of power, and then petitioned the King for his reinstatement. King James left it to the Town Council to use their own judgment, and as a result he was reinstated in 1686, and was sent to Court once more on the town's affairs. For his expense and losses through his dismissal the Council granted him £1000, although this was by no means by unanimous vote. After 1687 he seems to have retired from public affairs.

His elder brother, John Rocheid of Craigleith, died in November 1673, leaving no surviving son and an only daughter. From a memorandum dated 1676, confirmed in Privy Council records, it appears that just before he died he sent for his brother James and proposed to him that in order to continue the estate of Craigleith in the persons of those lawfully descended from their father, his daughter Janet should marry his nephew James, only son of Mr James, and this he inserted in his will, recommending it to his wife and his daughter's tutors. Janet was then only within three months of the age of 12, and the boy James, not much more than 9. Mr James must have anticipated resistance from Janet's mother, as, to prevent her possible interference, he secured the child's sequestration in the hands of the family of the Bishop of Edinburgh. But he was not quick enough. The child's mother had other ideas, and, as Mr James in a summons raised against her, complained, "she most contemptuously carried her off to the English border and married her to William Morison yr. of Prestongrange, despite the fact that she was not yet 12 years old, a punishable offence." As a result of the summons Katherine Trotter Lady Craigleith, the Laird of Prestongrange and Henry Trotter as an accessory, were brought before the Privy Council and fined for the clandestine marriage, the Lady Craigleith in 6500 merks, Trotter in 2000 merks and Prestongrange in 1500 merks, the whole 10,000 merks being awarded to Mr James. In the lady's defence she asked the Privy Council to take note that Mr James' brother Robert had been against her husband's proposal, and that he and his brother James had not been on speaking terms for some time before the former's death. This was not the end of the matter; in 1690 John Trotter of Mortonhall, with the concurrence of Lady Craigleith and Prestongrange, raised a Process before Parliament, or rather the Commissioners appointed for Fines and Forfaultures, against James, now Sir James, as a result of which he was ordered to repay 3000 merks, which nevertheless he managed to evade.

In 1688 Sir James infest his wife during her "widowity" in an annuity of 3000 merks scots yearly, free of all burdens, to be uplifted from his lands of Inverleith, and this without prejudice to her life-rent of a lodging in Marlin's

Wynd in Edinburgh, and without prejudice of a tack or let of the manor place of Inverleith, and the office houses, yards and parks. This was in full satisfaction of her terce of the estate, but if after his decease she married again, the agreement was to become null and void. In 1691, the year before he died, he entailed his estate of Inverleith and confirmed the assignation of 1688 to his wife declaring her his lawful cessionary to all bonds and debts, gold, silver, jewels, medals and household plenishings, both in Edinburgh and Inverleith, including heirship. His son was to get on his father's decease only the lands and barony of Inverleith and Darnchester, and he was not to sell the estate in prejudice of his sisters, and as for money to him, the same was to be wholly at his mother's discretion. She was to have all her husband's money, with the burden of £10,000 scots to each of their three daughters, Magdalen, Mary and Elizabeth, and of 3000 merks for charitable uses. There was a fourth daughter, Janet, who was not mentioned in the Deed. She was married (1) to Alex Murray of Melgund, and (2) in April 1691, to Mr, later Sir David Dalrymple of Hailes, fifth son of Viscount Stair. Mary was to marry Sir Francis Kinloch of Gilmerton in 1699, while Elizabeth remained unmarried. Magdalen, as mentioned before, was married to James Cathcart of Carbiston.

Sir James died in November 1692, aged 58, and was buried in Greyfriars Churchyard. In the Old Kirk Poll Tax Returns for 1694, the household of Dame Magdalen Kinloch, widow of Sir James, is shown as "son James of Inverleith, worth above £1000 valued rent; daughters, Mrs Mary and Elizabeth, a man servant to James, and three women servants, the house (in town) having 9 hearths."

It can only be conjectured why Sir James entailed his estate and why his son was left dependent on his mother for any money, while she could claim from his lands of Inverleith an annuity of 3000 merks yearly, and the use or letting of the mansion house etc. He must have been 25 or 26 when his father died; but the latter apparently did not consider him trustworthy in money matters, and irresponsible. Perhaps he was justified, as there is no evidence to show that he took up the overseeing of his estate of Inverleith, but left affairs in the hands of his mother until 1697. From then onwards there are various tacks or lets between him and the tenants of his lands. Perhaps his real worries began then, as there is an account from July 1698 to March 1699 totalling £148.10s. for medicines to him, including purging pills, anodine plaster, emetic potion, syrup of violets, cinnamon waters, etc.

Inverleith, in the parish of St. Cuthbert's or the West Kirk, was a barony, and possibly to shew his new authority he held his own baron court in the

manor place of Inverleith in June 1697, which was "lawfully fenced in the King's name and in name of James Rocheid of Inverleith." The tenants were summoned to be reminded that by their tacks, and in use and wont, they were obliged to ca' or drive coals to Inverleith or to the laird or lady's lodgings in Edinburgh, to the number of 42 dails (or portions), apportioned thus: Andrew Rowan for the Maynes of Inverleith, 11 dails, James Henderson for the Doucat croft, 8; widow Steil for Comelybank, 4; Thomas Key for Cowcappell, 7; Alex. Sharpe for Windlestralie, 7; Peter Cleghorn for Wairdie, 5.

Thomas Key had a tenancy of the lands of Herdshill, Cowcappell, Easterpark, the back of the Park with the acres of land called Wardie Moor, with the dwelling house, stable, byre, 2 barns and 2 herds' houses etc. for which he paid 7 chalders of barley bear and 8 bolls of oats or 6 bolls of barley bear yearly. He was obliged to keep and maintain a cow to James Rocheid in the winter-time, and with the rest of the tenants to help to labour 9 or 10 acres of Wardiemure to the laird.

The lands of Windlestralie, with the houses, barns, stables and byres, were let for 8½ chalders of barley beer and 14 bolls of oats yearly. For the last year of the tack the tenant was obliged to lay upon the ground 800 cart loads of muck, and, should the laird think fit to take the labouring of 10 to 12 acres of any part of the lands into his own hand, the tacksmen were obliged to help to labour it with their own ploughs, harrows and horses.

When the Wardie acres, with the new-built house, bounded by Wardie Moor on the north and by Windlestralie ground on the east and west side, and by the King's highway on the south side, were set in tack, James Rocheid obliged himself to build a barn and a stone dyke, and to plant the north and west sides of the bounded ground with thorns for hedging during the first four years of the tenancy, while the tacksmen among other conditions, were to plant every year for the first 8 years, half an acre of ground with grafted cherry, apple, pear and plum stocks, 28 ft. distance from each other, and also to plant geens or barm-planting the first two years of their tack. (The barm-trees apparently were barm-whin, a thick close branch of whin on which barm (yeast) was laid to preserve it for brewing).

The Maynes of Inverleith, with other 24 acres of land, with the houses etc., were set in tack for payment of 11½ chalders barley bear or 10 bolls of oats yearly, with a doz. of capons and a dozen hens yearly or 8/- scots for each undelivered hen or capon, the tenant also furnishing Mr James with straw for 2 cows in the winter-time.

The lands of Inverleith at this time were bounded on the east by the lands of Trinity, crossing the road marked on older maps "Road from Queensferry" and now known as the Ferry Road, and also by the lands of Warriston, turning southwards by the Water of Leith at what is now "Rocheid Park," to St. Bernard's Row and Raeburn Place, and along Comely Bank to what is now Crewe Road, their western boundary, crossing once more the Ferry Road, and turning eastwards a little to Wardie, their northern boundary. Inverleith Mains is on the south side of the Ferry Road, Windlestralie* not far from it on the other side. The mansion house had an entrance from St. Bernard's Row and another from what is now Inverleith Place; its gardens sloped to the southward down to the Water of Leith. Nothing of the house now remains, but it stood a little way west of the present house on the highest ground of Inverleith, Grant in his *Old and New Edinburgh* states: "Even its ancient dovecot has been removed. . . No relics remain of the ancient dwelling, unless we except the archery butts, 600 feet apart, standing nearly due south of Inverleith Mains, the old farm of the mansion, and the two very quaint and ancient lions surmounting the pillars of the gate at the north end of St. Bernard's Row."

In 1700 Mr James's mother sued him before the bailie court for the arrears of her annuity of 3000 merks scots which she was to uplift from his lands of Inverleith, and he in turn sued her for the money owing to him which she had uplifted from his lands after his father's death, for which she had made no count and reckoning to him. So much of this money that was due to her she had assigned to James Hill in Winchburgh, who raised letters of Caption against Rocheid for non-payment, and he was actually imprisoned within the tolbooth of Edinburgh. In a Protest to the Lords of Council and Session in November 1701 he declared that as his mother had managed his affairs from 1692 to 1697, she received from his tenants and merchants to whom his victual was sold, such a sum of money as would cover her annuity and leave her debtor to him. He hoped that "the severity and passion which had moved her to treat him is now over, and that she will not oppose his liberation."

After this he evidently thought it prudent to put distance between himself and his mother and he went off to London, taking powers to suspend her from collecting the tenants' rents, but he was careful to tell his factor not to incur her displeasure or contradict her, and, if she abused him, he would redress any

*"The old farm steading of Windlestralie is said to take its name from Windlestrae—the name given to crested dogstail grass."

grievance. His factor was George Gordon, writer in Edinburgh, to whom he always ended his letters "Your friend, James Rocheid." He wrote regularly to him, in an execrable hand, concerning his lands and his tenants. In his factor's accounts for October 1702 to 5th June 1703 there is included "payed of horse-hyre from Edinburgh to Coldstream when Inverleith went to England being 30 miles at 3s. per myle," and "payed Captain Melville, herauld, for paynting Innerleith's arms, £6.14.0." In the letters there was usually a demand for money. In April 1703 he wrote that his money was at an end and that he was forced to borrow. He gives no inkling of what he was doing in London. A letter in May gives the information "that he has been very ill these thrie weeks with rheumatism in his arms." He goes to Windsor "where the Queen stays," and on to Bath from whence he wrote on 2nd June telling Gordon to come to Stamford "a place on the post road, 100 miles from London," where he would meet him on the 24th at the George Inn, but if he wasn't there he was to come straight on to London to St. Martin's Lane, near Leicester Fields at John's Coffee House, and he was to bring with him all the money that he could raise from his tenants. Gordon's bill for this journey and two weeks in London was £104.8s. scots. Rocheid was sharp with him when he did not get as much for his victual as he expected and told him that his mother had written that he had entrusted his affairs to one with no principles "but taketh all money to make money to himself." He continually sent instructions about the ploughing, laying of muck, paling, making ditches, repairing barns, quarrying stones, collecting the rents, renewal of tenancies, etc., but it was an unsatisfactory way of conducting affairs of an estate. Dissatisfied with Gordon and his accounts, he told him in July 1704 to go to his mother who would see to it that he made an account for this year's rental, and in a later letter "I doe observe that ther is noe getting money out of your hands and how the devill you can expect I should live here without it, I cannot admire enough." He was determined, however, not to come home. Although his relations with his mother appear to have improved, he thought she should allow him some money.

Apparently he was not idle in his own interests in London as he secured a Patent in 1704 making him a Knight Baronet. In October he sent the Patent to Gordon desiring him to expedite it as soon as possible and to send him a note of the expenses; also that he had written to his mother to see if she would advance the money. In Gordon's account for 1704 there is the following item:

Paid for expeding Sir James' patent for knight Baronet more than the
 £40 sterling George received from the Lady to help doe it . . .
 £20.12.6.

In a letter from his mother in January, 1705, written at Gilmerton, she tells him that "she fears that he will get a sober account of his stocking, for it's an open winter and the straw is very cheap; and for your horses, they were sold for little or nothing; they were scarce worth the taking for the bid, but eighteen pund for the two of them. As for the cows, they are all very cheap. Ther is such a scarcity of money in the country that I think that in a little time we will scarce have any. The bank being closed stops the circulation of bank notes and I believe the Bank has done the country no great kindness for they made Bank notes serve for all and sent the species abroad." (The Bank had been closed in December 1704 when it was rumoured that the Privy Council were about to raise the value of money, and the public besieged the Bank for cash in exchange for bank notes). Her letter goes on: "As for your saying you stay by force and not by choice, you may dissemble that with others. Considering how you spend upon your buirding I sould still allow you to spend suitable to it; a very ill argument, that becaus you spent while you was young you suld do so when you ar older and sould be wiser. You have already forgot the £500 I gifted you, and if you had got the 30,000 merks your father left, you would have forgot that likewise." "I have wrot you so much on that subject that I neither desire you suld write of it to me, or I to you, but whenever you com home and settle, as I have often told you, no man shall have reason to say he has had a kinder mother." She signs herself "Your affectionat Mother, Magdeline Kinloch." This letter is rather illuminating on the spendthrift ways of her son and possibly the reason for his father's prudence in not giving him access to all his money. In June 1705 Sir James actually gave his mother a factory empowering her to act in and negotiate all his affairs in Scotland during his absence.

A year later, possibly because she was growing old, she relented towards him, and subscribed a Disposition and Assignation in his favour of the sum of 30,000 merks with the interest due to her by Archibald, Earl of Roseberry, 10,000 merks due by Lord Elibank, 10,000 merks by Lord Haddington, all upon bonds, with all the debts and sums of money belonging to her as one of the heirs of provision to the deceased Margaret Marjoribanks, and 1400 merks due by Captain Kerr; also the insight plenishing and furniture of her dwelling-house of Innerleith, and from her dwelling house at Edinburgh, two big silver servers, two jugs, a dozen silver spoons, six silver forks and four salts, a gilded glass in the front room, three dozen trenchers, six pewter plates, twelve pair linen sheets, four pair round sheets, two pair red listed (bordered) blankets and

one English blanket, 4½ doz. dornick* napery, 4 little cloths of dornick, 1½ doz. Damas napery and a damas tablecloth: Reserving to herself the life-rent use of the premises and burdening him with her funeral charges and of the debt due by her late husband to Katherine Trotter, Lady Craigleith, and Wm. Morison of Prestongrange and his lady, of which we have heard before. She frees him from all other debts etc. and reserves full power to alter the foregoing, on condition that they are accepted by her son in full satisfaction of all that he can ask or claim.

Lady Inverleith died in 1707 and Sir James was back in Edinburgh in 1708. In June of that year there is an account of Andrew Torrens, wright in Edinburgh, for 226 days' work wrought at the lodging in Marlin's Wynd, which was occupied by Mr Charles Cockburn, advocate, and for 48½ days' work wrought by James Home at Inverleith. In November there is a tack between him and George Davidson, gardener, of certain laboured ground, for three years, for which the gardener is to pay £5 sterling yearly and to furnish the kitchen of Inverleith with all sorts of pot herbs and roots such as are in other gentlemen's yards, and to deliver them to the kitchen as often as required, and to prepare the ground for a peck of white peas yearly, Sir James to furnish the seed and the gardener to preserve the peas for the family living at Inverleith; as also to preserve 30 of the best artichoke stocks that are presently in the ground for use of the said family, and to furnish cauliflower at 18s. the doz., early and late gooseberries and currants at 2/- the pint and 6/- for the pint of strawberries, and to furnish all other sorts of fruits such as pear, apples, plums, at the current rate at which they are sold in Edinburgh.

He was evidently putting his house in order. In January 1709 there is an account from Wm. Berry for furnishing horn knives and case, 7/-, silver knives, £4 10/-. In April Janet Hardie acknowledges receiving from Sir James £7.1.6 and a Bill of Credit for £30 sterling, promising to deliver to him when called upon, one blue camblet* bed and one crimson-watered stuff bed, and as much of the blew and crimson as was needful to hang his two rooms and to give him two twilts (quilted bedcovers). A later account shows that these were supplied by William Shaw and that the crimson bed cost £16, the blue £14, and there were 61 yards of blue double camlet for room and window hangings and, for their making, 10s. A hair mattress cost £2.10s. There is also an account from Thomas and John Warrender for four pieces of hangings in

*Dornick—A kind of linen originally made at Doornik or Tournay in Belgium

forestry work and small figures in imitation or Arras,* measuring 23 ells at 3s. per ell. That same year there is an account for repairing and putting his loft in order in the West Kirk. As heritor of Inverleith he paid a proportion of the stipend of the minister of that church and of the minister of North Leith, and as heritor of the lands of Darnchester, a proportion of the salary of the schoolmaster in Coldstream and of the minister of the kirk of Lennel.

In 1710 Sir James paid to David Darling, smith in Calton, £24 for a fine dining room chimney. An inventory of his furnishings at Inverleith, dated 2nd May 1710, includes napery of the star knot, diamond knot, lavender knot, and rose knot, sheets, bolsters, cots, blankets, rugs and nine feather beds. There is a window tax receipt for 1712 for the house of Inverleith having 30 windows.

In 1715 he bought from John Seton, goldsmith in Edinburgh, a silver tea table and for the silver and workmanship the cost is £377.18s. scots. In the next three years he was buying trees from William Miller, nurseryman at Holyrood—cypress, variegated hollies, yew, Swedish juniper, spruce fir, apricot, peaches, plums and cherry trees. In 1716 he contracted with two wrights in Abbeyhill and a slater in the Canongate to furnish two pavilions at Inverleith.

There is an echo of the times in a certificate in January 1716 testifying that, following orders from the Duke of Argyll, Sir James had furnished for his Majesty's service, a horse valued at £2 sterling; also in a letter dated November 1716, signed by D. & W. Drummond, appealing on behalf of their countrymen transported to Carlisle—those taken prisoner during or after the 1715 Rising. Those unfortunates already had been given support from public collections, but now they were faced with their trials "which in a strange country cannot be done easily being remote from their friends and destitute of the means of subsistence." The Laird replied promptly to this appeal with a contribution of ten guineas.

It has been written of a later James Rocheid of Inverleith who died there in 1824 "that he was a man of an inordinate vanity and family pride." I don't know if Sir James was vain, but from the many accounts for his clothes he must have been a dandy. He buys cloth from Francis Brodie, George Brown and Thomas Dundas, Edinburgh merchants, and John Turnbull makes his coats, vests and breeches. An inventory of his clothes, dated 18th November 1721, shows him possessing among other garments, 19 holland shirts, 29 stocks, 32 gravats, 18 slips for night caps, 4 nightgowns, 2 scarlet cloaks, ruffles, muslin, cambric and gloves.

*Chamlet—Made of silk and wool. *Arras—Tapestry

There are also several accounts of meals supplied to him, possibly when he lodged in Edinburgh. During 1st and 22nd January 1717, he apparently consumed, "a rabbit and bread 10d., breast of veal and bread 1/8d., a hen and bread 1/4d., roast beef and bread 1/6d., whittings and bread 7d., a hen and bread 1/2d., boiled beef, beet, butter and bread 1/8d., a rabbit, bread, butter and sugar 11d., veal cutlets and bread 1/-, boiled beef and bread 11d., tongue and bread 1/1d., veal cutlets and bread 1/-, a partridge and bread 1/2d."

There are some accounts for drink, but not too many, the favourites being brandy, sack and claret. There are accounts for seeds—leek, carrot, parsnip, white and yellow turnip, cabbage and silesia lettuce, beet, broad cress, English celery, parsley, English asparagus, cucumber, kidney beans, Spanish radish, clover, etc.

His chariot was repaired in 1718 by John Ker, harness-maker, and James Peden, coachmaker.

There are also accounts to drovers for cows bought at Linton, Kinross and Perth.

In June 1720 he writes to George Gordon from Dunster where he had gone from Scarborough, telling him that he is on his way to Bath—"Tell nobody that I am gon to the Bathes." Gordon himself had become the tenant of part of the lands of Inverleith in 1717, namely, the great park of Wardie, the Maynes Park, the Foulfurs Park, Craigmansie Park, 3 Parks at Inverleith, the rental of the whole being £127.13.7d. Sir James looked after his own estate and tenancies. One of the conditions at the renewal of the latter was always the furnishing of so many cartloads of muck upon the ground, all which must have greatly enriched his land.

In 1726 he engaged in litigation with his neighbour, Sir John Nesbit of Dean. His complaint was that past memory of man the proprietors of the lands of Inverleith had been in possession of three roads going through the lands of Dean to the Water of Leith bridge, namely (1) a road along the braehead called the tophills directly down to the bridge, this being a dry road winter and summer for foot; (2) a road for carts and coaches leading from the Stock bridge ford to the Dean, commonly called the Glasgow Road, and (3) a road through the middle of Inverleith haugh in a direct line through Dean ground until it came into the said Glasgow Road. Sir John had enclosed the first road along the braehead, and he and James McDowall, who had feued some of the lands of Dean, were ditching and enclosing this ground in order to take away the road through the haugh of Inverleith and Dean ground to the Glasgow Road, and Sir John had altered the road that led directly through his

haugh where there was an open ditch which was so dangerous that the lives of men and horse were in hazard when they passed that way. Sir John's answer was (1) "As to the road along the Braeheads, called the Tophill, whatever Inverleith may pretend, Sir John has all the reason in the world to believe that he never went that road in his life, and indeed neither he nor any man else could travel that way without the hazard of their lives." (2) Sir John knew of no servitude Sir James had of a road from Inverleith haugh through Dean ground to the Glasgow Road. Some people may now and then have gone unwarrantably through the Dean ground and made a small footpath that way, but Dean and his tenants have been always in use to till it up, harrow and sow that road without leaving the least vestige thereof. Mr McDowall who keeps a considerable linen manufactory at Dean haugh, was about to sow linseed thereon. (3) Sir John had done no harm in making the road go by the houses at Dean haugh which leads to Leith, that being the nearest and safest way for both horses and carts. On the north side of that part of the road now cut off there was a coach-hole upwards of 3 fathoms deep which rendered that way most dangerous, so that the new road ought to remain as now it is." It is not recorded among the papers how the matter ended, and I did not pursue it further.

There is only one other account which I would like to quote, namely that of January 1729 to William Robertson, limner, for the following pictures:

| | | | | |
|-----|---|----|----|---|
| 1. | A picture of Venus and Cupid | £1 | 10 | 0 |
| 2. | A picture of Perseus & Andromeda | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 3. | A picture of a shepherd and his flocks | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 4. | A picture representing a pot of flowers | | 10 | 0 |
| 5. | A picture of a fruit piece | | 12 | 0 |
| 6. | A picture representing a sea storm | | 12 | 0 |
| 7. | A picture of flowers | | 10 | 0 |
| 8. | A picture representing the rape of Ganymede ... | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 9. | A picture of Venus and the Satyr | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 10. | A picture of Cupid & Psyche..... | 1 | 10 | 0 |

Sir James died on 1st May, 1737, a bachelor, without issue. He was buried in St. Cuthbert's or the West Church where a tablet was put over his burial place "Here lyes the corpse of the Honourable Sir James Rocheid of Inverleith, who died the 1st day of May, 1737, in the 71st year of his age." The tablet is now preserved on the north wall of the stairway of the Church.

THE HOGS OF HARCARSE AND BOGEND

By DONALD WHYTE, F.S.A.Scot.

- I. THOMAS HOG, progenitor of the Hogs of Harcarse and Bogend, in Berwickshire, m. a dau. of Wilkie of Foulden, and had issue a son William, b. about 1578.
- II. WILLIAM HOG was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated as Arts Master. He was presented to the vicarage of Galashiels in 1599 by King James VI., and was translated to Aytoun, Berwickshire, in 1601. William was one of the ministers who signed the Protest against Episcopacy in 1606¹. He m. Margaret Carmichael, and d. 8th November, 1616, leaving issue:—
 1. William of Bogend.
 2. James, apprenticed to John Cor, tailor in Edinburgh, on 24th June, 1629². He was adm. guild burghess of Edinburgh in 1652³.
 3. Jean, who m. a burghess of Haddington.
- III. WILLIAM HOG, sometime servitor to John Melville, was adm. a member of the Faculty of Advocates on 24th February, 1636⁴. In 1665 he was granted a charter of the lands of Bogend and others in Berwickshire, to him in liferent and to Mr Roger Hog, advocate, his eldest son in fee, whom failing to William Hog, his youngest son and his heirs male, whom failing to the heirs and assignees of Mr William Hog, advocate, whomsoever, in fee⁵. He m. Isabel dau. of Hilstanes of that ilk, and had issue:—
 1. Röger, of whom presently.
 2. Jean, bapt. 28th June, 1638, who d. in infancy.
 3. Alison, b. 25th June, 1639, who m. in 1661, the Rev. Richard Callander, M.A., minister of Cockburnspath⁶ (1657-1662), later (1663) of Falkirk, with a dowry of 3000 merks. He was a son of the Rev. Alexander Callander, minister at Denny, and d. in 1686, leaving issue:— (1) Alexander, heir to his father in lands at Cockburnspath; (2) Edward; (3) Alison; (4) Mary; and (5) Jean.

William Hog of Bogend m. secondly, in 1642, Katherine Simpson, whose dowry was 5000 merks, and by her who d. in 1663, had issue:—

4. Katherine, b. 1644, who m. William Ogilvie of Murie.

5. Marion, bapt. 21st January, 1645,, who d. before 1651.
6. William, 1646-1648.
7. Jean, bapt. 31st December, 1647.
8. William, b. 13th September, 1649, who was a merchant in Edinburgh, and is usually styled "Captain" Hog. He m. Janet, dau. of Robert Douglas, guild burghess of Edinburgh and was adm. guild burghess in her right on 10th June, 1674⁷. William d. in 1698 and was buried in Greyfriars Kirkyard, Edinburgh. Their children were:—
 - (1) William, bapt. 28th July, 1674.
 - (2) John, of Ladykirk and Cammo, ancestor of the Hogs of Newliston, in West Lothian.
 - (3) Robert, bapt. 4th April, 1677.
 - (4) Catherine, bapt. 7th March, 1678.
 - (5) Roger, merchant, who d. before 1734.

IV. ROGER HOG was adm. to the Faculty of Advocates on 26th June, 1661. He succeeded his father in 1665 and in 1670 purchased the lands of Harcarse. His arms are blazoned: Argent, three boars heads erased Azure and armed Or; crest an oak tree proper; mantling Gules doubled Argent; motto *Dat Gloria Vires*. In 1677 he purchased the lands of Easter and Wester Printonans, in Berwickshire. He was knighted at London on 16th November, 1677, by King Charles II., and created a Lord of Session by the judicial title of Lord Harcarse. The following year he was M.P. for Berwickshire⁹. Sir Roger succeeded Sir John Lockhart of Castlehill as a Lord of Justiciary on 18th November, 1678. He was one of the Lords who signed the warrant for the execution of the Marquis of Argyle¹⁰. In 1688 he was deprived of his legal positions by King James VI. for non-compliance in a case regarding the tutors of the young Marquis of Montrose¹¹. Sir Roger was nominated by King William, but declined to comply with the new government and spent his latter years in retirement. He compiled a *Dictionary of Decisions*, 1681-1692, which was published in 1757. Robert Pitilloch, advocate, published a pamphlet against him entitled *Oppression Under Colour of Law*, for alleged judicial interference in favour of his son-in-law, Alexander Aytoun. This curious production was reprinted by James Maidment, advocate, in 1827¹². Sir Roger m. on 24th October, 1661, Katherine (b. 1629), dau. of the Rev. John Patterson, M.A.,

minister at Oldhamstocks (1629-1642), by his wife Margaret Murray, sister of William, 1st Earl of Dysart. Their children were:—

1. Margaret, b. 17th November, 1663, who m. in 1686, Alexander Aytoun of Inchdairney, and had issue.
2. Isabel, 1664-1688, d. unm. and was buried in Greyfriars Kirkyard, Edinburgh¹³.
3. Katherine, b. 1666, d. in infancy and was buried in Greyfriars Kirkyard¹⁴.
4. Barbara, 1667-1679.
5. Thomas, 1668-1677, buried in Greyfriars Kirkyard¹⁵.
6. William, his heir, b. 4th August, 1669.

Sir Roger's first wife d. 7th March, 1681, and he m. secondly, on 13th June, 1682, Barbara, dau. of Lawrence Scott of Bavelaw, Balerno, and widow of Lawrence Charters, advocate, son of the Rev. John Charters, minister at Cluny. They had further issue:—

7. Barbara, b. July, 1683, who m. in June, 1719, William Robertson¹⁶ of Ladykirk, Berwickshire, and d. in 1766 leaving issue.

His second wife d. on 1st December, 1683, and Sir Roger m. thirdly, on 24th February, 1685, Dame Jean, widow of Sir Andrew Ker of Greenhead, and dau. of Sir Alexander Don of Newton-Don, Kelso, but had no children by her who d. in 1720. Sir Roger d. on 2nd March, 1700, aged about 65.

- V. WILLIAM HOG had a cloth factory at Harcarse about 1699, where he "did make, dress, and lit as much red cloth as did furnish all the earl of Hyndford's regiment of Dragoons with red cloaths this year, and that in a very short space¹⁷." The cloth factory survived the Union of 1707¹⁸. William m. in October, 1694, Isabel, dau. of Andrew Edmonstone of Ednam by his wife Isabel, second dau. of Sir Alexander Don of Newton-Don. He and his sons joined the Old Pretender in the Rising of 1715, and were afterwards sentenced to transportation to America. William d. in prison at Liverpool in 1716. By his wife Isabel he had three children:—
1. Roger, b. 13th September, 1695, who d. in prison at Liverpool in 1716.
 2. Andrew, b. 22nd September, 1696, of whom presently.
 3. Jean, b. 13th October, 1697, of whom hereafter.

- VI. ANDREW HOG of Harcarse was engaged in the Rising of 1715, and was wounded. He escaped from prison at Liverpool and later (1739) m. Isabel, widow of Ker of Chatto, but by her who d. in 1762, had no issue. Andrew disponded Harcarse to his sister Jean and d. on 20th January, 1772.
- VII. JEAN HOG of Harcarse disponded her estate in 1774 to William Robertson of Ladykirk, in settlement of her brother's debts. She d. unm. on 10th October, 1779, and was buried within the Kirk of Fogo, in Berwickshire.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. Scott's *Fasti*, vol. ii, p. 30 (revised edition).
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THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

At a General Meeting of the Scottish Genealogy Society, the following Constitution was adopted on Saturday, 4th July, 1953:—

1. The objects of the Scottish Genealogy Society are:—
 - To promote research into Scottish Family History.
 - To undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy, by means of meetings, lectures, etc., etc..
2. The Society will consist of all duly elected Members whose subscriptions are paid. A President and one or more Vice-Presidents may be elected at the Annual General Meeting.
3. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, Honorary Librarian, and not more than twelve other Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed to audit the accounts annually.
4. Office-Bearers shall be elected annually. Four Ordinary Members of Council shall retire annually in rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election. At meetings of the Council, a quorum shall consist of not less than one-third of the members.
5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at or about the end of October, on a date to be determined by the Council, at which reports will be submitted.
6. Members shall receive one copy of each issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*, but these shall not be supplied to any Members who are in arrears.
7. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, when a two-thirds majority will be required.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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