

## CHAPTER VIII

### RAMMERSCALES

THE early history of this small property is given elsewhere in this volume (see page 86). In the mid-Sixteenth Century it was acquired by the Laird of Holmains. Unfortunately the early titles are missing, the Holmains Inventory being of no assistance. There is, however, in the Holmains Charter Chest a "Note of some of Rammerscales original charters"—a fragment, on the back of which is engrossed a Seventeenth Century prayer commencing, "Lord, give us spiritual wisdom that we may know how to behave orselves in thir dayes". It contains three items relating to Rammerscales and four relating to Raffles. They are somewhat conflicting, but at least they give the origin of the family.<sup>1</sup>

- (i) (Rammerscales)—Charter—John Carruthers of Holmendis to Simon Carruthers, his son,—1557.
- (ii) (Raffles) Introduction in favour of Simon Carruthis,—1566
- (iii) (Raffles) Precept for taking of Sasine,—1566.
- (iv) (Raffles) Sasine—John Carruthis of Rammerscales,—1600.
- (v) (Rammerscales) Sasine—John Carruthis of Rammerscales,—1605.
- (vi) (Raffles)—Charter—John Carruthis of Holmendis to John Carruthers of Rammerscales,—1620.
- (vii) (Rammerscales)—Precept of Clare Constat in favour of John Carruthers, son to Simon Carruthis of Rammerscales,—1655.

If the last item, owing to its dubiety, be ignored it is clear that the progenitor of the family was Simon Carruthers, who already figures in the Holmains tree. He must have been dead by 1600 when his son John succeeded him. That John was his son is established by a lawsuit in 1627 when John obtained a summons for production of writs against Thomas Johnstone who seems to have been in possession of Rammerscales. In the summons John is described as son of the late Simon Carruthers of

<sup>1</sup> This account must surely omit one or more generations of whom no documentary trace has been found.

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Rammarskales.<sup>2</sup> Unfortunately the action was dropped. In addition to his son John, Simon had another son, Alexander, who, in 1617, assisted Holmains in his assault on the Minister of Mouswald.<sup>3</sup>

John Carruthers, second Laird of Rammarskales, made some additions to his property. The 35/- land of Cokkethill called the Maynes of Rammarskales belonged to Robert Johnstone of Raecleuch, but lay into Carruthers' land. Accordingly in 1621 he secured disposition of Cokkethill for the sum of 500 merks on condition that he did not disturb the tenants during their taks.<sup>4</sup> In 1628 he also acquired from John Carruthers of Raffles a merk-land of Grymisfield, a 20/- land of Raffles, a merk-land of Sandihill and Robiequhat, and a 2-merk land of Howthat, lying in the parishes of Mouswald and Ruthwell.<sup>5</sup> In 1632 he was charged to appear before the Privy Council for failing to arrest two prisoners escaped from Dumfries gaol whom he had seen crossing the Annan with the irons upon them.<sup>6</sup> In 1634, in conjunction with Matthew Wilson, younger in Bus, he was infeft by the Earl of Annandale under reversion for 7,000 merks in the Netherfield of Bengaw (Dryfesdale).<sup>7</sup> Three years later the money was repaid and he renounced the infeftment.<sup>8</sup> In 1574 Rammerskales had been donator of the ward, non-entry and marriage of Robert McBair of Almagill which he assigned to the Holmains family.<sup>9</sup>

It is not clear when the second Laird of Rammerskales died. Perhaps the last item of the above, "Note on Charters", may be trusted in so far as its date is concerned. If so he was dead by 1655. But it seems he has been confused with his son of the same name.

Only three children of John Carruthers are known :

- (i) John Carruthers, younger of Rammerskales, of whom hereafter.
- (ii) William Carruthers, who in 1657, as son of the deceased John Carruthers of Rammarskales, was cautioner to the testament of Janet Johnstone in Priestdykes.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Acts and Deceets, Vol. 397, fo. 406. Thomas is described as son and heir to the late William Johnstone sometime in Holmendis. Simon Carruthers may have had another son Abraham who, in February 1600, had to find caution not to harm Henry Fergus, merchant burges of Edinburgh (Reg. Priv. Conc., Vol. vi, p. 638).

<sup>3</sup> Reg. Priv. Conc., Vol. xi, p. 51.

<sup>4</sup> Dumfries Reg. Sas., Vol. viii, fo. 49.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., Vol. ii, fos. 364, 443, and Vol. iii, fo. 63. Holmains was the superior, and to provide a title John Carruthers of Raffles was retoured heir to his father John.

<sup>6</sup> Reg. Priv. Conc., 2nd Ser., Vol. iv, p. 562.

<sup>7</sup> Dumfries Reg. Sas., Vol. iv, fo. 57. The Contract is recorded in Register of Deeds, Vol. 476 (July 17, 1634).

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., Vol. iv, fo. 248.

<sup>9</sup> Cal. of Holmains Charters, No. 40.

<sup>10</sup> Dumfries Commissariat Testaments, Vol. ii.

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(iii) Marion Carruthers, in 1625 married to James Young of Broomrig, and died in October 1674.<sup>11</sup>

John Carruthers, younger of Rammerskales, died in his father's lifetime. He was a minor in 1618 when he received from George Carruthers of Denbie a disposition of the 40/- land of Denbie under reversion for 300 merks.<sup>12</sup> In 1629 his father infeft him in the Raffles lands which he had recently acquired.<sup>13</sup> Both he and his father in 1626 had to find caution not to molest Francis Irving, provost of Dumfries.<sup>14</sup>

He married in 1632 Janet, daughter of the late Robert Johnstone of Wamphray, receiving at the hands of his father conjunct infeftment in Rammerskales and Cokethill.<sup>15</sup>

He was dead by 1647<sup>16</sup> having by his wife :

- (i) Robert Carruthers, of whom hereafter.
- (ii) William Carruthers, mentioned in 1706.<sup>17</sup>
- (iii) John Carruthers, brother german to Robert, who was executor to his aunt Janet in 1674. He was made a burges of Dumfries gratis on September 30, 1665.<sup>18</sup> He was one of a large party who extruded John Graham from his house at Langbeddom in 1662.<sup>19</sup>
- (iv) Janet Carruthers, married in 1664 to Robert McClellane of Barscobe, who infeft her in a liferent of 800 merks.<sup>20</sup>

Robert Carruthers, third Laird of Rammerskales, was served heir to his father on October 19, 1647, and to his grandfather on the same day.<sup>21</sup> In 1672 he was infeft in an annual-rent of 420 merks furth of Murrayes,<sup>22</sup> and two years later acquired the £4 land of Mossyde<sup>23</sup> in Lochmaben parish, but in 1694 he disposed of Mossyde to John Faid in Broadchapel<sup>24</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Adams' Douglas Family of Morton, p. 299.

<sup>12</sup> Dumfries Reg. Sas., Vol. i, fos. 87 and 92. It was the 40/- land of Denbie held of Applegarth.

<sup>13</sup> Gen. Reg. Sas., Vol. xxvi, fo. 23 and 24a.

<sup>14</sup> Reg. Priv. Conc., 2nd Ser., Vol. i, pp. 284-5.

<sup>15</sup> Dumfries Reg. Sas., Vol. iii, fo. 203. The Contract was dated at Sanquhar, November 6.

<sup>16</sup> Dumfries Commissariat Testaments, Vol. iv.

<sup>17</sup> Dumfries Reg. Sas., 2nd Ser., Vol. vii, fo. 191.

<sup>18</sup> Dumfries Burgess Roll. <sup>19</sup> Reg. Priv. Conc., 3rd Ser., Vol. i, p. 157.

<sup>20</sup> Gen. Reg. Sas., Vol. xi, fo. 483a. The marriage contract was dated September 7, 1664.

<sup>21</sup> Retours.

<sup>22</sup> Gen. Reg. Sas., Vol. xxix, fo. 66.

<sup>23</sup> Dumfries Reg. Sas., 2nd Ser., Vol. i, fo. 308. Viscount Stormont was the superior (*ibid.*, Vol. ii, p. 46).

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. v, fo. 137.

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and died shortly after. He acted as Baron baillie for Holmains from 1660, succeeding William Murray of Moriquhat, and the Baron Court Book recording his labours still reposes in the Holmains Charter Chest.

He had married prior to 1660 Mary, daughter to James Carruthers, younger of Holmains, and was predeceased by her in January 1685.<sup>25</sup> In 1687 he married secondly Margaret Dalziel, stated by Douglas to be a daughter of Robert, Earl of Carnwath. She is not, however, mentioned in the New Scots Peerage.<sup>26</sup> Robert Carruthers left the following issue :

- (i) Robert Carruthers of Rammarscales, of whom hereafter.
- (ii) William Carruthers, physician in Dumfries, and thereafter in Quarrelwood, was almost certainly a son of Robert Carruthers of Rammarscales. He died in May 1733, the Laird of Rammarscales being cautioner.<sup>27</sup> He had married Margaret, daughter of Mr. John Hay, apothecary, who was son of Mr. Alexander Hay, H.M. Apothecary, and Mary Bleckburn, spouses, and in her right was admitted burghess of Edinburgh on September 10, 1707,<sup>28</sup> whereafter he must have removed to and practised in Dumfries. His wife died on October 3, 1771, and her testament shows she had the following issue :
  - (a) James Carruthers, eldest son, whose daughter Henrietta Carruthers, milliner in London, was a legatee. Perhaps identifiable with the James Carruthers elder in Dalswinton who became burghess of Dumfries on May 31, 1756. If so, his son, James Carruthers, younger, was admitted burghess on June 9 of the same year (Dumfries Burgess Roll).
  - (b) Lawes Carruthers, her youngest son, staymaker in London, to whose daughter Hay Carruthers she left a legacy. He was admitted burghess of Dumfries on January 4, 1742.
  - (c) Wingate Carruthers, her eldest daughter, spouse to George McClellan, merchant in Annan, whose second son, John, and eldest daughter, Margaret Hay McClellan, were legatees.
  - (d) Margaret, her second daughter.
  - (e) Henrietta, youngest daughter, relict of Archibald Johnstone, Officer of Excise at Dumfries, thereafter at Coupar.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>25</sup> Dumfries Commissariat Testaments, Vol. vi.

<sup>26</sup> A marriage stone at Rammarscales bearing their initials is dated 1687. She was probably of the Glenae family, cadets of Carnwath.

<sup>27</sup> Dumfries Commissariat Testaments, Vol. x, fo. 26.

<sup>28</sup> Edinburgh Burgess Roll.

<sup>29</sup> Dumfries Commissariat Testaments, Vol. xv, fo. 375.

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- (j) Robert Carruthers, surgeon on H.M.S. "Windsor", who became burghess of Edinburgh in right of his father, William Carruthers, surgeon apothecary, on January 18, 1749, may also have been a son.<sup>30</sup>

Further descendants have not been traced.

- (iii) Violet Carruthers, married in 1714 to Gavin Johnstone of Elshields.<sup>31</sup>

Robert Carruthers, fourth Laird of Rammarskales, was served heir to his father Robert on June 26, 1694,<sup>32</sup> and was infest in Cokethill that August.<sup>33</sup> Three years later he received infestment in Murrayes, his father's annual-rent being increased to 7,000 merks.<sup>34</sup> He was still in 1706 under curators—John Carruthers of Butterwhat, James Carruthers, Chamberlain to the Duke, and Captain James Dalzell—when he gave to Sir John Jardine of Applegarth a renunciation of numerous bonds relating to the Rammarskales estate,<sup>35</sup> having been infest in Rammarskales and the Raffles property in 1701.<sup>36</sup> He married prior to 1730 a lady named Penelope Sharp<sup>37</sup> and on December 2, 1737, was served heir to his mother, Margaret Dalziel.<sup>38</sup> He was "out" in the '45 and according to a MS. at Rammarskales was tried at Westminster, had his estate confiscated and died abroad.<sup>39</sup> He died in November 1750, but of issue only a son and a daughter, Henrietta, are recorded.<sup>40</sup> William Carruthers of Hardriggs was his executor *qua* creditor. The executor had secured assignment in 1749 of a bond on the estate held by the Minister of Torthorwald which he in turn assigned in 1758 to George Muir, W.S. There were a large number of creditors from whom the astute Muir took over their claims. In 1756 he sold Rammarskales and Cocketts to James Mounsey, late First Physician and Councillor to the Empress of Russia. The Raffles estate was broken up, part being acquired by Viscount Stormont in 1781 from a son of the late John Car-

<sup>30</sup> Edinburgh Burgess Roll.

<sup>31</sup> Dumfries Reg. Sas., 2nd Ser., Vol. ix, fo. 344.

<sup>32</sup> Retours.

<sup>33</sup> Gen. Reg. Sas., Vol. 67, fo. 269.

<sup>34</sup> Dumfries Reg. Sas., 2nd Ser., Vol. v, fo. 422.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid., Vol. vii, fo. 191.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid., Vol. vi, fo. 291.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid., Vol. xi, fo. 61.

<sup>38</sup> Retours.

<sup>39</sup> This must be erroneous. In the 1715 with his second cousin Robert Johnstone of Wamphray and a few others, he demonstrated at the horse races at Lochmaben on news of the rising, but he has not been traced as going south to Preston (vide Peter Rae's History of the Rebellion, p. 49).

<sup>40</sup> Dumfries Commissariat Testaments, Vol. xiii. Henrietta married Mr. John Marshall, Minister of Tinwald, and had a bond of provision from her father on January 31, 1750 (Raffles Inventory).

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ruthers of Hardriggs, whilst the rest was bought in 1792 by Philip Forsyth of Underwood.<sup>41</sup>

Robert Carruthers, last of Rammerscales, was survived by a son, Robert Carruthers, who on April 2, 1754, gave a bond to his cousin, Lawes Carruthers, staymaker and tailor in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, for £40 sterling, assigning to the latter whatever might remain in the hands of George Muir, writer in Edinburgh, of the price of the estate.<sup>42</sup> Thus was the last asset disposed.

<sup>41</sup> Raffles Inventory amongst the Hetland titles.

<sup>42</sup> Dumfries Commissary Deeds, Bundle 1754.

## CHAPTER IX

### NETHER DENBIE OR WHITECROFT

THESE lands in Meikle Dalton parish belonged of old to the Lindsays of Wauchop. They amounted to a 4-merk land. In 1646 John Lindsay of Waucop set a part of them—a 40/- land of Nether Denbie to Francis Carruthers, elder of Dormont, for five years at a rent of £50. The following year Lindsay granted a wadset over the lands for 900 merks Scots to Francis, which wadset was assigned by Francis in 1658 to his son Walter Carruthers.<sup>1</sup> The Lindsays had been in embarrassed circumstances ever since their forfeiture in 1506,<sup>2</sup> and in 1661 disposed the property, with some additional lands amounting in all to a 4-merk land, to Francis in liferent and Walter Carruthers, his son, in fee.<sup>3</sup> Two years later (1663) Lindsay sold the superiority of Nether Denbie to the Carruthers for 600 merks Scots.<sup>4</sup>

It was in the days of this Walter that the name of Nether Denbie was changed to Whitecroft, probably to prevent confusion with his kinsmen, the Carruthers of Over Denbie. At about this same period too Over Denbie dropped its affix. Walter Carruthers figures for the first time as "of Whitecroft" in 1666.<sup>5</sup> He married Janet Carruthers,<sup>6</sup> who has not yet been identified, by whom he had the following issue :

- (i) William Carruthers, of whom hereafter.
- (ii) Christopher Carruthers, the second son, was infeft by John Bell of Hardriggs in 1696 in the 40/- lands of Northfield, Annisaiker. and half the 40/- lands of Gullielands, known as the 20/- lands of

<sup>1</sup> Whitecroft Inventory. The assignment was dated August 24. To make up the title Francis was infeft in 1659 (Dumfries Reg. Sas., Vol. vii, fo. 123).

<sup>2</sup> Forfeiture was rescinded in 1593, but the family only recovered a part of their property (The Clan Lindsay, Vol. ii, p. 189).

<sup>3</sup> Gen. Reg. Sas., Vol. vi, fo. 401.

<sup>4</sup> Whitecroft Inventory.

<sup>5</sup> Gen. Reg. Sas., Vol. xv, fo. 301.

<sup>6</sup> Dumfries Reg. Sas., 2nd Ser., Vol. v, fo. 42.

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Hardriggs, in the parish of Annan,<sup>7</sup> and was thereafter known as "of Hardriggs".

His father in 1693 disposed to him a wadset of 1,000 merks out of Medilshaw inherited from Francis Carruthers of Dormout.<sup>8</sup> Christopher married (contract dated February 13, 1691) Margaret Carlyle, second daughter of Adam Carlyle of Lymekills (Sheriff Court Deeds, Bundle 1737. Mary, third daughter of same, married David Murray of Belridding). Christopher was dead by 1710, in which year William Carruthers of Hardriggs was served heir to him. Hardriggs was still in the family in 1770 when John Carruthers of Hardriggs was served heir special to his brother William in the lands of Searigg and Longdyke. (For further particulars of this family see Chart.)

- (iii) Walter, mentioned October 1684.<sup>9</sup>
- (iv) Herbert Carruthers figures as a witness in 1689.<sup>10</sup>
- (v) Margaret, mentioned October 1684.<sup>9</sup>

William Carruthers of Whitecroft did not succeed to the estate till after 1692 when his father disposed the estate to him with reservation of terce to his mother Janet Carruthers.<sup>11</sup> This disposition was no doubt connected with William's marriage to Mary Carruthers, a daughter of John Carruthers of Holmains.<sup>12</sup> William in 1692 infeft his spouse in an annual-rent of £120 Scots from a mortgage over Little Dalton granted to him by George Carruthers of Holmains.

In 1710 William entailed his estate upon his eldest son and other heirs of Tailzie, resigning it into the hands of the Crown and obtaining a Great Seal Charter in 1712.<sup>13</sup>

By his wife, Mary Carruthers, he had the following issue :

- (i) Francis Carruthers, of whom hereafter.
- (ii) William Carruthers, second son, was a witness in 1713,<sup>14</sup> having been mentioned as next heir after Francis in a Great Seal Charter of Whitecroft in 1712.

<sup>7</sup> Gen. Reg. Sas., Vol. lxxi, fo. 125.

<sup>8</sup> Dumfries Reg. Sas., 2nd Ser., Vol. iv, fo. 476.

<sup>9</sup> Reg. Priv. Conc., 3rd Ser., Vol. ix, October 1684.

<sup>10</sup> Dumfries Reg. Sas., 2nd Ser., Vol. iv, fo. 476.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., 2nd Ser., Vol. v, fo. 42.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., fos. 32 and 33. Dormont acted as Attorney for Mary in the infeftment. She received £1,000 as "bairn's part" in 1692 (Cal. of Holmains Writs, No. 154).

<sup>13</sup> Whitecroft Inventory.

<sup>14</sup> Dumfries Reg. Sas., 2nd Ser., Vol. viii, fo. 159.

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To the patrimonial estate of Whitecroft, Francis Carruthers added a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -merk land of Dyke, held of Murray of Moriquhat, and acquired from John Carruthers of Dyke in 1740.<sup>15</sup> In 1753 he disposed to his eldest daughter Janet, whom failing to his other two daughters in turn, his lands of Whitecroft and Dyke, and was dead by 1767. He had married in 1720 Janet, daughter to the deceased William Rae in Lantansyde, in consequence of which his father had renounced his power to burden the estates.<sup>16</sup> She was dead by 1730 when her husband, then tenant of Lantansyde, was infett in some acres in Troqueer that had belonged to her.<sup>17</sup> He married secondly Marion Somerville, who received Sasine in 1738 in an annual-rent of £300 conform to the marriage contract dated November 25, 1734 (Dumfries Reg. Sas.). Francis Carruthers of Whitecroft left the following issue :

- (i) Janet Carruthers, of whom hereafter.
- (ii) Agnes, wife of John Gegan, writer in Dumfries, to whom she assigned all her effects on May 14, 1768.<sup>18</sup> She must have married secondly, prior to August 1776, Andrew Johnstone of Castlehill, merchant in Dumfries.<sup>19</sup>
- (iii) Mary, married to Ebenezer Wilson, bookseller and bailie of Dumfries, with issue.<sup>20</sup>

Janet Carruthers of Whitecroft married Robert Henderson Wightman<sup>21</sup> of Penlaw, alias Cleuchheids, the contract dated December 20, 1765, containing a provision that Whitecroft should go to the second son procreated of the marriage, or the heir male thereof. Janet was dead by 1810 when her eldest son, William David Wightman Henderson of Cleuchheids, was retoured her heir in Whitecroft.<sup>22</sup> He must have had two sisters whose names are not recorded, married to Samuel Denholm Young of Gulliehill

<sup>15</sup> Whitecroft Inventory. Sasine followed in 1747 (*ibid.*).

<sup>16</sup> Dumfries Reg. Sas., 2nd Ser., Vol. ix, fo. 286.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. x, fo. 490.

<sup>18</sup> Dumfries Commissary Deeds, Bundle 1768.

<sup>19</sup> Dumfries Reg. Sas., Vol. xxi, fo. 338.

<sup>20</sup> Married April 10, 1768 (Edin. Marr. Reg.).

<sup>21</sup> Whitecroft Inventory. Robert Henderson assumed the name of Wightman, for when factor to Viscount Stormont he was known as Robert Henderson of Cleuchheids. Mr. David Wightman, minister of Applegarth, purchased Penlaw from William Johnstone of Penlaw and entailed it in 1744 on his brother Mathew Wightman for life and then to his sister Elizabeth Wightman, spouse to William Henderson of Cleughheads, with remainder to their son, Robert Henderson of Cleughheads, who on succeeding took the name of Henderson-Wightman (Sheriff Court Deeds, Bundle 1748).

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.* He had sasine following thereon (Gen. Reg. Sas., July 25, 1810).

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and John Kennedy, residing in Dumfries.<sup>23</sup> At some date prior to 1827 William D. W. Henderson of Whitecroft must have inherited the small property of Fingask, near Dundee, for when in that year he disposed Whitecroft to Trustees he was described as William D. W. Henderson Somerville of Fingask. The name of his wife has not been ascertained, so perhaps she was a Somerville.<sup>24</sup> The Trustees named in the disposition, which was of a Testamentary nature, were his brother, John Irving Henderson of Gullielands, afterwards Sheriff-Substitute at Dundee, his two cousins, Alex. Wilson, cashier of the old Bank at Paisley, and Francis Wilson, W.S.,<sup>25</sup> and his two brothers-in-law, Samuel Denholm Young and John Kennedy, to whom was added his brother, Robert Henderson in Lochmaben.

W. D. W. Henderson Somerville of Whitecroft left the following issue :

- (i) Samuel Henderson Somerville, of whom hereafter.
- (ii) William Carruthers Henderson Somerville, residing in 1841 at Laurie Know; a legatee for £1,500.
- (iii) John Henderson William Somerville, in 1841 second mate on the "Heart of Oak" in the West Indian Trade; a legatee for £1,500.
- (iv) Janet Carruthers Henderson Somerville } at Laurie Know.
- (v) Sarah Denholm Henderson Somerville } at Laurie Know.
- (vi) Jean Denholm Henderson Somerville, wife of James Taylor Mackay, merchant in Edinburgh with issue :
  - (a) Margaret Denholm Mackay.
  - (b) Ann Mackay.
  - (c) James Mackay.
  - (d) William Patrick Mackay.
- (vii) Henrietta Irving Henderson Somerville } at Laurie Know.
- (viii) May McCulloch Henderson Somerville } at Laurie Know.
- (ix) Katherine Somerville Henderson Somerville, dead by 1841; all the above daughters were provided with legacies of £1,000 sterling each.

Samuel Henderson Somerville of Whitecroft was Laird for a very brief period. He was served heir to his father in 1842,<sup>26</sup> and the same year the

<sup>23</sup> Whitecroft Inventory. This marriage of Samuel Denholm Young is not recorded. He had married in 1803 Helen Goldie (Douglas of Morton, p. 307). The marriage can scarcely refer to his son of the same name.

<sup>24</sup> The Rev. John Somerville, minister of Carlaverock (1697-1734), had one son, William Somerville, advocate, and five daughters, "of which W. Henderson Somerville of Fingask and Whitecroft is the representative" (Scott's Fasti).

<sup>25</sup> These were sons of Ebenezer Wilson, bailie of Dumfries, and Mary Carruthers.

<sup>26</sup> Whitecroft Inventory.

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Trustees being unable to pay his brothers and sisters the provision made for them by their father, sold Whitecroft and Dyke to James Ewan Newton, merchant in Leith.<sup>27</sup> By 1858 Newton had become a bankrupt and the following year his Trustee sold the estate to Robert Munn,<sup>28</sup> in whose family Whitecroft remained till 1920, when it was bought by the marriage Trustees of Lady Maitland Heriot.

<sup>27</sup> Whitecroft Inventory.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid. John Baird, writer in Lockerbie, was the Trustee.

## CHAPTER X

### PORTRACK

THIS branch of the Clan Carruthers claim descent from Carruthers of Fourteen Aikers, who in turn are supposed to be an early offshoot of Holmains. There is not, however, enough evidence to warrant a descent from Holmains, indeed the progenitor of this branch would rather seem to be descended from Dormont.

The lands of Fourteen Aikers in spite of its name amounted to a 3-merk land, or a 40/- land, and lay in Dalton Parish. From a very early date they belonged to Holmains. In 1571 a John Carruthers in Fourteen Aikers witnessed a Holmains Sasine.<sup>1</sup> He was clearly a tenant as must have been the William Carruthers of Fourteen Aikers who served on a Holmains Inquisition in 1583.<sup>2</sup> The last named may perhaps be identified with the William Carruthers, merchant burges of Dumfries, "pretendit tenant of the 40/- land called Fourteen Aikers" who was summoned to remove from those lands by Nicolas Jardine, Lady Holmains, in 1616.<sup>3</sup> By 1631 Francis Carruthers was the tenant.<sup>4</sup>

In 1662 Mr. William Carruthers of Fourteen Aikers was cautioner for John Carruthers of Holmains, though who he was and what interest he had in Fourteen Aikers is by no means clear.<sup>5</sup> His interest must have terminated in 1666, for on May 26 of that year John Carruthers of Holmains leased Fourteen Aikers to John Carruthers of Dormont for the space of twenty-one years at a rent of £60 Scots.<sup>6</sup> Two years later, the rent not being paid, Holmains obtained letters of Horning against Dormont.<sup>7</sup> By 1689 Fourteen Aikers was tenanted by John Dinwoodie and John Ker.<sup>8</sup> In April of that year the Laird of Holmains wadset Fourteen Aikers for the sum of £1,086 4/- Scots to John Carruthers in Twathats<sup>9</sup> who was the undoubted ancestor of Portrack.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cal. of Holmains Writs, No. 30.    <sup>2</sup> Ibid., Nos. 37 and 38.    <sup>3</sup> Ibid., No. 59

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., No. 67.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., No. 100.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., No. 116.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., No. 121.

<sup>8</sup> Dumfries Reg. Sas., 2nd Ser., Vol. iv, fo. 476.

<sup>9</sup> Cal. of Holmains Writs, No. 148. Twathats was part of the lands of Knocks

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According to the custom of those days John Carruthers in Twathats would take actual possession of Fourteen Aikers as security for his loan in the absence of any agreement to the contrary. This is what actually happened until 1710 when the wadsett was paid off and John Carruthers in Fourteen Aikers gave renunciation thereof to George Carruthers of Holmains.<sup>10</sup> John Carruthers only survived this renunciation for four years, dying in February 1714. In his Testament he is described as John Carruthers in Twathats, thereafter in Mouswald.<sup>11</sup> His wife and family are not mentioned in that document. His eldest son, John Carruthers, had borrowed 700 merks from him in 1698 and in 1706 had married<sup>12</sup> Janet Johnstone, eldest daughter to the late Archibald Johnstone, wadsetter of Holmains,<sup>13</sup> receiving from his father an assignment of the bond for 700 merks and other debts. In 1734 this John Carruthers described as "sometime of Fourteen Aikers" obtained sasine on apprising in the 20/- lands of Newlands, Ingleston and others in the parish of Kelton, apprised from Anna and Marianna, sisters and heiresses of Robert Johnstone of Kelton by William Veitch, W.S., who disposed to Carruthers.<sup>14</sup> Two months later as "now of Ingleston", John Carruthers infest his wife Janet in the 3-merk land of Craigley under his marriage contract<sup>15</sup> and in 1736 gave a heritable bond for £350 sterling on this property to Francis Carruthers of Whitecroft.<sup>16</sup> At that time he was living in Mouswald Place.

For the later generations of this family see the accompanying chart, mainly compiled from family notes and other sources by Mrs. Carruthers of Portrack, who is better known in the literary and political world by her maiden name—Violet Markham.

in the parish of Dalton, the superiority of which was acquired in 1659 from John Crichton of St. Leonards by John Carruthers of Dormont (Dumfries Reg. Sas., Vol. vii, fo. 119).

<sup>10</sup> Dumfries Reg. Sas., 2nd Ser., Vol. vii, fo. 457.

<sup>11</sup> Dumfries Testaments. Recorded on February 24, 1731.

<sup>12</sup> Marriage Contract dated April 28, 1706 (see above Testament).

<sup>13</sup> On February 22, 1689, Archibald and George Johnstones, brothers, in Hoddamstanes and William Johnstone in Slork, merchant travellers in England, were infest in the mains and manor house of Holmains under reversion for 10,000 merks Scots (Holmains Writs, No. 147). Renunciation followed in 1719 by Joseph Johnstone, eldest son of Archibald, and by the said William in Slork then still alive (Dumfries Reg. Sas., 2nd Ser., Vol. ix, fo. 172).

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. xi, Part 2, fo. 300. The lands were—Meikle Ingleston, 20/- lands of Newlands, 3-merk land of Craigley, 3-merk land of Westquarter and Summer-shields, with others on warrandice.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, fo. 310.

<sup>16</sup> Dumfries Reg. Sas., February 20, 1736.

## CHAPTER XI

### ISLE

NO light can be thrown on the origin of this family, though it would seem to have been descended from Holmains. John Carruthers, seventh Laird of Holmains, who married Nicola Jardine in 1575, had a son Charles as well as a brother of the same name, and Charles was a common name in the Isle family. But the progenitor of this branch seems to have been Simon Carruthers, son of George Carruthers of Holmains and Margaret Irving. As early as 1602 he was "in Isle",<sup>1</sup> and was still there thirty-two years later when his son and heir apparent, Charles Carruthers, was infeft in the 40/- lands of Isle (parish of Dalton) on precept from the Lindsays.<sup>2</sup> Charles's wife was Sarah Carruthers, of unknown family, and that same day (December 16, 1634) Charles infeft his eldest son, John Carruthers, and Jean Irving, spouses, in his lands, reserving the liferent of half of the lands to himself and his wife.<sup>3</sup> In addition to John, Charles Carruthers had another son named George, who witnessed a Dormont sasine on the same date.<sup>4</sup>

John Carruthers, second of Isle, married in 1634 (contract dated March 28) Jean Irving, daughter of Francis Irving of Murrayes.<sup>5</sup> In 1654 this John Carruthers infeft his eldest son John in the lands of Isle, reserving his own liferent.<sup>6</sup> He had another son Francis who witnessed a precept on November 8, 1661.<sup>7</sup> Their father John must have been still alive at that date.

John Carruthers, third of Isle, was infeft in those lands on September 5,

<sup>1</sup> Reg. Priv. Conc., Vol. vi, p. 356.

<sup>2</sup> Dumfries Reg. Sas., Vol. iv, fo. 75a.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., fo. 76.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., fo. 75.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., fo. 77.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., Vol. vi, fo. 5. A witness was Charles Carruthers, younger, who may be another son of John, second of Isle. His father, Charles Carruthers, first of Isle, was then still alive. He may be the Charles Carruthers in Ailhead (*sic*) who died in December 1690 whose Inventory was given up by Holmains (Dumfries Testaments, Vol. 6).

<sup>7</sup> Gen. Reg. Sas., Vol. vi, fo. 401.

## ISLE

1666, being described as "now of Isle", from which it must be inferred that his father was dead. The sasine was on precept from William Murray of Moriguhat who must have acquired the superiority from Lindsay.<sup>8</sup> It is stated that he and an unnamed brother were then in occupation. So far the property of Isle had remained intact. It was always described as a 40/- land which was the equivalent of a 3-merk land. But in 1676 John Carruthers, third of Isle, disposed half of the 3-merk land of Isle to John Carruthers, natural brother to John Carruthers of Dormont, retaining apparently the other half.<sup>9</sup> This division, however, does not seem to have been exactly stated in the sasine, for in 1688 John, third of Isle, still owned the 2-merk land of Isle and Islehead in which he infeft his son John, reserving liferent of a quarter of Over Isle during the lifetime of Jean Irving and a third after her death.<sup>10</sup> This was followed in 1694 by the liferent infeftment in the 2-merk land of Isle in favour of Nicolas Murray, spouse of the younger John.<sup>11</sup> At that date John Carruthers, third of Isle, must have been still alive.

According to Edmondson's "Heraldry", Vol. ii, the Arms of the Carruthers of Isle were—Gules, two chevrons engrailed between three fleurs-de-lis or, within a border argent. The Crest was a cherub proper, and the Motto "Paratus et Fidelis".

<sup>8</sup> Gen. Reg. Sas., Vol. xv, fo. 301.

<sup>9</sup> Dumfries Reg. Sas., 2nd Ser., Vol. ii, fo. 65.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., Vol. iv, fo. 428.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., Vol. v, fo. 247.

## CHAPTER XII

### DYKE

THE lands of Dyke were a relatively modest holding amounting to a merk land. This trifling piece of land presents a number of difficulties awaiting collation. In 1562 it is named in the Barony of Holmains.<sup>1</sup> At an early date it had been divided and only one moiety was definitely occupied by cadets of the Carruthers family. That moiety had belonged to the Lindsays who had probably owned the whole.<sup>2</sup> In 1576 James Lindsay of Barclay granted a charter of that  $\frac{1}{2}$ -merk land to Thomas Carruthers, son of the late Rolland Carruthers, younger in Dyke, at a feu duty of a merk Scots.<sup>3</sup> Lindsay remained merely as a superior, a right of which his descendant divested himself in favour of William Murray of Moriequhat prior to 1667. That Holmains had some sort of claim to this  $\frac{1}{2}$ -merk land is clear from the fact that in that year that Laird undertook not to molest either Lindsay or Murray for the transaction.<sup>4</sup> Thomas Carruthers was probably succeeded by Rolland Carruthers of Dyke, for in 1667 Moriequhat, as superior, gave a charter of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -merk land to John Carruthers, son of Rolland of Dyke.<sup>5</sup> John was dead by 1706 when Moriequhat issued a precept in favour of George Carruthers, as heir to the said John his father, but infestment apparently did not follow as in 1736 John Carruthers, son of George, was retoured heir to his grandfather John of Dyke.<sup>6</sup> This John Carruthers, with consent of Mary Bratton, his spouse, disposed the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -merk land of Dyke in 1740 to Francis Carruthers of Whitecroft

<sup>1</sup> Cal. of Holmains Writs, No. 103.

<sup>2</sup> Whitecroft Inventory. The other  $\frac{1}{2}$ -merk land belonged to Johnstone of Wamphray c. June 12, 1712 (MacKenzie Decrees, Vol. 150).

<sup>3</sup> Whitecroft Inventory.

<sup>4</sup> Cal. of Holmain Writs, No. 120.

<sup>5</sup> Whitecroft Inventory. On the other hand, a John Carruthers of Dyke was infest as heir to his grandfather Herbert in a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -merk land of Dyke in 1659 by Lindsay as superior (Dumfries Reg. Sas., Vol. vii, fo. 146). This, of course, may refer to the other half. John disposed this half to John Blackstock in Raffles.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

## DYKE

and disappears from record.<sup>7</sup> For the later history of Dyke see Note on Carruthers of Whitecroft.

There are frequent references to other Carruthers in Dyke. It must be assumed that these Carruthers were tenants or feuars of the other  $\frac{1}{2}$ -merk land of Dyke that belonged to Wamphray.

<sup>7</sup> Whitecroft Inventory, also Dumfries Reg. Sas., July 12, 1740.

## CHAPTER XIII

### THE FAMILIES OF BUTTERQUHAT

**T**HE lands of Butterquhat lying quite close to Holmains Tower were once a separate holding that gave its designation to several younger sons of Carruthers of Holmains. It is now part of the large farm of Kirkhill, and its name only survives in a piece of high heathery ground known as Butterquhat Moor.

The first mention of a cadet of Holmains in possession of Butterquhat occurs in 1558 when John Carruthers of Butterquhat is named as bailie in a precept.<sup>1</sup> The lands were only a 30/- land. It has not been possible to establish the identity of this John, but he was probably a son of John Carruthers of Holmains and Janet Jardine. He was succeeded by his son George Carruthers of Butterwhat who was dead by 1654, though survived by his wife Gelis Wilson.<sup>2</sup> On March 11 of that year their son George Carruthers of Butterwhat disposed his 30/- land to William Carruthers, second son of John Carruthers of Holmains, subject to the liferent to his mother. Janet Carruthers, wife of George, was a consenting party.<sup>3</sup> To complete the new owner's title George was infeft in 1655 heir to his grandfather.<sup>4</sup> This was not the first transaction between the parties, for in 1645 George of Butterquhat had infeft William Carruthers in those 30/- lands under reversion.<sup>5</sup> It was a wadsett or mortgage and may have been paid back before the disposition by George to William. If not, the equity of Butterquhat was disposed in 1654 as a complement to the 1645 wadsett. William Carruthers of Butterwhat (1654) married Sarah Maxwell, daughter of Agnes Maxwell and James Maxwell of Tinwald, spouses. Agnes was heiress of the 40-merk land of Dunwoodie, which she entailed upon her son Robert Maxwell of Tinwald and his heirs, whom failing on George Maxwell, apparent of Munschies and his heirs, whom failing on John Carruthers, eldest son of William Carruthers of Butterquhat and therefore grandson of the entailer.

<sup>1</sup> Cal. of Holmains Writs, No. 27.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., No. 92.

<sup>5</sup> Dumfries Reg. Sas., Vol. v, fo. 126.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., No. 93.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., Nos. 93 and 94.

## THE FAMILIES OF BUTTERQUHAT

At the same time Agnes dispensed the 36/- lands of Brumblebank to William and Sarah.<sup>6</sup>

William and Sarah must have been married about 1667, in which October he infeft her in an annual-rent of £120 furth of Butterquhat, whilst Agnes Maxwell, Lady Tinwald, infeft Sarah in another annual-rent of 180 merks furth of Brumblebank.<sup>7</sup>

The superior of Butterquhat was of course the Laird of Holmains who, being in financial straits owing to the adjudication of his estate by Robert Fergusson of Craigdarroch, borrowed 4,000 merks from his uncles, the above William Carruthers of Butterquhat and Major Thomas of Brigmuir and infeft them in an annual-rent of 240 merks furth of Kirkhill, Ruthweltoun and Butterquhat.<sup>8</sup> In 1670 William had a dispute with the Laird of Holmains, his nephew, as to the marches of Butterquhat which was submitted to the arbitration of Roger Grierson, uncle to Lag, acting for Holmains, and George Maxwell of Munsches for William.<sup>9</sup>

By his wife Sarah Maxwell William Carruthers had the following issue :

- (i) John Carruthers of Butterquhat, of whom hereafter.
- (ii) James Carruthers of Over Halleaths, named as second son, was Chamberlain to the Duke of Queensberry and married on March 3, 1693, Katherine, second daughter of Rev. Andrew Hamilton, minister at Middlebie. In 1697 he had sasine from William Bell of Scotsbrig in an annual-rent of £180 from the lands of Woolcoats and Ecclefechan.<sup>10</sup> In 1699 as James Carruthers in Butterquhat he secured his first hold on the lands of Over Halleaths, being infeft in an annual-rent of £12 Scots therefrom.<sup>11</sup> This was followed the same year by infeftment under decret of adjudication in some lands in Colvend that belonged in wadsett to James Tailfair of Haircleuch.<sup>12</sup> In 1700 he acquired from John Kennedy of Over Halleaths and Mary Johnstone, spouses, the 5-merk land of Over Halleaths.<sup>13</sup> He could not pay for it all in cash so he infeft Alexander Thomson

<sup>6</sup> Gen. Reg. Sas., Vol. xx, fo. 217.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., Vol. xviii, fos. 18 and 77.

<sup>8</sup> Cal. of Holmains Writs, Nos. 106 and 107. In 1664 William had been infeft by John Carruthers of Holmains in an annual-rent of 60 merks Scots furth of Hetlandhill (Gen. Reg. Sas., Vol. viii, fo. 152).

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., No. 132.

<sup>10</sup> Dumfries Reg. Sas., 2nd Ser., Vol. v, fo. 465. On change of ownership it was confirmed by John Maxwell of Middlebie in 1711 (ibid., Vol. viii, fo. 16).

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., Vol. vi, fo. 86.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., fo. 150.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., Vol. vi, fo. 226. There were two families of Kennedy, near kinsmen, of Halleaths and of Over Halleaths.

## RECORDS OF THE CARRUTHERS FAMILY

in Brigmuir in an annual-rent of £100 Scots therefrom in 1701<sup>14</sup> and granted the vendors a wadsett for 1,200 merks—the remainder of the price—upon Over Halleaths.<sup>15</sup>

James Carruthers never cleared Over Halleaths of debt. In 1703 he had to infeft John Forsyth and William Johnstone, both in Carthat in the lands of Over Halleaths,<sup>16</sup> receiving renunciation of Thomson's wadsett the following year.<sup>17</sup> In 1708 he was the recipient of a Crown Charter of the lands of Roberthill<sup>18</sup> and in 1711 acquired an annual-rent furth of Scotsbrig.<sup>19</sup> This seems to have been his last deal in landed estate. He was certainly dead by 1726 when his widow and only son are mentioned.<sup>20</sup>

His widow, Katherine Hamilton, survived him for over twenty years, dying in October 1747<sup>21</sup> with the following issue :

- (a) William Carruthers, an only son and still a minor in 1726.<sup>22</sup> As a youth he was apprenticed on December 2, 1724, to George Cunyngham, chirurgion apothecary and burghess of Edinburgh.<sup>23</sup> His father had disponed his annual-rent from Scotsbridge before his death to John Carruthers of Butterquhat who by some family arrangement transferred it back to William and his widowed mother.<sup>24</sup> The qualifying period of a medical practitioner in those days was not very prolonged, so on January 10, 1729, William entered into a curious contract to take up a practice in Annandale. It was a contract<sup>25</sup> between the practitioner and his principal patients who guaranteed him a minimum income if he lived

<sup>14</sup> Gen. Reg. Sas., Vol. lxxix, fo. 64 (May 4, 1701). It was paid off in 1703 (Dumfries Reg. Sas., 2nd Ser., Vol. vi, fo. 404).

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., Vol. lxxxii, fo. 283.

<sup>16</sup> Dumfries Reg. Sas., 2nd Ser., Vol. vi, fo. 390. In 1712 Forsyth and Johnstone disponed Over Halleaths to George Kennedy of Halleaths subject to all the encumbrances placed on it by James Carruthers and his liferent tack thereof to John Kennedy of Over Halleaths and Mary Johnston, spouses (ibid., Vol. viii, fo. 105).

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., fo. 404.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid., Vol. vii, fo. 317.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid., Vol. viii, fo. 16.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid., Vol. x, fo. 253. He appears to have died in September 1721 (Dumfries Tests., Vol. vii).

<sup>21</sup> Dumfries Testaments, Vol. xiii, fo. 172. She is described as relict of James Carruthers in Roberthill.

<sup>22</sup> Dumfries Reg. Sas., 2nd Ser., Vol. x, fo. 253.

<sup>23</sup> Edinburgh Apprentice Register.

<sup>24</sup> Dumfries Reg. Sas., 2nd Ser., Vol. x, fo. 253.

<sup>25</sup> *Penas* R. C. Reid.

## THE FAMILIES OF BUTTERQUHAT

in their district and physiced their families. The prospective patients were James Douglas of Dornock, Francis Maxwell of Tinwald, Gavin Johnstone of Elshieshields, Robert Johnstone of Wamphray, George Kennedy of Halleaths and George Maxwell of Munsches, who "having sufficient experience and assurance of the knowledge, skill and abilities of the said William Carruthers chirurgion and burges of Edinburgh," agreed to pay him a yearly pension as expressed in promissory notes lodged by them with the Stewart Clerk of Annandale (Mr. John Henderson). Drugs and medicines were to be charged by William at current prices of Edinburgh druggists. He was to live within 20 miles of Lochmaben, and was only to be absent when buying drugs at Edinburgh or Carlisle, in no circumstances longer than 3 weeks away. He was to take no other patients save the subscribers or those elected by a majority of the original subscribers, not by poll, but by the value of their annual subscriptions. Unfortunately the amount of the subscriptions is not recorded. He died in March 1735,<sup>26</sup> being then in Lockerbie and described as son of deceast James Carruthers at Roberthill. There is no mention of a wife or family.

- (b) Henrietta Carruthers, wife of Mungo Johnstone, vintner (or merchant) in Lockerbie. In 1753 she was served heir portioner to her uncle John Carruthers of Butterquhat.<sup>27</sup>
- (c) Another, or other heir portioners, also daughters, must have been alive in 1753. Margaret and Anna, daughters to late James Carruthers, Stewart Depute, are mentioned with Hendretta in a bond of relief dated 1702.<sup>28</sup> One of these two daughters must have married a man named Halliday, for in 1793 David Halliday in Righeids was served heir to his granduncle John Carruthers of Butterquhat.<sup>29</sup>
- (iii) Robert Carruthers, apprenticed to Robert Liddell, merchant in Edinburgh, on March 5, 1673.<sup>30</sup>
- (iv) Janet, the eldest daughter, married (contract dated August 26, 1674)

<sup>26</sup> Dumfries Testaments, Vol. x, fo. 272.

<sup>27</sup> Retours.

<sup>28</sup> Reg. of Deeds (Dalrymple), Vol. xcv (January 15, 1708).

<sup>29</sup> Retours. Prior to 1730 Margaret was spouse to Archibald Robson in Robert-hill and Anna spouse to William Halliday, merchant traveller in England (Sheriff Court Deeds, Bundle 1735).

<sup>30</sup> Reg. of Edinburgh Apprentices.

## RECORDS OF THE CARRUTHERS FAMILY

James Scot of Johnstone, being infeft in an annual-rent of £240 Scots furth of Craikhous in the parish of Westerkirk in 1675.<sup>31</sup>

- (v) Helen, who was infeft under bond of provision in an annual-rent of £40 Scots furth of Milberry in parish of Kirkpatrick Fleming by her husband James Irving in Hollie in 1695.<sup>32</sup>
- (vi) Agnes, married in 1679 James Carruthers, apparent of Nether Wormanbie.<sup>33</sup>

John Carruthers, last Laird of Butterquhat, in 1698 was infeft heir to his father William in those 30/- lands on precept from George Carruthers of Holmains.<sup>34</sup> The same year he was infeft in the half of the annual-rent of 240 merks which had been his father's security in the loan to John Carruthers of Holmains in 1664.<sup>35</sup> On the same day (November 7, 1698) he resigned Butterquhat into the hands of his superior, George Carruthers of Holmains, and Butterquhat was thereafter swallowed up in that estate.<sup>36</sup>

John Carruthers married Jean Riddell, apparently daughter of Andrew Riddell of Hayning, the spouses being infeft in 1702 by Sir James Scot of Gala in an annual-rent of £100 Scots furth of Faldounsyde.<sup>37</sup> He was a curator of Sir Alexander Jardine of Applegarth<sup>38</sup> and till 1714 held his father's wadset over Butterquhat which he that year renounced in favour of George Carruthers of Holmains.<sup>39</sup>

<sup>31</sup> Dumfries Reg. Sas., 2nd Ser., Vol. i, fo. 369.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid., Vol. v, fo. 276. She is described as sister of James Carruthers in ("of" deleted) Butterquhat.

<sup>33</sup> Gen. Reg. Sas., April 24, 1679.

<sup>34</sup> Cal. of Holmains Writs, No. 161.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid., No. 164.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid., No. 165.

<sup>37</sup> Gen. Reg. Sas., Vol. lxxx, fo. 434.

<sup>38</sup> Dumfries Reg. Sas., 2nd Ser., Vol. v, fo. 423.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid., Vol. viii, fo. 215.