C. Nisbet

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

EAST LOTHIAN ANTIQUARIAN AND FIELD NATURALISTS' SOCIETY

VOLUME II.

PART I.—1929-30.

Printed for the Society 1931.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

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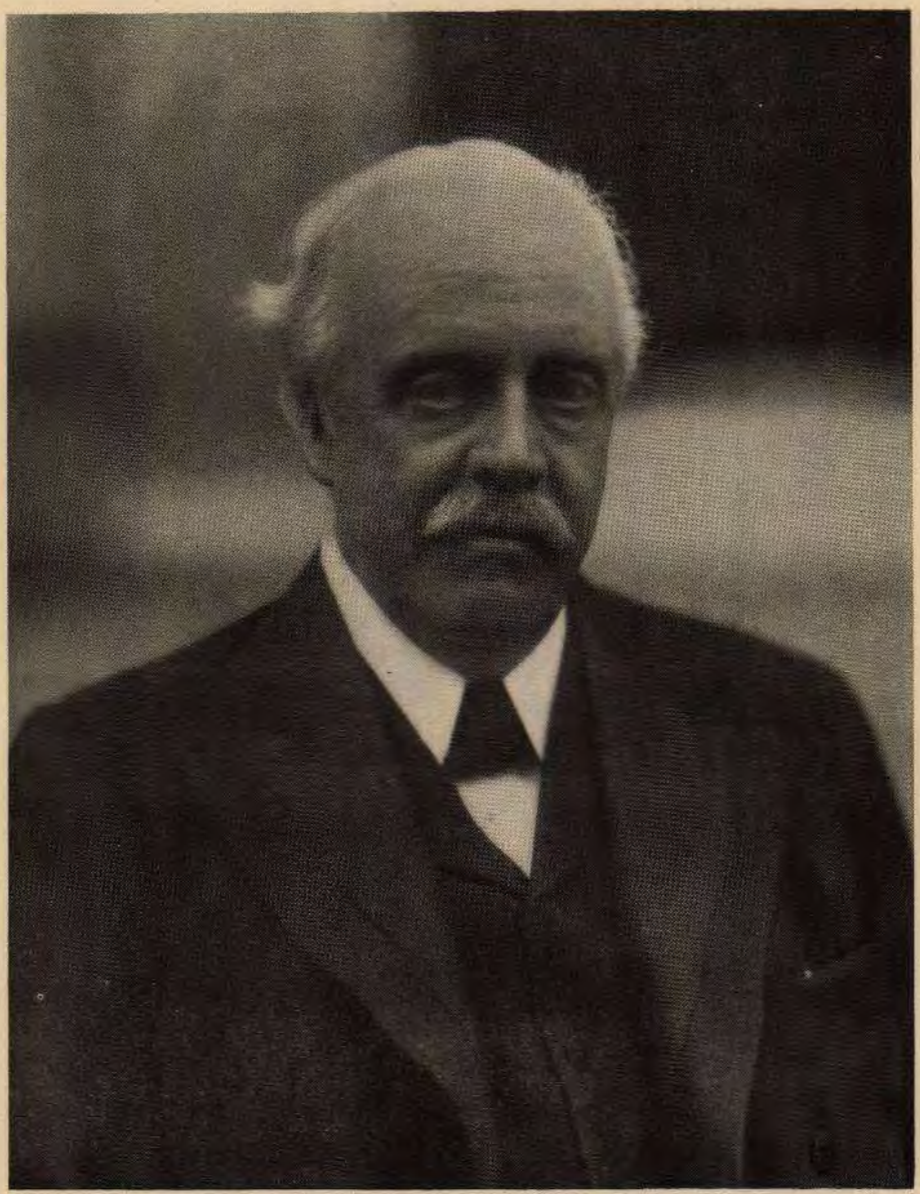

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IN MEMORIAM.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ARTHUR JAMES, FIRST EARL OF BALFOUR, K.G., O.M.
Honorary President—1924-1930.

In the passing of Lord Balfour East Lothian lost its greatest and its best, and the Empire one of its most distinguished sons and servants. Our excuse for adding another to the many tributes paid to his memory, is that the East Lothian Antiquarian and Field Naturalists' Society was honoured by having Lord Balfour as its first Honorary President, an office to which he was enthusiastically elected at the formation of the Society in 1924, and which he retained to the time of his death on March 19, 1930.

Lord Balfour's genuine interest in the Society, among all the other absorbing interests and activities of his life, was made conspicuously manifest during these six years on at least two occasions. On Saturday September 5, 1925, he charmed the members by his gracious reception of them at the old Tower of Whittingehame, and by his personally conducting them to the famous yew tree in its neighbourhood. None of those present will forget the noble Earl as, standing within the sun-patched shadows of the tree, his arm resting on one of its outstretching branches, he discoursed upon its natural wonders and upon the tragic event connected with it, which, as he said with a smile, " We might say had more historical plausibility about it than many legends." The second occasion was on Wednesday, January 12, 1927, when the memorable lecture by Professor (now Sir) J. Arthur Thomson, LL.D., of Aberdeen University, in Haddington Parish Hall upon " The Drama of Animal Life," was made more memorable by the opening and closing remarks of the hon. president, who occupied the chair. We recall here, and in doing so conjure up the rich living voice, one of his remarks in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer:—" Every one," he said, " who had listened to the lecture must have had an imagination petrified indeed, if he was not deeply moved by the marvellous picture which the lecturer had brought before them of evolution from what might almost be called chaos, and the primitive condition of this globe, down through 861 millions of years.

In his " Chapters of Autobiography," a sadly truncated volume owing to the author's inability to complete the task he so enticingly commenced, Lord Balfour says:—" I had the luck to be born and domiciled in East Lothian," and although he adds, as if in justification, that " East Lothian is to this day, as I think, the paradise of golfers, and Whittingehame lies at its centre," we certainly may take it that the noble Earl's interest in his native county was not confined to the attraction of its links. To give but a few instances within easy memory of his wider and deeper interest we have to recall that the Royal Burgh of North Berwick enrolled him among its free citizens for his services in relation to its water supply. The ceremony of enrolment took place in such a downpour of rain that it suggested doubts in his mind " as to whether fresh water was the gift of heaven of which they stood in need." Again, there are many who will remember the night of November 1914 when, in the lightless gloom of Haddington, Lord Balfour—then Arthur James Balfour, M.P.—addressed words of farewell to the County Battalion of the 1/8th Royal Scots Territorials who were departing for France. The speech then delivered in the open square, so full of pride in his countrymen, so quickening to the spirit of those who were about to face such fearful odds, and so hopeful of the result their zeal would help to attain, was felt to be an inspiration at a time of depression. Nor in this connection can we forget how the speaker of that night, already advanced in years and entitled to rest, spared none of his great gifts in courage, purpose, and speech to bring the Great War to a speedy and successful conclusion. During the years of war the British, both people and Government, trusted him as perhaps they trusted no other man, as witness his mission to Washington in 1922, when he achieved single-handed, a diplomatic success second to none in the annals of diplomacy.

At home, and after the war, on several occasions, such as the unveiling of war memorials at Whittingehame and East Linton, and the opening of the new school at Prestonpans, he addressed large audiences with his customary charm. The last of these occasions, on which he delivered a memorable speech upon the progress and future of education, was probably his last public appearance in East Lothian.

But more in line with the objects of our Society, we have here to put on record the great debt the country owes to Lord Balfour for so magnaminously handing over the hill of Traprain on his property to the full and free exploitation of those who sought to extract from it the story of past ages; a freedom which has resulted, as we know, in romance and revelation that is the pride of the county, as also of those who so ably used the privilege afforded them.

This is not the place to dwell upon the political services of Lord Balfour throughout his long life, earning for him the unusual fame of perfect honesty and sincerity; nor yet upon his distinction as a philosopher equal to any in his time. The combination of philosopher and statesman being almost unique, we may be allowed, however, to report the legend that on one occasion, when Haldane and Bergson were his guests, the former of these two great philosophers remarked on leaving him after a philosophical bout "I always thought I was a philosopher until this meeting with Balfour;" and also the other legend that after the departure of a learned and discursive doctor of divinity, Lord Balfour remarked "The fellow did not give me credit for all I know."

In his day Lord Balfour was the president of as many learned societies as would fill this page in enumerating. In his latter years, when Lord President of the Council, he acted as chairman of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (founded in 1915) dealing with fuel research, building research, forest products research, chemical and radio research, incorporating the Geological Survey and the National Physical Laboratory; and also as chairman of the Medical Research Council. In these capacities it was made apparent that though only "eighty years young" his mind was as quick as that of his associates in their prime of mental vigour. Indeed it has been said of him that by his stimulation he converted the Lord Presidency from a mere general utility office into a Ministry of Research.

There were few degrees conferable by any University that Lord Balfour had not received, but if he valued any honour more than another it was that of the coveted Order of Merit. His was a passionate love of truth, and for it he sought unreservedly in nearly all spheres, religious, historical, philosophical, scientific, medical, artistic, musical, and even astronomical. His vast

libraries at Whittingehame and in his London residence are the evidence of his manifold zeal to be master of the realms of thought; while the published volumes of his speeches and addresses are a lasting monument to the rich quality of his thinking and perspicacity. In the words of Robert Browning in Sordello " he was one of God's large ones."

But it is as the beloved laird of Whittingehame in the centre of the county whose uplands and lowlands he confessed that he loved the more he came to know them, knowing them never so well as in the closing years of his life when delivered from the burdens of office; it is as the best type of a gentle and noble man that the country has known, or perhaps will ever know; and it is also, without undue descent, as the revered first Honorary President of the first Antiquarian and Naturalist Society in East Lothian to which he once applied the adjective " admirable "—and his words were always carefully chosen—it is in these respects that we in this locality especially remember Lord Balfour. With undiminished sorrow we reflect that the place which knew him once shall know him no more, but in memory he will live long as one who by his great gifts and by " his matchless character has enriched the treasure-house of the country that gave him birth." With this attempted tribute to his memory we would combine an expression of our continued sympathy towards Miss Balfour, our Honorary Vice-President, to whom, with her illustrious brother, the Society owes so much.

MARSHALL B. LANG.

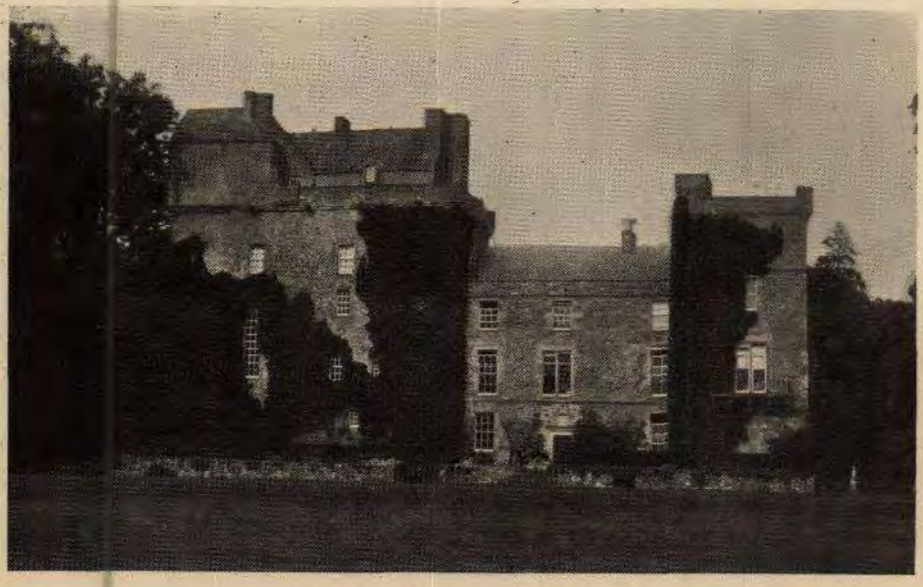
Note.—The frontispiece is from a portrait of Lord Balfour by Vandyk; the illustration on the following page shows the Memorial Tablet erected to his memory at Whittingehame.

Reproduced by the courtesy of the "Scotsman."]

Memorial in Whittingehame Parish Church.

From a painting in Major Baird's possession.]

Lennoxlove over 100 years ago.



Lennoxlove from a recent photograph.

LETHINGTON (LENNOXLOVE) AND ITS OWNERS.

HISTORY does not relate by whom or at exactly what date the ancient tower of Lethington was built; and when John Maitland, first Earl of Lauderdale, restored it in 1626 he referred to the obscurity which surrounds its origin in an inscription which he had carved over the entrance. Nor do the verses in praise of the castle *written by Sir Richard Maitland, the blind poet, help to dispel the obscurity:—

Thy tour and fortres lairge and lang
Thy nychtbouris dois excell
And for thy wallis thik and strang
Thow justlie beirs the bell
Thy groundis deep and toppis hie
Uprysing in the air.
Thy voltis plesand ar to sie
Thay ar so greit and fair.

Greit was the work to houke the ground
And thy fundatioun cast
Bot greater it was the to found
And end the at the last
I mervell that he did not feir
Wha rasit the on hicht
That na fundatioun sould the beir
Bot thow sould sink for wecht.

The same obscurity which surrounds the origin of the tower surrounds the early history of the Maitlands. They were probably of French origin, but they did not make their appearance in Scotland till the thirteenth century when we find a Thomas Mautalent in 1227 witnessing a charter to the Monks of Melrose. He was probably related, though no proof has been discovered, to Sir Richard Maitland, the first undoubted ancestor of the family, who makes his appearance in record about the middle of the thirteenth century. He acquired the lands of Thirlestane through marriage and his defence of the tower of Thirlestane in his old age against a superior English force is celebrated in the popular ballad *Auld Maitland*. His grandson, Robert Maitland, added considerably to the territorial possessions of the family. He acquired

*From The Maitland Quarto Manuscript: Scottish Text Society edition, edited by Craigie.

the lands of Lethington from Hugh Gifford of Yester, the last of that family, and on 15th October 1345 David II confirmed the grant.

It is natural to assume that if there was no keep on the lands at that period it would be necessary to build one and that its erection would be commenced shortly thereafter. The tower is built on the L plan, the main body measuring 55 feet from north to south and 38½ feet from east to west while along the south or largest front it measures 61 feet 9 inches. It is 58 feet to the top of the parapet and the walls vary from 8½ feet to 10 feet in thickness. At one time it appears to have been enclosed by a barmkin, the only remaining portion of which lies north of the tower and is a wide 17th century gateway.

It is unnecessary to describe particularly the successive owners of Lethington or the various additions which were made to their estates in the course of the succeeding centuries. A full and detailed account of these particulars, as well as of the eminent services rendered to the state by many members of the family, from the pen of J. R. N. Macphail, K.C., will be found in *The Scots Peerage* (Vol. V. p.p. 275-323). A brief reference may, however, be permitted to four members of the family who rendered distinguished service to their country during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. I refer to Sir Richard, the blind poet; his eldest son William, popularly known as Secretary Lethington; his second son John; and John, Duke of Lauderdale.

Sir Richard (1496-1586) was more eminent as a lawyer than a statesman, though his services in the latter capacity were by no means inconsiderable. In 1551 he was appointed an Extraordinary Lord of Session, and in 1561 an Ordinary Lord, a post he retained, notwithstanding the troublous times in which he lived, and the infirmity of blindness, until 1584. The King, in a letter to the Court on his retiral, paid generous tribute to his public service to " our grandschir, gud sir, gud dam, muder and ourself being often tymes employit in public charges, quhereof he dewtifullie and honestlie acquit himself." He collected the decisions of the Court of Session for the period 1550-65, and was the author of a *History of the House of Seyton*, of which he calls himself a " dochteris son." His merits as a poet need not be emphasised, and his industry in collecting old Scots ballads has preserved many of them from oblivion.

His eldest son, Secretary Lethington (c. 1525-73), the Scottish Machiavelli, though a member of the Court of Session, is remembered solely for his services in the political field. He became Secretary of State in 1558 during the regency of Mary of Lorraine and again on Queen Mary's return to Scotland in 1561. After the murder of Rizzio he was for a short time under a cloud but soon returned to favour, and remained devoted to the Queen till the end. In 1571 he sought refuge in Edinburgh Castle, which was held by Kirkcaldy of Grange for the Queen, and he died in prison shortly after the fall of the Castle in 1573. He was one of the most dominating figures in the political history of Scotland during the sixteenth century, and many of his letters are important contributions to the art of politics. He had a son, James, to whose children the Duke of Lauderdale paid a small yearly pension.

John Maitland (1545-95), the second son of Sir Richard and the first member of the family to be ennobled, like his father and brother, played a prominent part in Scottish affairs. He was appointed a Lord of Session in 1568, and in 1584 he was made Secretary of State and afterwards, on the fall of Arran, Chancellor. He accompanied the King on his marriage expedition to Denmark in 1589, and in the following year at the Queen's coronation was created Lord Thirlestane. He inherited the poetic gifts of his distinguished father and was mainly responsible for the establishment of Presbyterianism as the form of church government in Scotland. His coat-of-arms and that of his wife are carved on a stone panel over the entrance doorway to the banqueting hall or great living room of the tower. The original position of the stone is not known as it was found by me inserted in one of the more modern walls in the north-east wing of the house.

John, second Earl, and first and only Duke of Lauderdale (1616-82), who was born at Lethington, was made Secretary of State after the Restoration and was chiefly responsible for the policy of Charles in relation to Scotland and the Kirk. He was a man of outstanding ability and vigorous personality and left his mark on the history of his country during the latter half of the seventeenth century. He was equally vigorous in the management of his own estates and effected considerable improvements. His

unfortunate second marriage to Elizabeth Murray, Countess of Dysart, the widow of Sir Lionel Talmash, who has been described " the evil genius of himself and family," helped to diminish his estates. She was very extravagant, and the liberal provision made in favour of herself and her eldest son was a heavy burden on his successors. As he died without male issue the Dukedom of Lauderdale, the Earldom of March, and minor dignities conferred by the patent of 1672 became extinct. His brother, Charles, succeeded to the remaining Scots honours.

The tower of Lethington, which lay on the main east coast route between Scotland and England, was besieged more than once by invading English armies. The first mention of it in this connection was in 1482 when the Duke of Gloucester advanced as far as Edinburgh. On 2nd August a treaty of peace was entered into, and in it is recorded that the Duke retired from Edinburgh to a safer camp at Lethington behind the Tyne at Haddington, where he was encamped on 3rd August. The tower is situated on the southern slope of the rising ground which has its summit some 200 yards distant to the north, and it was on the northern slope of this eminence, falling gradually away to the bed of the Tyne (which here partly encircles the Royal and Ancient Burgh of Haddington), that it is presumed the Duke had his camp. On the summit of this rising ground there was discovered in recent years an ancient burial ground. The interments, which are between coarsely-hewn free stone slabs, with, in some cases, the limestone rock, of which the hill is formed, doing duty as a bed, are evenly spaced a few feet apart, and, facing east and west, proclaim the burials to be of Christian times, but of what period it is impossible to say.

On 14th September 1549 the *Diurnal of Occurrents* records that " the Inglishmen past out of Haddingtoun and brunt it and Leidingtoun and past away without any battell for the pest of hungar was rycht evill amangis tham." It is probable that the verses by Sir Richard on the tower, which have already been referred to, were written before this burning. Again on 13th March 1572 the same authority notes that " the place of Lethingtoune wes gottin be slicht of the Secretaris freinds; and vpoun the xiii day thair past certane souldiouris out of Edinburgh for keiping thairof."

It is not clear in what state the tower of Lethington was after the stormy period it passed through during the 16th century, but it would appear to have been put into a state capable of defence after the burning by the English in 1549 without much interval being allowed to elapse. In 1626, however, is the first record of restoration taking place, and in this restoration an attempt was made to create greater comfort than was possible in a tower built about 250 years earlier when strength to resist attack was of primary importance.

Over the iron yett which guards the original entrance, in the corner created by the angle of the tower, is an inscribed stone panel bearing in Latin the inscription which has been translated thus:—" Who of the race of Maitland laid the foundations, who raised the tower, envious antiquity has concealed. John Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale, increased the lights, provided an easier stairway, and made it more handsome in the year of the Christian era 1626."

The detail in my hands of what was done is scanty. It is clear, though, that the windows previous to this date measured some 14 inches by 8 inches and were widened to 8 feet by 4 feet and that the stairways besides being steep had a width only of 2 feet and were widened to fully 4 feet. The cap house and attic floor were reconstructed and an ornamental plaster ceiling (still in a perfect state of preservation) was put in on the second floor. Throughout the design of this ceiling occur the initials I. M. S. surmounted by a coronet, while above the fireplace is the coat of arms of John Maitland and his wife Isabel Seton, dated 1618, with panels on either side, dated 1632. The arms are under the coronet of an Earl, and as he was not created an Earl until six years later the Earl's coronet must have been added after 1624—probably in 1632. Similar plaster ceilings of practically the same date occur at Glamis, Auchterhouse, Winton and elsewhere and it is likely that the work was carried out by a band of Italian workmen travelling Scotland at the time.

Included in the alterations at this time was the building up of the large open kitchen fireplace, the opening being reduced from 160 inches wide by 122 inches high to 44 inches wide by 50 inches high. The top stone or mantel is inscribed I. M. S. with the Earl's coronet. No additions to the tower are mentioned in the Latin inscription over the entrance but that some were made

seems certain, for otherwise it is difficult to know what cooking facilities they had. It seems unlikely that the main living room of the tower though used as a kitchen in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries would be put to such a use at that time. Whatever the arrangements were they were altered fifty years later by the Earl's son, who built kitchens, carting the stones from Whittingehame to pave them. It may be said to be largely due to the action of John, the first Earl of Lauderdale, and his son John, the first and only Duke of Lauderdale, that the Tower of Lethington did not become a ruin like so many buildings of the earlier age. The Duke left the estate of Lethington to the son of the Duchess by her first marriage—Lord Huntingtower who subsequently became Lord Dysart—and he sold the estate to Thomas, Viscount Teviot. The estate had been held by the Maitlands, including the Duke's stepson, for some 356 years. Viscount Teviot sold the estate in 1703 to the Trustees of Frances Theresa, Duchess of Lennox and Richmond (" La Belle Stewart," a famous beauty of the Court of Charles II). Frances Theresa Stewart, a daughter of Walter Stewart, younger brother of William, second Lord Blantyre, had married Charles, Sixth Duke of Lennox, the last in line of the Stewarts, Earls of Lennox. She survived her husband 30 years and dying in 1702 without issue gave instructions in her Will to her executors that the whole residue of her fortune was to be invested in the purchase of lands in the Kingdom of Scotland, " which estate when purchased shall be called and I appoint the same to be named and called Lennoxlove." It was to be settled on Walter Stewart, Master of Blantyre, and the name Lennoxlove first appears in a Charter by Queen Anne of 1st September 1704.

Much, both favourable and unfavourable, has been written, and might be written in this article, about John, the first and only Duke of Lauderdale. I propose to concern myself mainly with the large building operations he carried out at Lethington, including the enclosing of the park.

Twenty-five years ago I was told this anecdote relative to the history of the enclosing of the park, The Duke of York, afterwards James II, was about to visit Scotland and had been heard by Lauderdale to exclaim that he understood there was not such a thing as an enclosed park in the whole of Scotland. Lauderdale had thereupon given orders for a park to be enclosed at Lethington,

to be completed in two years' time. What truth there is in this story I am unable to say. The contract for building the park dyke, of which a *facsimile* is given with this article, is dated 29th April 1674, and the whole work was to be completed by 1st November 1676. The Duke of York visited Lethington on November 21st, 1679. "On the morning of November 21st, 1679, their Royal Highnesses departed from the poor but hospitable town of Berwick-on-Tweed, and the Marquis of Montrose and about sixty of the noblemen and gentry of the southern shires attended them on their journey so far as the Duke of Lauderdale's house at Lethington where they were splendidly entertained as well as their retinue and many of the nobility and gentry." The cavalcade had consisted of more than 2000 horse and the Lords of the Council and nobility were on foot drawn up to receive them. The Duke and Duchess of York remained at Lethington till they made their public entry into Edinburgh on the 4th of December.

Though the Contract is at Lennoxlove the vouchers, etc., of the other works are preserved in the Muniment room at Thirlestane, and it has been by the kind permission of Lord Lauderdale that I have been allowed to examine them. The period covered by the vouchers is 1673-1677 and it would, therefore, appear as if the whole work had been completed when the Duke and Duchess of York visited Lethington in 1679. Although the contract is dated 29th April 1674 it would appear from the account with John Douglas, mason (the builder of the dyke), that work was commenced before that date and that there was already in existence a portion of a dyke which had been damaged by a flood. It is not shown where that portion of the dyke stood but it is likely to have adjoined Westfield Haugh, this portion having suffered severely in more recent years when the River Tyne has been in flood. The account is headed:—

> "Account of work wrought by John Douglas mason and his servants at the park dykes & house of Leidingtoun 1673."
>
> Items included are:—
>
> "Item for closeing of the Park towards Colstoun being 37 stings & 5 elnes sevene quarters high for 227 elnes in length and make 11 ruds 3 quartirs of ane eln extends to 099 03 02."

" Item more for rebuilding of that pairt of the dyk quhich fell with the flood being nine stings & ane half of length 4 elnes high for 228 elnes & of ruds sex & 12 elnes extend to 057 00 00."

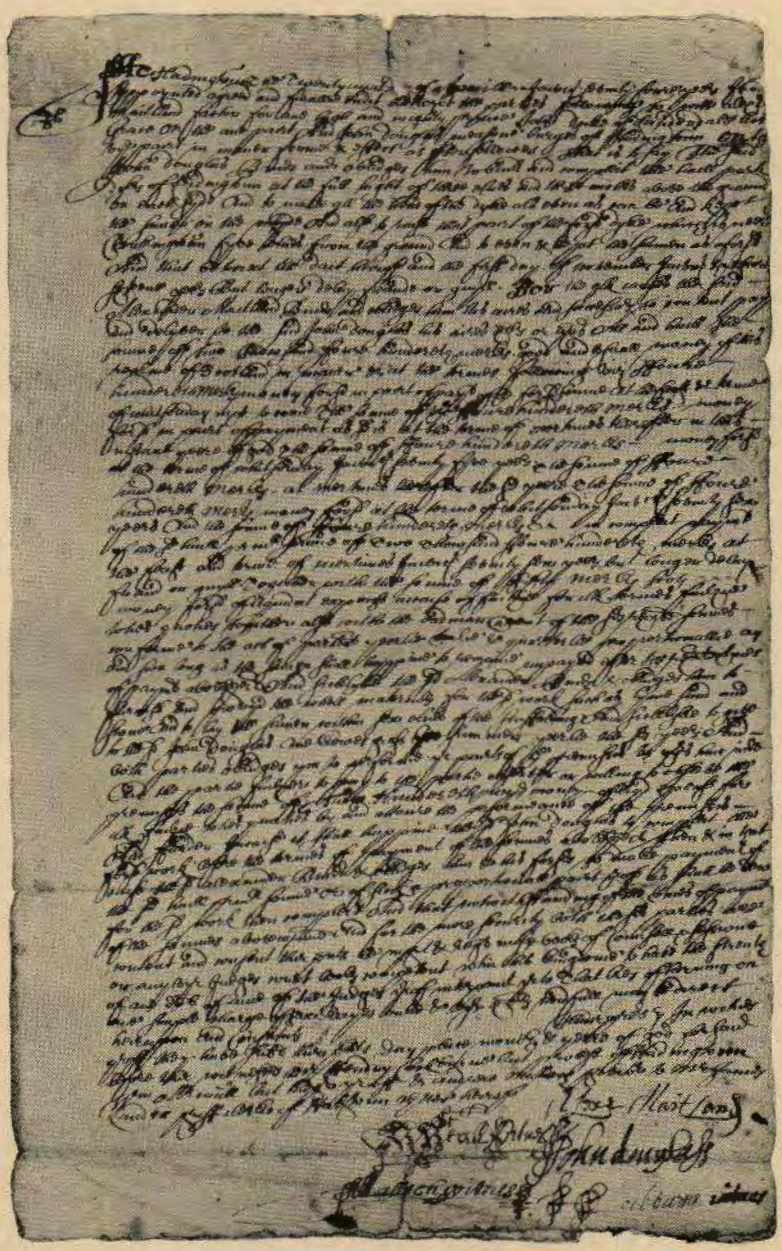
" More resting to him for several days work of his servants in putting in butts & hanging of the gates of the park dykes forward viz: 001 17 06."

" More for helping some pairt of the old park dyk being a days work to xxx 002 19 00."

In a statement of the day's work done by Douglas himself and the masons and barrow men employed by him without specifying the nature of the work the daily wage appears to have been — Winter's work preceding Candlemas—Douglas & the masons 12/- (or 1/- Stg.) *per diem;* barrowmen 6/- (or 6d Stg.); Summer work—Douglas & Masons 15/- (or 1/3 Stg.); barrowmen 6/8 (or 6¾d Stg.)

The Quarrier's Account, which runs from March 1673 to March 1674, though quarrying operations would appear to have been begun at Whitsunday 1672, totals £1195, 11s 3d Scots. It shows 9 men to have been employed, and in the discharge of the account, 7th August and 2nd November 1674, only two of the nine were able to write, the other seven signing by Notaries Public.

The quarries mentioned were near Gifford-gate and Newmilns (Amisfield), and stones are furnished for building the dyke at Colston Meadow in Bolton Muir and at Westfield March. Fairly frequent entries " to mending the pomp " shows that water was a difficulty. Colston Meadow would appear to have been in the neighbourhood of where the Gifford Water passes under the public road between the Lennoxlove and Colstoun policies. Though the name " Bolton Muir " now only indicates a wooded area astride the Gifford-Saltoun road, in the 17th century it would appear to have described a very much larger area stretching to within about a mile of Haddington. " Westfield March " would likely be a point about a quarter of a mile west of " Grant's Braes," which became prominent later as the residence



Contract for building Park Dyke.

in the latter years of her life of the mother of Robert Burns and of his younger brother, Gilbert (factor to Lord Blantyre, and succeeded in the factorship by his son). The name " Grant's Braes " probably had its origin at this time. Robert Grant, smith and farrier, first in Bolton afterwards in Lethington, was a person of some importance in the estate management along with James Cunningham, the grieve. Houses were built for the smith and wright, and it is suggested that the first-mentioned was occupied by Grant at the present site of Grant's Braes. There is an account discharged by Grant in the following terms:—

> " Ane accompt of the smyth work wrought & furnished for the use of his grace the Duke of Lauderdale to Robt. Grant smyth in Leidingtoun for buildings & reparations maid about the said house of said park, cropt 1673.
>
> I Robt. Grant, smyth in Leidingtoun, grant me to have received from Alexr. Maitland, factor for the Duke of Lauderdale his Grace, by full & compleat payment of the above written accompt, whilk extends to ane thousand ane hundreth and nineteen punds seventeen shilling seven pennies."

James Trotter appears to have been the local joiner. He had a contract with the factor dated 3rd July 1672 for a fee of 20 merks yearly (£13:6:8) Scots possibly for doing duty as Clerk of Works. The account is headed:— " An accompt of work wrought by James Trotter, wright to the Duke of Lauderdale his Grace, since the 12th of Feb. 1673 till the last of September 1673." It contains: — " Item for making of two great gates to the Park 40 00 00 (about £3:6:8) Stg."

In an account to Charles Wilson, painter, dated 22nd Aug. 1676, this entry:—" The acompt of gray culler at 16/7 ye eill. Imprimis the 3 great park yeatts and the inner park yeatts 100 eills " shows the gates to have been painted grey. The Duke of Lauderdale's Arms were erected at the west gate. John Douglas, the mason, being paid in 1677, 12/- Scots " for setting up my Lord Duke's Arms at the west gait." This was an arched gateway flanked on either side by a cottage which stood close

to Grant's Braes. The buildings becoming unsafe were taken down about forty years ago. The only original entrance now standing is the north port or gate situated less than half a mile from the Waterloo bridge. Of the south gate also referred to—though the site of this is known—nothing now remains.

A number of wage receipts go to show that the lands being enclosed were then under cultivation and that for particular work tradesmen were paid in victual. Thus Robert Grant, smith at Leidingtoun, acknowledged to have received in 1675:—" All and haill the number of five bols victuals, whereof 2 bols bear, 2 bols oats and ane bol of pease as my bot for upholding of plough and harrow and shoeing of horses from Whitsunday 1673 till Whitsunday 1674."

There is a receipt by Patrick Henderson and Patrick Moor, indwellers in Leidingtoun, " for all and haill the number of twentie bols of oats, two bols and ane half of bear, two bols and ane half of pease, with half a bol of bear growing within the park of Ledingtoun, with two kyes grass and their followers and that for our service as hyndes in Ledingtoun from Whitsunday 1673 to Whitsunday 1674." In 1672-73 the value of a boll of oats seems to have been £3:12 (6/- sterling).

Between the years 1673 and 1675 it would appear the Duke of Lauderdale spent on the improvement of his house and the enclosing of the park a sum of not less than £25,000, which multiplied by 12 equals £2,083 sterling. To arrive at the present day cost one would require, however, to multiply any figure by not less than 18 for whereas the rate of pay was, except to certain skilled tradesmen, 6d per day, it is now 1/- per hour or 9/- for a 9-hour day. The greater part of the money was spent on additions to the 15th century tower and any buildings attached thereto, as a result of operations in 1626 of John Maitland (the Duke's father).

The Duke extended his house into the orchard which lay to the east of the tower and of which one shell of an apple tree remains to this day. The trees in the orchard appear to have varied in size and to have been numerous as the following items would show, Trotter the joiner being paid, on 22nd

January 1675, £60 00 000 (£5 Sterling):—" Item for blocking and sawing of the fyve tries that were cutt in the Orchyeard."

In the Quarrier's Account (1673-1674) appears the item:—" For fiftie eight dayes work for pulling up of trees in the yeard and laying of them in the cairts and helping for to set them in the *East and †North Walks." 017 08 00.

The following item appears in the same Quarrier's Account:—" for four scor and three dayes work for taking down of the stone dyke about the builing green and laying of the syver in the stank at the east syde of the builing green, 024 18 00."

Though the surrounding wall was taken down the Bowling Green does not appear to have been interfered with, and in the Smith's Account of 1677 Robert Grant was paid 5/- for cutting it and for " a seish mending to John Wishart."

While James Trotter appears to have been the local joiner it would seem that Mathias Jansen, a Dutchman, was employed as master joiner. Of those working under him some were foreigners while others were natives.

There is an account, dated 26th August 1674, to Robert Miller (designed " Burges " in Haddington) for a cart for the " diche joyner " going to Thirlestane with his men and their plenishing. Jansen's accounts and receipts are in his own language and are confined to statements of days worked by him and his men.

John Douglas, while carrying out largely the mason work, was only called upon to assist an Edinburgh tradesman at the building in of a marble chimneypiece. There is a receipt in these terms:—" I James Wilson, mason, servant to Robert Mill, his Majesties Master Mason, grants me to have received from Alexander Maitland, Chamberland in Leidingtoune, the somme thertine

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* Probably walk known as the Politicians' Walk lying east of the house, an open ride flanked now by lime and plane trees, formerly skirted by a high holly hedge. Wm. Maitland, the Secretary, is said to have meditated here in the stillness of the dawn on the political schemes which were to influence the thoughts of men and to mould or modify the destiny of the Scottish Nation.

† Probably the Approach by way of the North Port (previously mentioned).

pund and four shilling Scots money, as witness my hand at Leith the 17th day of September 1674 before thir witnesses, Patrick Hunter Witniss, Geo. Paterson Witniss; and that for setting of the marbell chimlay and paving and laying them with pavement."

Robert Mylne, His Majesty's Master Mason for Scotland, was the builder of the more modern portion of the Palace of Holyroodhouse according to plans by Sir William Bruce of Kinross.

Included in John Douglas's Account of 1673 is this item: — " More for dressing of the well being a days work to ane man, 000 15 00."
The well, the head of which is on the first floor, and may originally have continued further up the building, has a diameter of 21 inches, is 31 feet to the water level and contains 6 to 7 feet of water at the present time; the lower portion is hewn out of the rock and it is served by a very strong spring. In 1677 it underwent further and more extensive repairs as here shown:—" Discharge, John Douglas, Mason, burgess of Haddington, p. £66 (£5, 10s Sterling). Thretten pounds thereof for winning and hewing of stones for raising the watter four feet and ane half above the ground & for building of it, and the rest of the said sowme for winning hewing and theiking of it with sharp stones which work was wrought be me since Candlemas last and at Haddington 3rd Nov. 1677."

From the Glazier's accounts it appears both French and English glass was used.

Missive by Factor Maitland addressed thus:—

" For John Lamb, Merchant, burgis of Edr., Living in the West Bow.

Ledingtoun Oct. 27, 1674.

Sir,—Be pleased to send with this bearer Thomas Wauch or James Ralston, glas wright, one creill of yor inglish glass. May you lett it be of the best and ye shall have thankfull payment for itt on demand from yor afectionat friend. To serve you,

ALEXANDER MAITLAND."

Receipt by Thomas Waugh:—"I Thomas Waugh grants me to have received from the Laird of Roslin ane krill of frainsh glasse for the use of Leadingtoun for which was payed Thritty pound Scotts in Februarie."

Slates are shown by a number of accounts to have been obtained from Dundee and landed at Cockenzie.

Letter from Wm. Brughe to Alexander Maitland:—

"Your brother Jhone Maitland did lett me sie ane letter from you to send in heast sex thousand sklaits to Cowkenzie for the Duick of Laderdail usse for Ledingtoune. He said ye wold have the rooffs redie. Your brother gait your letter the 21 of this instant being the Lordis day; on the morrow I did embark with Robert Black skipper in Dunbar four thousand sklaits, wanting on hunder, quhilk ye sall duly caus receive at Cowkennie and sett thame in Alexander Drummonds yard at Cowkennie or any other and pay him of freight fourtie sevin pounds four schilling, that is according aught pundis the thousand is threttie ane pundis four schilling and despatch him on a tyd as I did promise. The truth is give it had not been for your respect and your brothers I could not have sent theme for muche moir then their worth. I have the Kings Majestie to serve and many othirs. It is now the tym of our hervist and I cannot get sklaits for money. I sall endevour to gait the two thousand on hundred to compleit your sex thousand now as sone I can gait ane boat. The boats makis difficulte to come to Cowkennie so lait in the zeir. Thair sall be no default in my pairt seeing ye wer so pressing in your brothers letter. I do declair to you thair is nun at Dundie or about it of quhat somever qualitie I will serve before him. I did schow your self of his notable guid carriage heir at Dundie to all sorts of persons. I rest yours to his power, William Brughe. Dundie 22nd Sept. 1673."

John Maitland, brother to Factor Maitland, was evidently held in very good repute at Dundee.

In January 1675 Charles Araskine on behalf of Lord Lyon* received payment of one hundred and sixteen pounds Scots for twenty-nine great fir trees.

* The Lord Lyon King of Arms of this date was Sir Charles Erskine of Cambo in Fife.

Payments are also made for carting timber from Garvett (Garvald†) and stones for paving the kitchen from Whittingehame.

In the Smith's Account Nov., 1674 is an item:—" More a bot for the Iron Yette is of my owen irone. 00 01 00."

As previously narrated the Master Joiner was a Dutchman. At the same time there was a French Gardener who is never referred to by his name. An item in a 1674 account is:—" to ane boll meall to John Sympson for being interpreter to the French Gardner* £6, 13s 4d." Sympson may have been a retired schoolmaster. The following shows the names of other of his gardeners: :—

> " We Philantus Lindores, George Hunter, George Fleming and John Home, gardeners, burgesses of Haddington," etc.

There was also a gardener named Alexander Sheills, the repair of whose axe is mentioned:—20th Oct. 1673. " 2 pound of steill to Alexr. Shiells Aikis."

Alexander Shiells, Cunningham, the grieve, and Moffat, the groom, all carry pistols, Grant the smith carrying out repairs as required. It seems probable that Moffat would be an old soldier with tales of Worcester fight. We also find Shiell as a seller of strong drink perhaps on behalf of William Shiell in Edinburgh.

There is no mention in the accounts of any female servant other than the Housekeeper of Brunstain.

Lime for the buildings was obtained from Salton lime works as a receipt commences, " Parish of Salton grants me to be fully satisfied," etc. It would appear from this that the lime was dealt with by the parish. The cost was 22/- (about 1/10 Sterling) per load. The fact of the immunity of the parish

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† Also bewn stones possibly stones from the old ruin. These afterwards used for enclosing the barn. [Old Statistical Account.]

* 12/- was paid the smith for " Ane passe port " to the Frenchman (probably latch key).

of Salton from the ravages of the Great Plague in the Middle Ages having been ascribed to the smoke and vapour from them points to the antiquity of these works.

The Duke appears to have visited Lethington periodically while the different works were being carried out. A Discharge is sigued by him there on 28th September 1672. In other documents examined details are given of his travelling expenses from London to Ledingtoun, leaving London 17th October 1673 and arriving Ledingtoun 31st October. The expenses were £448, 3s 6d.

In the Quarrier's Account March 1673 to March 1674 there is also the following item:—" For casting the way at Reidstonrig for the Duke his coaches to pas to Dunse." It is clear the individual had to look after himself more in those days. The Redstainrig must have caused many a difficulty to the traveller.

In an " Inventarie of Goods at Ledingtoun " dated 21st October 1672 (before the extension) the following accommodation is shown to have existed:—

Chamber where Sir Hugh Cholmley did lie.
The Marquis' Chamber.
The Stone Chamber.
The Great Dyning Room.
The Loby.
The room where gentlemen lay.
The large room where Lady Anne lay (Lady Anne Murray, sister of the Duke).
The large room where the Chancellor lay.
The Duchess's Dressing Room.
The Duke and Duchess's Bed Chamber.
The Drawing Room.
The Low Dining Room.
Loft for servants above stables.

Some details of furniture are given and the Inventory is signed by Alex. Maitland, Chamberlain of Lethington, on 24th October 1672.

Thirteen years subsequent to this Inventory (on 30th June 1685) the following curious coincidence occurred. Archibald, 9th Earl of Argyle, was beheaded at the Mercat Cross and about the hour of his execution his grandson, John (afterwards 2nd Duke of Argyle), then a child in residence at Lethington with his mother (a daughter of the Duchess of Lauderdale by her first husband, Sir Lionel Talmash), fell from one of the upper windows or the parapet of the tower and was unhurt.

The Bass which had been in the hands of the Laird of Waughton and subsequently of Sir Andrew Ramsay, Provost of Edinburgh, was purchased in October 1671 by Lauderdale on behalf of the Government for a State Prison at a cost of £4000 Sterling, the Duke himself obtaining the command, and profits valued at £100 per annum.

In 1690 Charles Maitland, Deputy Governor, made surrender to William of Orange. In 1691 a Jacobite Captain held the Rock by means of French supplies until Commissioners landed to treat with the insurgents. This was the last stronghold of the chivalrous but ill-starred Stuart dynasty. In 1706 the Bass was granted to Sir Hew Dalrymple.

The Duke of Lauderdale received from Charles Maitland " as the price of the Solan goose in the Bass for year and season 1678 " per agreement £75; in the following year an abatement of £5 was made in the rent owing to the necessary loss by the Rebellion.

On 24th August 1682, or only a few years after the completion of his building operations at Lethington, the Duke of Lauderdale died at Tunbridge Wells—" The Great Minister of State " as Law calls Lauderdale; " the learnedest and powerfullest Minister of State in his age " as Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall describes him while Bishop Burnet states he was learned not only in Latin in which he was a master, but in Greek and Hebrew and had read a great deal of Divinity. For music he had no ear and is said to have declared to " Pepys "—

> " That he had rather hear a cat mew than the best music in the world and the better the music the more sick it makes him and that of all instruments he hates the Lute most and next to that the Bagpipe."

In 1666 before the dukedom had been conferred on Lauderdale he married Anne, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Home. They became estranged, a separation took place and the Countess died in Paris 1671 the year before he became a Duke. †The Countess had claimed that she required £1500 a year to live in Paris and there is evidence that she wrote many letters to her husband with a view to getting a more adequate allowance.

The Duke's second wife, the Countess of Dysart, was the daughter of Will Murray, whose father had been Minister of Dysart in Fife. Will had been " Whipping Boy " to Charles II and was created Earl of Dysart by the King in 1643. It is said that it was due to this lady that the estrangement between Lauderdale and his first wife took place and their home at Highgate was broken up. About three months after the death of Lauderdale's first wife this second marriage was solemnised, and it is related that on the day of the wedding feasts and entertainments were given in Edinburgh and the Castle shot as many guns as at his Majesty's Birthday. The age of the Duchess at her marriage to Lauderdale was said to be forty-five and she was the mother of eleven children. Lauderdale was enchained by her beauty and wit. Burnet says of her " Nor was her wit less charming than the beauty of other women; nor had the extraordinary beauty she possest whilst she was young ceded to the age at which she was then arrived."

After her marriage she carried all things with a haughtiness that could not easily have been borne from a Queen. It was due to her action that valuable portraits and treasures were sold or given away. A quaint itinerant says " The Duke was a little wife-ridden." Fountainhall says " She abused him most grossly and had gotten all from him and was glad to be quit of him." On his death the Duchess wanted to bury him at Lauder but the new Earl was determined to have him buried at Haddington beside his ancestors; and the funeral took place there in April 1683 seven months after death.

The ordinary arrangements of the funeral of a Nobleman or Gentleman of Scotland were:—1st was carried the little Gumpheon (Gonfalon) with a

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† Their daughter, Anne, married John, second Marquis of Tweeddale.

Morthead painted on it, then came as many poor men or saulies as corresponded with the number of years of the defunct carrying small flags with the family arms painted on them, then a servant with a banner of the livery colours and another with a large standard bearing his Master's full armorial achievement. This was followed by another Morthead called the " Honourable Gumpheon " then the arms of the following families were carried by eight gentlemen representing the branches on the paternal and maternal lines. Occasionally sixteen instead of eight branches were represented. The hearse and pall were also not infrequently adorned with shields of arms.

In 1681 the Scottish Parliament passed an Act restricting the number of persons who might attend the funeral of a person of rank to one hundred. It further prohibited the " useing " or carrying of any branches, banners and other honours at Church except only the eight branches to be upon the pall or upon the coffin when there is no pall. These restrictions were nullified in the case of the Duke.

The body was taken to Highgate where it lay in state. The room was hung in black and garnished with escutcheons. The funeral sermon appears to have been preached by the Bishop of Edinburgh in Inveresk Church. " After dinner about ii aclok all went to sermon at Inveresk Kirk wher the B. of Edenbruch preatched vere lernadly. The bodie was placed in good order befor the pulpet and the frends about it; at on of the clok the funerall (the bodie being in the hearce covered with the pale or canobie) went in procession touard the Church of Hadingtoun. And at 5 aclok that noble and Extraordinarie person was placed in his tumb nixt to his father's bodie but raised higher upon a basse of ston maid of purposs. Ther was present at the funerall tuo thusant hors at least; insomuch that they filled the highway for full four meils in lenth. Ther was 25 Cotches."

It is said that while alms were being doled out to two beggars around the open grave (these latter were in the habit of following funerals of the nobility) quarrelling took place. One named Bell stabbed his neighbour in adversity. He was apprehended. Several stolen things were found on his person. He was made to touch the corpse when the wound bled afresh and the

summary penalty was paid, he being hanged over the bridge next day. The culprit to be " Taen down to the West Bow of the Bridge & hanged to the deid."

The whole expenses of the funeral amounted to £2800. The undertaker was Mr Rolt, who was paid but a small part, if any, of his bill.

The imperious lady survived her husband fourteen years. It was through her that the house of Lethington was despoiled of many of her treasures and the lands were alienated from the Maitland line.

W. A. Baird.

DUNBAR OF OLD.

THE town of Dunbar, in the ordinary course of events, grew up under the shelter of the great castle of the same name. A fortalice was there at an early period, certainly as early as the 9th century. The etymology of Dun-bar has been given as " point of the hill." Chalmers in his " Caledonia," aptly translates the name as " strength upon the summit," while a more recent authority, Professor Watson, in his "Celtic Place Names" says:—"Dunbar is 'summit fort' probably taken over from its" (British) "din-bar with the same meaning." A legendary version of the origin of the word is that of Holinshed who, in his " Scotland " wrote:—" In the 9th century, during the reign of Kenneth, King of Scotland, the strongest castle in the whole country, Kenneth bestowed upon that valiant captene, named ' Bar,' whose counsel and forward service stood the Scots, in no small stead, in the English wars—that fortress ever after called by the name Dunbar, that is to say, the castle of ' Bar '." From 1072, with the settlement of Cospatrick, the expatriated Earl of Northumberland, in Dunbar the town and castle assumed increasing importance, and the latter became and remained for centuries one of the great strengths of the Kingdom, and the key of the Eastern Marches. All of which is borne out in the pages of history.

In the early 16th century Hector Boece wrote in Latin a description of Dunbar for his " Cosmograph and Description of Albion." It is given in John Bellenden's translation of Boece's "History and Chronicles":—"Nocht far fra the mouth of Forth is the castel of Dunbar; quhilk be nature and crafty industre of man is the strenthiest hous, this day, of Albion. Dunbar was sum time the chief chemis (residence) of the Erlis of Marche. Nocht far fra it is ane toune under the same name with ane magnificent and riche college of Channons foundit and honorabily dotat (endowed) be the said Erlis." This was the Collegiate Church of Dunbar, the wealthiest within the diocese of St. Andrews, the constitution of which is set forth in a charter of confirmation by William, Bishop of St. Andrews, dated the feast of Matthew, 1342, and which bears the great seal of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, patron and benefactor, who converted the parochial church into a collegiate form, and reserved the patronage thereof to himself and his heirs and successors.

The first collegiate church in Scotland was that of Dunbar, of which the patron saint was St. Bey—also called St. Ann—a female and of little note, who led a life of great piety and strict seclusion on the small Island of Cumbrae in the Firth of Clyde.

In Keith's " Catalogue," the Collegiate Church of Dunbar has the following notice:—" Dunbar, in the Shire of East Lothian, was founded by George, Earl of March, in the year 1392 for a Dean, an Arch-priest, and eight Prebendaries, who were named from their several prebends or benefices, *viz.*:—of Dunbar, Pincarton, Spot, Belton, Pitcox, Linton, Duns, and Chirnside. The patronage of this Church fell to the king, by the forfeiture of George, Earl of March, in the year 1434."

In 1370, David II granted to George, Earl of March, the right of having a free burgh at Dunbar, and free burgesses dwelling therein, who should have the right of trading in wool, hides and other merchandise; together with a free port at Belhaven; and all the privileges attached to a free burgh and port. The burgesses were also empowered to collect the King's Customs within the bounds of the burgh and port, which embraced the whole Earldom of March. And Dunbar was also entitled to a reciprocal commerce with Haddington.

At this time the English, by holding Berwick and Roxburgh, controlled the trade of the Scottish Borderland in wool, skins, and other commodities. Therefore the erection of Dunbar into a free burgh with a free port, trading rights, and other privileges, was designed to counteract the English influence, and particularly to divert the profits of such trading to Scottish subjects and to ensure the collection of the King's customs thereon.

From the accounts of the Great Chamberlain of Scotland for the year 1370, it appears that the customs collected in Dunbar for that year amounted to £2097, 9s 8d. An early mention of the town of Dunbar occurs in 1389, in a writ of Robert, Earl of Fife and Meneteth, Chamberlain of Scotland, addressed to the customars of the great customs of the burghs of Edinburgh, Haddington and Dunbar, directing them to exact no custom on wool from the Monastery of Melros passing through these burghs. Again, in 1392, a grant to William de Danyelstoun of 20 merks sterling out of the great cus-

toms of Dunbar, to continue until the King should grant to him or his heirs ten merks of land in some competent place. In 1445 a charter to the Burgh by King James II confirmed the town's rights as a free burgh, together with freedom of trade to the burgesses throughout the earldom of March and lordship of Dunbar; and the baronies of Coldingham, Mordington, Bonkyl, Langtoun, Innerwick and Stenton within the Sheriffdom of Berwick; " until the town of Berwick and castle of Roxburgh shall have been recovered from the hands of the English."

Another charter, under the Great Seal, granted in 1603, confirms all previous charters, defines the boundaries of the Burgh and confers some additional rights.

In the 51st year of the reign of James VI, under date 23rd October, 1618, the Burgh of Dunbar had its last charter, which merely confirms existing rights and privileges, and is, in one respect, noteworthy, inasmuch as mention is made of the Provost. In no previous charter does the Provost appear. It is unlikely, however, that the Provost then was the first to hold office as Provost of Dunbar, for the charter of 1618 renews the powers of the burgesses to choose a provost, bailies and councillors with other municipal officers.

From 1326, when King Robert the Bruce held his important Parliament in Cambuskenneth Abbey, near Stirling, burgesses, it has been asserted, formed the third estate in the national legislature, though Professor Rait in his " Parliament of Scotland," page 3, doubts this. Down to the year 1619 each Royal Burgh was entitled to send two representatives to Parliament. It does not seem, however, that Dunbar at any time sent more than one representative, and the Burgh first appears in the Rolls of Parliament for the year 1469.

The Magistrates of Dunbar appear to have closely watched the conduct of their representative in Parliament. On 15th May, 1693, James Smith, their Commissioner, was convened before them and interrogated as to the reason of his failure to attend Parliament, then sitting. He ascribed his neglect of duty to being unable conscientiously to subscribe the oath of allegiance to William and Mary, and added that he was prepared to propitiate his conscience by an undertaking to relieve the Burgh of any fine that his

absence might entail. Smith was deposed in favour of Bailie William Fall, a man of much public spirit, to whom, it has been said, fell the distinction of being one of those to ride the last Scottish Parliament that met in Edinburgh. In the printed list of members Fall's name is given as Robert, but he was not a member of the last Parliament. Robert Kellie represented Dunbar in that Parliament. The Council minutes bear out that, by a happy coincidence, the officer who attended Bailie Fall in this important " riding," was provided with a new coat for the occasion, while the Bailie's velvet footmantle—the official garb of the civic dignity—was faced with new silk.

In the itineraries of Englishmen in Scotland, of the late 16th and 18th centuries, the Royal Burgh of Dunbar gained more or less unfavourable notice. In 1598, Fynes Moryson, gent., wrote " . . . I came to Dunbar, which they said to have been of old a town of some importance, but then it lay ruined, and seemed of little moment, as well from the poverty as the small number of inhabitants."

And in August, 1796, the writer of a " Journal of a Tour to the Northern Parts of Great Britain," who was accompanied by three friends, all of whom appeared to have been handsomely entertained by the nobility and gentry of the counties visited, said:— " We passed on the left a seat of Sir John Hall of Douglas (Dunglass), but twilight prevented us from distinguishing the features of Broxmouth, a well-wooded place, belonging to the Duke of Roxburgh, near Dunbar. We arrived at the New Inn in the latter place, at half past eight o'clock, and were ushered into a spacious room, where we were informed a ball is held once a week, under the patronage of Sir James Stewart, who commands an encampment in the neighbourhood. Before our departure, we walked through a broad street, terminated by a house, which is building by Lord Lauderdale; and passed on to some bold rocks, upon which stand the trifling remains of an ancient castle. A cavern below, composed of black and red stone, appears, as Mr Pennant observes, like the pit of Acheron, and should seem to have been formerly the dungeon, there having been evidently a passage from above, formed with regular brickwork. On the other side are two natural arches, through which the tide flows; under one of which is the fragment where there seems to have been a portal, for the

admission of assistance from the sea. . . . We saw here a curious stratum of rock, somewhat similar to the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, consisting of large columns of a red grit-stone, measuring in diameter between one and two feet, and in length about 30 feet; these rocks are called by the inhabitants of Dunbar, The Isle. The town of Dunbar is considerably engaged in the Greenland Fishery; and we found the smell of the whale-blubber extremely offensive. The place is famed in the page of history, as having been the scene of two battles, both fatal to the Scottish interests. The first took place in the year 1296, when the Earls of Surrey and Warwick, Generals of Edward the First, defeated Baliol's army, forced the castle of Dunbar, and delivered the nobility whom they found in it to the English monarch, who cruelly put them all to death; the second battle occurred in the year 1650, when the usurper Cromwell obtained a decisive victory over his opponents. Between ten and eleven o'clock we quitted Dunbar, and proceeded on our journey. On the right we passed a cavalry camp consisting of four regiments, the Cambridge Fencibles, the Windsor Foresters, the East Lothian Cavalry, and another whose name we could not obtain. They were exercising on the shore, as we passed, and made an interesting appearance." While in the neighbourhood of Dunbar, the four travellers were hospitably received by Lord and Lady Elcho at Beanston House, and shortly afterwards were the guests of Mr Nisbet at Archerfield. The journalist of the party dismissed North Berwick, in these few words:—" . . . passing, in the way, through North Berwick, a miserable place, but nevertheless a royal borough." The fairness of the views of these Sassenach travellers may well be questioned, as being more or less prejudiced.

And again, Alexander Wilson, the packman poet, who became a distinguished American ornithologist, in passing through Dunbar, made the following entry in his journal:—" September 24, 1789.—This morning rose early to take a view of the town of Dunbar, which is pretty large; the main street, broad and running from North to South, contains the only buildings of any note. The Provost's house closes the view at the North end, fronted with a row of trees, making a very neat appearance. Several narrow lanes lead down to the shore, chiefly possessed by fishers. At the West end of the harbour, they have lately built a battery of stone in the form of a half moon,

mounting seventeen twelve-pounders. This is the effect of Paul Jones' appearance in the Firth last war, who came so near this place with some of his ships as to demolish some of the chimney tops and put the inhabitants in a terrible consternation. They are also building a new pier from the battery, which will certainly be attended with a vast expense, and even without affording general content. A little to the West of this are still to be seen the ruins of the Castle of Dunbar, built on a rock that juts into the sea, hollowed with gloomy caves, through which, in a storm, the waves roar horribly; which, joined to the ruins above, forms a most dismal appearance."

The sole strength of Dunbar was its great castle. At no period of its history is Dunbar mentioned as a fortified town, though it had an encircling wall, with ports or gates; all of little or no value for defence against armed forces, but of service in regulating the collection of customs and market dues, and in excluding thieves, vagabonds and other undesirables. Of the wall and its gates, there now stands but a vestige of the wall at the rear of some property on the West side of High Street. The ports or gates (said to have been three in number) were situated at the East end of the main thoroughfare (High Street); about the middle or at the beginning of the Edinburgh Road and still known as West Port; and at the other end of the street—giving entry from the harbour. Dunbar is sadly lacking in memorials of its historic past. As has been stated, there are but trifling remains of its great mediæval fortress, which, built on a lofty, outlying rock and almost cut off by the sea, occupied a site of singularly great natural strength and strategic value. Grose's general view of the ruined fortress, as it stood in 1789, is of interest as proving how rapidly its then slender remains have further deteriorated and diminished within recent years—having, doubtless, shared the fate of many such historic piles by serving as a quarry for the neighbourhood. Moreover, within very recent years, those portions of the Castle remains, which hampered or stood in the way of the excavation and construction work of the new harbour, especially in providing an entrance to it, were removed. Nor does it appear that any appreciable effort to conserve the Castle ruins has ever been made. Now its poor remains are so fragmentary and insignificant as to afford but little indication of the extent of its former imposing proportions and national importance.

In 1819, Dunbar's ancient church was razed to the ground and on its site, the present Parish Church—of imposing appearance—was built. Of Dunbar's ancient ecclesiastical edifices, which included monastic houses of Trinitarian or Red Friars and Carmelite or White Friars founded in 1218 and 1263 respectively, and also the afore-mentioned amply endowed Collegiate Church founded in 1342, there are no remains, other than—in respect of the Trinitarian friary—" the central oblong tower, a well-known feature of some friar churches, which has been adapted as a dovecot." This dovecot stands in a small field called the Friar's Croft, which is on the south side of Delisle Street and at the beginning of the Edinburgh Road.

Keith in his " Catalogue " states that the lands of the Monastery of Red Friars in Dunbar — which was founded by Patrick, Earl of Dunbar and March, in 1216 — were " at the Reformation granted to George Hume of Friarslands, ancestor to Hume of Furde;" and that there was likewise a Monastery of Carmelite Friars founded at Dunbar in the year 1263, by Patrick, Earl of March. To the Priory of the Isle of May (founded by David I), the Earls of March and Dunbar were great benefactors. Amongst their benefactions was a grant by Cospatrick, 3rd Earl of Dunbar, who died in 1166, of a house and toft in Dunbar and freedom to a ship for conveying necessaries to their house. Another was the grant by Patrick, 7th Earl (who died in 1289) of five acres of land, near the harbour of Bele. This land was feued, in 1553, under the name of Belhevyne Croft or the Monk's Croft, and is now occupied by the Belhaven Brewery.

The original port or harbour for Dunbar was at Belhaven. The town has an old harbour, which probably dates back to the 16th century, and certainly was in use during the 17th century; for Cromwell sanctioned a State grant of £300 towards the cost of constructing the East pier, which was begun in the years of the Protectorate. This small tidal haven is known locally as " Cromwell's Harbour " or the Old Harbour, the latter to distinguish it from the adjacent New or Victoria Harbour, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1842.

A notable relic (of which the good people of Dunbar have every reason to be proud) is the Town House, which stands midway along the High Street,

and on the north side. The exact date of its erection is not on record, but may be put at about the late 16th century or early 17th century. Its composition, in the Renaissance style, is harmonious and most pleasing to the eye. The tower is, in form, semi-hexagonal and " terminates in a very graceful timber spirelet, the lower portion of which is slated, the upper sheathed in lead and pierced by oval lucarnes, above which is a weathercock. The spire is not original." The tower carries a clock, and has an internal stone spiral staircase giving access to the upper stories, where are the Council Chamber —in which the Town Council still meet and also burgh police courts sit— and the old prison—now in disuse. The basement story, formerly the tolbooth, provides office accommodation for the police.

The earliest mention of the Town Clock occurs in Council records of the year 1595, and this and succeeding references show that the regulating of the clock was carefully attended to. On the 24th February, 1690, the Council " ratify and approve " an agreement with William Muir, Knocksmith, under which he undertakes to execute certain repairs to the clock, so that " she may be a right going knock and the hands poynting aright." Muir must have done his work to the entire satisfaction of the Magistrates, for, in a minute of date 26th March, 1690, he is styled " thyr common clocksmith," and the minute provides that, for his better encouragement, he is to receive the signal honour of being admitted " burgess and freeman " of the Royal Burgh, *libere et gratis.* On 28th February, 1679, the Magistracy agreed to pay a salary of " five punds twelf shilling Scots yearlie " to Robert Wallace " knocksmith in hadington " for " reparatioun and keeping of the knock of this burghe."

The object, in form of a cross, standing in front of the Town House, is *not* the old market cross of the Burgh. Instead it is composite and made up of fragments " in no way related in date, but the skewputs are probably relics of the old parish church, which was replaced by the present modern structure on the same site. The shaft may well be that of the ' castle cross.' " The following extract from Town Council minutes of date 26th August, 1736, are quite conclusive on this point. " The same day Bailie Charles Fall reported from the Comitie appointed to consider of the Cross and

Trone that they had visited the same and come to the following resolutions: that both the cross and trone be removid as being a sort of comon nuisance by obstructing the passage on the street; and that for supplying any use they stand for at present the slaughterhouse as it now stands be converted into a meat market; the present meat market into a market for butter, cheese, fowls and eggs and commonly now sold at the Cross; and that a new slaughterhouse be built at the foot of the yard above the dung pitt . . ." And, under date 24th December, 1744 — " The same day the Magistrates and Council considering that the well at the East March since digging thereof is very beneficial to the inhabitants, being soft water, and if built of stone might be of great use: Wherefore they have appointed and hereby appoint the said well to be built as deep as necessary with square stones, and that the stones of the cross be used for that purpose in the first place, as far as the same will go." In this way was the old Market Cross got rid of by the Magistrates and Council of the Royal Burgh of Dunbar. And who are to be held responsible for setting up, in so prominent and honourable a position, the present pseudo Cross?

In 1714, an Act was passed " for laying a duty of two pennies Scots upon every pint of ale or beer that shall be vended or sold in the town of Dunbar, for preserving the harbour, repairs to town house, and building a school and other public buildings there, and for supplying the town with fresh water." The preamble of the Act sets forth: — " And whereas the town house and schools of said town are very old, and of age decayed, and must go to ruin unless speedily repaired . . ."

The archives of Dunbar do not take us far back into its burghal history. The approach of the Cromwellian forces, in July 1650, so terrorised the inhabitants, that most of them fled, only the very aged, the decrepit, and children of most tender years being left in the town. The older Town Council books are said to have been lost through the boat on which these records had been placed for conveying to the safety of the Bass having been wrecked.

In an old book entitled " The Sets or Constitutions of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland, as recorded in the Books of the Convention," the Sett of Dunbar is given, as follows:—

"At Dunbar, the 7th day of July, 1712 years, the which day the Magistrates and Councill of the said Burgh being conveened, and having considered ane act of the royal burrows of this Kingdom appointing the magistrates and councill of each burgh to send up with their respective commissioners to the general convention presently mett at the city of Edinburgh the sett of their magistracy and councill with the manner of their election, they found and declared, and hereby finds and declares, that the sett of the magistrates and councill of this city consists of a provost, three baillies, ane treasurer, and fifteen councillors, whereof nine is declared to be a quorum; and that the manner of their election is thus: 1mo. The Magistrates and Councill of the said city, the week before or after the term of Michaelmass yearly, being conveened in their councill, do nominate and putt upon a leet to be counsellors the number of eight persons, out of which number they elect and choise four to be new councillors for that ensuing year, whom they cause call for and administrate the oath to them, in the terms of the acts of parliament, and then admit, who accordingly take their seats. 2do. The old and new councill proceed to the election of the magistrates, and nominates and puts upon the leit to be provost, two persons, and to be baillies, six; out of which number they elect and choise ane provost and three baillies, who are received, sworn and admitted *ut supra* and then take their places. 3tio. They putt upon the leet to be treasurer, two persons with the old treasurer, out of which number they elect and choise one to be treasurer for the said ensuing year, who is also received, sworn and admitted, and takes his place at the term of Michaelmas thereafter. 4to, and lastly, the old and new magistrats and treasurers do meet and conveen at any time betwixt and the next councill day and discharge, by plurality of votes, such four persons of the old council (in whose place the four new councillors are chosen) as they think fitt, and do give orders to their clerk of court to give to the officers a list of the old councillors continued and of the new chosen, that they may warn accordingly, when they are commanded by the magistrates; but, of late years, since the decay of this city and trading therein, the magistrates and councill thereof have not been in use to chose a provost, although, by their constitution, they have full power and warrand; so that the magistracy

just now consists only of three baillies, ane treasurer, and fifteen councillors." " Extracted furth of the records of the said burgh, by me, *sic subscribitur*."

" W. ANCRUM Clk."

From the foregoing, one finds that over 200 years ago, though Dunbar was then held to be a city, in consequence of " the decay of this city and trading therein," the Royal Burgh was doing without the luxury of a Provost, and that the Council consisted " only of three baillies, ane treasurer and fifteen councillors." In these days, the full strength of the Town Council is 12—made up of a Provost, 3 Bailies and 8 Councillors—one of whom is chosen Treasurer.

In its early days, as a town in demesne of its potent overlords, Dunbar was dependent, and its people are said to have lived under a system of villenage. Later, as a free burgh, its burgesses were a community trading under the protection of the Law, and enjoying under charter from the King, rights and privileges, which entitled them to manage their common affairs, and to elect, from their own numbers, leaders, who, as magistrates administered justice within the burgh bounds, and were also active in defending the burghal community against aggression, and in maintaining the burgess' privileges. Of old, the Town Council was an oligarchal body. There was hardly any limit to the arbitrary powers of the magistracy, who in addition to their judicial duties, regulated, controlled, and in great measure ordered the lives and actions of the townspeople. They did " statute and ordain " that candles, ale, beer, milk, foodstuffs, household commodities, and other goods or merchandise be of stated quality and sold at fixed prices. A dishonest or extortionate vendor was faced with the statutory monetary penalty, which was sufficiently weighty " to make the punishment fit the crime." And they fixed the wages of labour, arbitrated in disputes between burgesses, and also controlled education and the relief of the poor. Furthermore, under their charters of 1603 and 1618, the Magistrates and Council had the powers of sheriffship within the burgh and its liberties — the Provost being Sheriff-Principal, and the Bailies Sheriff-Deputes, " with full powers of calling suits, fining absents, accusing, punishing and condemning to death malefactors as well strangers as neighbours." The exercise of such powers led to occasional collisions with the Sheriff in Had-

dington. In March, 1693, upon the Burgh being called to defend a civil action before the Sheriff-Principal in Haddington, Bailie Fall produced the Burgh's Charter, informed the Sheriff Principal that he had no jurisdiction in Dunbar, and warned him that if any officer of his Court essayed to serve a Summons in Dunbar, he would be seized and fined and/or incarcerated in the prison of the burgh during the pleasure of the Magistrates.

In those days the office of Councillor was no sinecure. The Town Council met weekly, frequently as early as 6 a.m. Regular attendance was enjoined. A minute of date 19th October, 1701, provides that " any Counsellor who absents himself from a meeting without previously having made an excuse shall be fyned £10 Scots without abatement."

Dunbar being a Royal Burgh was required to contribute its quota of any military force raised for defence of the Crown, and at the same time had to guard the town against any hostile attack.

The newly-made burgess was provided with a stand-of-arms, for which he paid in accordance with his means. This implied that every burgess was bound to a personal defence of the town. And Council Minutes record occasions on which the burgesses are ordered to appear before the Magistrates " fully armed and in their most warlike posture."

Some of the notable names that have been inscribed in the Roll of Honorary Burgesses of Dunbar (between the years 1680 and 1826) are:—

June 7, 1680—Earle of Tweeddale and his son, Mr John Hay.
June 22, 1688—Earl of Roxburghe.
September 7, 1789—James, 7th Earl of Lauderdale.
April 9, 1819—James Hogg, Esq., " The Ettrick Shepherd."
August 17, 1819—George, Marquis of Tweeddale (Field Marshall).
August 17, 1819—H.R.H. Leopold George Frederick, Prince of Coburg, etc., etc., afterwards King of the Belgians.
January 14, 1826—Sir John Warrender, Bart, of Lochend.

The following records are not without interest, as bearing on the procedure of the Court concerned with the bestowal of Burgess-ship.

" Dunbar, 27th April, 1781.

' Court of the Burgh of Dunbar holden by the Right Honble. Robert Fall, Provost.

CURIA AFFIRMATA.

Which day compeared personally John Kirkwood, Cabinet-maker, in Dunbar, sufficiently armed and in good order and, having made faith as use is, was in conformity of an Act of the Magistrates and Council of the Burgh of date the 13th curt. received, sworn and duly admitted an hereditary Burgess and freeman of the said Burgh with power to him to use and exercise all privileges, freedoms and immunities belonging to any other Burgess of the same, he having paid to John Tait, Chamberlain of the Burgh, five pounds Scots of fynance and ten marks for arms."

JOHN TAIT, Clk."

" At Dunbar the Ninth day of April Eighteen hundred and nineteen years. In the Court of the Burgh of Dunbar holden by the Honble. William Hume, Provost thereof, along with the Bailies—It was resolved and is hereby resolved to confer the Title of Honorary Burgess of the Burgh of Dunbar upon James Hogg Esquire, the " Ettrick Shepherd," with the whole privileges freedoms and immunities belonging to an Honorary Burgess of said Burgh from the respect they entertain towards him as one of the most eminent literary characters of the present day."

" At Dunbar the Seventeenth day of August One thousand eight hundred and nineteen years. Court of the Burgh of Dunbar holden by the Honble. William Hume Provost. The which day the Honourable William Hume, Provost of the Burgh of Dunbar, with the special advice and consent of the Bailies and Town Council of the said Burgh, entered admitted and received and hereby create admit and receive His Royal Highness Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Sax, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringuen, Prince of Cobourg of Saalfeild &c. a Burgess and Freeman of Dunbar, and Gave and Granted and hereby Give and Grant to His said Royal Highness the haill privilledges and immunities belonging to an Honorary Burgess in the like cases."

" Extracted from the Council Record and the Seal of the Burgh is hereunto appended by————."

The terms of the Oath or Abjuration of a Burgess were and are as follow:

" Burgh of Dunbar."
" Abjuration of a Burgess."

" I ———— do, in the sincerity of my heart, assert, acknowledge, and declare that His Majesty King ———— is the only lawful and undoubted Sovreign of this Realm, as well *de jure*, that is, of right King, as *de facto*, that is, in the possession and exercise of the Government; and, therefore, I do promise and swear, that I will, with heart and hand, life and goods, maintain and defend His right, title and government against the descendants of the Person, who pretended to be Prince of Wales during the life of the late King George, and since his decease pretended to be and took upon himself, the style and title of King of England by the name of James the Third, or of Scotland by the name of James the Eighth, or the style and title of King of Great Britain, and their adherents and all their enemies, who, either by open or secret attempts, shall disturb or disquiet His Majesty in the possession and exercise thereof. SO HELP ME GOD."

" I———— do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King ————, his heirs and successors according to Law. I do further swear that I will preserve, maintain, and defend the rights and privileges of the Royal Burgh of Dunbar, with the constitution thereof, as presently established. SO HELP ME GOD."

In 1689, the fortress of the Bass was still holding out in the Stewart interest, and, having regard to its proximity to Dunbar, the magistracy became alarmed for the safety of the burgh. An excerpt of minute of Council meeting, of date 4th May, runs:—" As also the saids Magistrats and Counsell being informed that the souldiries of the said gairshone breaks furth of the island in their boats and have landed in adjacent places taken aill (ale) and other provisions from the inhabitants; therefor they have thought fitt and convenient that ther be ane guard to the number of twelf persons and ane captaine with sufficient armes and amonitions to be keepit in the night tym

within the burghe for the preservatione of the inhabitants thereof their goods and for preventing the said gairshone their being supplied therby."

Dunbar disapproved of the Union with England. On 2nd November, 1706, the Town Council instructed their Commissioner to the Convention of Burghs " to advyse with their Advocate to address or not as they see fitt " a petition to Parliament against the Union. In the Burgh records, no further reference to this matter occurs, but, from the minutes of the proceedings in Parliament of date 28th November, 1706, one finds that there was given in an " Address of the Magistrats, Town Council, Burgesses and other inhabitants of the Burgh of Dunbar subscribing the same against an union with England in terms of the Articles." On 18th June, 1688, the Magistrates ordered " a solemn and public thanksgiving upon the birth of the most seren and high born prince, the Prince and Stewart of Scotland, prince of Wales, born at St. James the 10th June, 1688 years;" and ordained that the burgesses observe the auspicious event by " setting up of baill fyres and with other marks of joy and congratulatione." About 20 years later, " the Prince and Stewart of Scotland," has, in the view of the Dunbar magistracy, become a mere Pretender, as is borne out in the following minute of date, 29th March, 1708:—" The same day, the Magistrates and Counsell considering the imminent danger this pairt of the Kingdome is in at present by ane invasion of the pretended Prince of Wales by a ffrench power, they think it convenient to address her Majestie on that head and shew they intend to maintain her Majestie's interest against the Pretender and the ffrench King, with their lives and fortouns." The minute further records that in view of " the imminent danger this burgh lyes under by the landing of ffrench privateers, and that the people in town are very ill, at least not weell, armed for their own defence," Bailie Fall is to apply to the Privy Council for " 100 stand of fyre armes out of the magazines of Edinburgh Castle," and is to " wryt to Newcastle for 200 weight of lead and musket bullets." During the risings of 1715 and 1745, Dunbar remained staunch to the House of Hanover. In 1715, of the militia raised for the defence of the country, the town's quota was 24 men; and a guard of 20 men, together with a sergeant and a captain, was also provided for the defence of the burgh. And then, for the first time on record, the Magistrates stimulated recruitment of the forces required, by

offering a shilling sterling of " listing money," together with a free burgess ticket, and service pay of 6d per day. On the 17th and 18th September, 1745, Lt. General Sir John Cope's troops were landed, from transports, at Dunbar, and while there he obtained, on loan, 100 stand-of-armes from the burgh armoury. The Council minutes record that the borrowed weapons were " lost on the bloody field of Prestonpans." The good offices of the Lord Advocate were invoked in support of the town's claim to have the missing arms replaced.

Despite the dignity of their office, and the exacting and multifarious duties attached thereto, the Magistrates had their moments of relaxation—as, while extending the honours or hospitality of the burgh to distinguished visitors, or to persons of note passing through, or (on special occasions) just to themselves. Of such entertainment, the following items of the accounts, for the years 1701 and 1703, afford instances:—

" Spent at Meiting of the Commissioner, ...	£8 04 10 (Scots)
Spent with the officers of Captaine Murray's troup at thrie severall tyms before they went away, ...	6 05 00
Spent in Baillie Rutherfords with Captaine Murray,	7 00 00
For the acquie as per receipt, ...	12 06 00
Spent in Baillie Kirkwood's when the Magistrates were elected, ...	5 10 00 "

Nor were the Magistrates unmindful of their subordinates, as the following entry shows:—" To drink money to the Guard by the Magistrates order 1 04 00."

They too represented the Burgh at the obsequies of persons of note, in the district or county. In this connexion is the following expenditure:—

" 9th Aprill, 1683, ordeanes the thessaurar to pay 20s for the hors hyre of every hors that was attendeing the baillies at the duk of Lauderdails buriall." A Council minute of date November 15, 1670—" Ordeanes ane of the baillies and six burgesses to ryd to the Lord Gosfoord's buriell upon Monday nixt " and also " remits to the baillies to nominat the burgesses to ryde with them to meit his hignes the duk of York."

The records bear out that the Magistrates and Council were well-informed on matters affecting the well-being of the inhabitants, and that they moved actively in the prevention of destitution. On the 7th June, 1699 John Johnstone was appointed a common metster, on the condition that he gave half the profit accruing from his office to his aged father-in-law; and on the same date, George Chrystie was given similar employment, subject to his undertaking to maintain his mother—" as previously ordered by the Council." And such entries in the accounts, as the following are of frequent occurrence:—

" To a discharged seaman by Bailie Purves' order—8 shillings (Scots).
To a distressed man by Bailie Bryson's order—4 shillings.
To a burgess relict by Bailie Kirkwood's order—3 pounds.
To a burgess in want by Bailie Kirkwood's order—3 pounds."

At frequent intervals, the Magistrates ordain a thorough search to be made, throughout the burgh and its liberties, for strangers who are likely to become a burden on the community, in order that all such be expelled " furth of the burghe."

An important and busy official of the town was the executioner or lockman—so called from his right to a lock or handful of corn from each sack brought to the market. On 12th December, 1698, George Gray was appointed to this many-sided office. His duties are set forth in the following minute:—
" The same day the saids Magistrats and Counsell have nominat and appoynted George Gray in Spott to be Executioner or Lockman of the said burghe for ane year's spaice for tryell or longer during their pleasure, which office the said George Gray willingly accepted; and obliges him to do ther office of Executioner and to obey the Magistrats in the punishment of criminall offenders being convict and sentenced, according as he sall be commanded be them, and obliges him to put sturdie beggars and vagabonds out of the burghe, and to shovell and mak clean the corn mercatplace at ther tolbooth, and the high street about the croce and troan, and about the common fleshstocks, the said George Gray having the muck and fulyie that he shovells for his own use; therefor the saids Magistrats and Counsell has allowed and allowes him ane yearlie pension of twenty four pounds Scots, ane suit of gray cloathes and housmaill, and the benefit of the laddle at the mercat providing that he exact nothing under one furlet of corne or ane furlet of mealle."

To the afore-detailed duties have to be added the scourging and branding of prisoners and also their care in the prison and thieveshole, which, in those days were never empty. The Executioner's office was no sinecure.

The following items of the inventory dated 24th April, 1690, are further mementos of his office:—

" The irons with shakels of iron. (Stocks.)
Ane new ladder with ane iron cleek. (gibbet).
Ane beam with ane iron hook

Undesirables of types worse than the ordinary " idle vagabonds and sturdie beggars " were made over to the Executioner " to put furth of this burghe and liberties thereof and to banish furth thereof in all tyme coming."

A Minute of date 25th May, 1691, runs:—" The same day the saids Magistrats and Counsell considering the evill repute and bad fame Agnes Campbell, indweller in this burghe, lys under, and that she in the month of May instant most inchristianlie and inhumanlie did imprecat many moldictiones anm imprecations against Isobell Gibson, spous to William Bryson, baxter, burgess of this burghe, which is made appear against her before the Magistrats, therefor they have ordeaned and ordeans her to be banished and put furth of this burghe betwixt and Saturday nixt at twelf hours the said day, and never to return therein without the speciall license and warrand of the saids Magistrats under the pain of being punished with marks of infamie and such punishment as the Magistrats sall think fit." The punishment here referred to was branding on the cheek and nose, and probably having an ear cut off.

In addition to the Executioner, the Burgh had its drummer, piper, shoarmaster (harbour-master), three ordinary officers—who discharged police duties and also waited on the magistrates—a common herd, and two metsters (measurers of corn, salt, coals, etc.). The yearly salary of each of these officials ranged from £20 Scots to £40 Scots with a suit of clothes annually to the drummer, piper, and officers. And their salaries were supplemented by small grants for extra work.

In the Council minutes are references to smuggling—one of the town's officers being dismissed for refusing to assist the Excise officer in seizing contraband goods being landed on the beach; and in July, 1688, to witchcraft—the Magistrates being ordered by the Privy Council to transport to Haddington the person of one Margaret Mactagert, charged with the crime of witchcraft.

" She had threatened some people who refused to give her money, and some evil accidents befalling them shortly after, she was seized and tried before a commission. She at first confessed, but afterwards retracted; nevertheless the commission condemned her. Before proceeding to greater extremity, they thought it well to bring her before the (Privy) Council itself, who were at first inclined to ' assoilzie ' her; but afterwards she was remitted back to Dunbar to be burned there, if her judges pleased." (MSS of Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall.)

Dunbar has never lacked licensed premises or public-houses. In the 18th century they numbered 56. Then excessive drinking was so prevalent as to be reckoned almost a social virtue. Nevertheless the burgh magistracy had the courage to combat the evil in their midst. A Minute of date 25th June, 1700, is in the following terms:—" The which day the saids Magistrats and Counsell considering how necessar it is for the good of the place that the severall Acts made against drunkenness and persones staying in allhouses (alehouses) misspending ther tyme to the dishonour of God and scandle of Religione be put to due executione without respect of persones." The minute then orders the ten hours' bell to be rung nightly and provides that any persons found in taverns after that hour " shall be punished in their goods and persons " as the Magistrates shall think fit. There is also a record of date 27th June, 1711, protesting that servants and apprentices in town are much debauched and drawen off their service by being intertained in alehouses drinking att untimely hours and discharging innkeepers from entertaining apprentices or servants at any time thereafter.

The following Council minute of date 1st February, 1705, is not devoid of unconscious humour:—" The same day the Magistrats and Counsell con-

sidering and being informed of the great skaith done by swine by houcking and working up the commons grass of the burghe and also the very calsay (causeway) and public streets, ffor preventing therof in time comeing, they give full power and warrand to the hangeman if he find any swine doand skaith in any place within the priviledges of this burghe, he shall forthwith kill and stick the said swine, and to the effect he may be more careful in the executione of his office, he is to have the swine to himself."

At that time, the wretched thoroughfares or streets were mere tracks of mud and filth, strewn with bolders for stepping-stones; and into them, from the windows and doorways of the abutting houses was thrown much, if not all, of the household refuse; so, apparently, the " publick streets " of the burgh were the happy hunting grounds of swine.

In comparatively early times, Scottish burgh authorities were keenly interested in the education of the young and the promotion of learning, and in this respect, the magistracy of Dunbar were well abreast of their contemporaries as is proved by the following record of date, 26th September, 1579:—" Considering that education and learning are the great means for advancing the weill and interest als weill of particular concernes as of communities burghes and incorporations and for that end all due encouragement ought to be given to masters of schools." And all parents are ordered to send their children to school, and the keeping of private schools, not licensed by the Magistrates, is disallowed under penalties of fining and imprisonment. Dunbar had two schools—its old Grammar School and its " Comon or Scots School." On 27th November, 1690, John Turnbull was appointed master of the Scots School, for learning the children to read, " wryt, lay compts and work arithmetic; " his yearly salary to be £50 Scots, with right to exact from the parents of each scholar learning to read and write a quarterly payment of 14 shillings (Scots), and from the parents of scholars learning to work arithmetic, such sum as might be agreed upon, and failing agreement, as might be fixed by the Magistrates. He was also provided with a house and " yaird " free of rent. Apparently Turnbull gave satisfaction to the Magistrates, for, on 28th June, 1697, he grants a discharge for his year's salary of £100 Scots. The Grammar School, with its classical atmosphere, was the more important. In

September, 1697, James Douglas was appointed to the mastership at a salary of £200 Scots per annum. The Council minutes merely record the appointment, and afford no details of the duties or emoluments of the post.

Some present day Dunbar parishioners may be surprised and interested to learn that, of the eight cups of the fine silver communion service of the Parish Church, four are inscribed

FOR THE BWRGH OF DWMBAR 1657.

These cups are of chaste design and excellent craftsmanship. The manner of the raising of the funds for providing the cups may be gathered from the following excerpt of Council minute of date 29th June, 1657:—The Town Council, " to the end that the coopes for the Communion may be presented in readiness against the approaching tym of the Sacrament which is to be laitter," instruct two of the Magistrates to disburse the proceeds of a collection (which appears to have been taken in the town) in purchasing " 3 punds wayt of silver at the easiest rait they can," and to appropriate from the charter chest of the Burgh, certain " light monie " in ryalls, deuces and twenty penny pieces, sufficient to provide the additional pound of silver required to fashion cups that should be of the stipulated weight of " 16 unces the paice." On the 2nd November following, the Council had before them the accounts for the cups. These accounts show that the four cups weighed " 4 punds 6 unces and 12 drops," and that the total cost was £235: 09: 06 Scots, and that of this sum £158: 09: 00 was raised by subscription, and £79: 00: 06 was taken from the " comon guid " of the Burgh. This minute directs that the " communion coopes are to be keeped in the charter chest as belonging to the Burgh alhalelie without any relatione to the Parochine." When the observance of this order was relaxed is not made clear. In any case, an entry in an inventory of the Town's property, dated 29th March, 1696, reads " Ane chest with the four communion coupes therein;" and for many years past, these cups have formed part of the complete communion service in the keeping of the Kirk Session. That the Magistrates and Council were under an obligation to provide communion cups does not appear from existing records. The Town Council have also, from some early date, provided the communion elements. The earliest record of this practice is contained in a decreet of locality of

stipend of the Parish of Dunbar, dated 16th February, 1618. There, it is stated that the magistracy have from " time immemorial " provided the communion elements. That this was done, on a particularly lavish scale, is borne out by the following entries in the charge and discharge of the common good of the Burgh for the year 1701:—

		Scots		
" Itt.	For 24 pynts of wyne at one pound and eight shillings per pynt for the use of the communion	£33:	12:	00
Itt.	For 10 loaves thereto	06:	00:	00
Itt.	To the officers for the cleansing of the Communion Cups	00:	06:	08

The Magistrates and Council possessed seats in the Parish Church. A Minute of meeting of Magistrates, of date 15th February, 1703, records an order for the " Counsellors sate in the Church to be mended." And the accounts for the same year include an entry " for repairing of the Counsel sate in the Church, £12: 19: 06." While maintaining these official seats, the Magistrates also adopted strong measures to have them occupied, as shown in a Council minute of date 4th February, 1713, which states, " The same day the Magistrats and Counsel, considering that it belongs to the decorum of the place, that when the Magistrats go to church in their formalities that they be attended by the Counsel, hath appointed and hereby appoint that any Counsellor who shall absent himself from said duty without being excused by the Magistrats, he shall *ipso facto* incur the fyne of thrie pounds for the benefit of the Town's officers, and to be collected by them on the Monday morning following." Apparently the Magistrates themselves were such exemplary church-goers, that they insisted on the lieges similarly observing the sanctity of the Sabbath. And in the exercise of their powers the magistracy in meeting, of date 8th May, 1693, resolve as follows:—" As also fforsamekill as several inhabitants within this burghe doth make a constant goeing up and down the streat and shoar upon the Sabbath day not only in the effternune but in tym for Divine worship, sitts in open places of the burghe, which is ane dishonour to God and ane scandall to the place: Therefer the Magistrats and Counsell of this burghe prohibites and discharges the same in tym comeing." The minute further provides that condign punishment will follow any contravention of this order.

While the cost of the relief of the poor was a joint charge on the Heritors of the Parish and the Town Council, the distribution of the relief, in money or kind, was in large measure, entrusted to the Kirk Session. And at intervals the Heritors, in meeting, instructed their Clerk formally to tender their grateful appreciation of the Elders' services.

The following excerpts of Kirk Session records are uoteworthy:—

" August 7, 1709.—It is enacted this day, for the better observing the Lord's day, that two elders, with ane officer, go through the town after sermon in the afternoon, and reprove such as they find going or parading in the streets, shore or castle, or any who sitt at their doors intertaining idle discourses, and reprove such; and to bring in a list of those who will not refraine."

" August 29, 1710.—The elders, whose dutie it is to search the town, found severall persons in Janet Hunter's drinking a glass of twopenny beer and smoaking, the tyme of divine service. The persons were cited before the session, and confessed they were humbly sorrie for such heinaiss breach of the Lord's day; but they declared they would drink no more twopenny beer or smoak tobacco again on Sundays, so they were absolved."

Within the Parish Church is a singularly fine sepulchral monument to the memory of George Home, Earl of Dunbar, whose death occurred at Whitehall, London, on 29th January, 1611. His body was embalmed and placed in a leaden coffin, conveyed to Scotland, and in April following was interred in the old (formerly Collegiate) Church of Dunbar. This superb memorial is of Renaissance design, and formed of various coloured marbles. Its workmanship is of the finest and exhibits, in every detail, supreme artistic skill. In design and execution, it is the work of Italians of the 17th century, and justly ranks amongst the finest of the sepulchral monuments in Britain. It is therefore, a precious and outstanding feature of the spacious modern Church, which has replaced Dunbar's ancient fane.

When in 1819, the ancient edifice was demolished, only a very small portion of the east gable—into which the monument had been set—was left standing, and this piece of old masonry was incorporated in the new building. In 1895, the apse was added to the modern church, and the monument was then

carefully taken down and removed to its present position at the head of the north aisle. The inscription thereon read as follows:—

Here lyeth the body of the Reight
Hoble. George, Earl of Dunbar, Baron
Howme of Berwick, Lord Heigh Tressr.
of Scotland, Knight of the Most
Noble Order of the Garter, and one
of His Matte. most Noble privie Counsell
who depted this life the XXIX day
of January, MDCX.

In the renewal of the inscription, in 1895, 1610 was substituted for the correct date according to Scottish reckoning—1611. The new style of reckoning the year from 1st January was introduced into Scotland in 1600, but not in England till 1752. The height of the monument is 26 feet and breadth 12 feet. The effigy of the Earl is life size, and represents him kneeling on an embroidered cushion, in the attitude of prayer, and facing a book rest on which lies an open book of devotion. He is clad in armour and robed as a Knight of the Garter, and on each side is a life size figure of a knight in armour. These two figures support the finely sculptured work above, which includes admirably modelled statuettes of Minerva (Wisdom) and Justitia (Justice), and graceful angelic figures representing Fame and Peace. And there is also much heraldic embellishment of this remarkable memorial.

I desire to make grateful acknowledgment of Mr A. C. Ramsay's courtesy and liberality in placing at my service his M.S. containing results of his research amongst Dunbar Town Council records. In writing this paper, I have drawn freely on Mr Ramsay's interesting notes.

T. Wilson Fish.

THE KAEHEUGHS' FORT.

As an account of this fort giving the measurements and technical details is printed in the *Ancient and Historical Monuments'* book dealing with East Lothian these are omitted here.

The fort stands on one of the highest eminences of the Garleton Range about a quarter-of-a-mile to the west of Barneymains farm and roughly two miles from Haddington. To the north across the gleaming waters of the Forth the Fife Lomonds are prominent landmarks, while beyond them on a clear day the lower slopes of the Grampians are dimly outlined. The Pentlands and Arthur's Seat bound the view to the west, while on the east the Bass Rock and North Berwick Law are the most striking features. The fertile valley of the Tyne, rising gradually to the Lammermoor Range, completes the view to the south.

Probably the name Kaeheughs is derived from Kae, a Jackdaw, and Heugh, a cliff—such a derivation at least is descriptive of the nature of the hill.

Other hills in the immediate neighbourhood also show traces of having been used as forts. Of these forts the Chesters, standing on the sloping ground between the Garletons and the sea, is the best example.

The Kaeheughs fort itself is of very considerable dimensions. On the northern side it was, judged by the standard of these old days, impregnable, a cliff 50 feet high ending in a long and steep slope making access from that quarter practically impossible. On the south and east the rocky and broken nature of the ground would also present serious difficulties to an invading force. The west offered the best promise of a successful attack but here a series of ramparts barred the way to the heart of the fort. These ramparts, though still imposing, give little idea of their former strength, for the wind and the rain, the sun and the frost of a thousand years have waged war ceaselessly on their structure, while the sheep and cattle that have grazed over these hills for generations have hastened the process of detrition.

But the main entrance from the west, as also another from the south, are still clearly defined. The foundations of a hut circle, as well as the broken ground in the north of the inmost rampart, seem to indicate traces of early habitations.

It seems improbable that all these forts in this neighbourhood would be occupied at one time; the likelihood is that they were used at different times to meet changed conditions. To man and hold them all at one time seems to presuppose a population that the area would, under the conditions that then prevailed, hardly support; indeed, to hold the Kaeheughs itself from an attack from three sides at the same time would have involved an army of 200 or 300 men standing 2 or 3 yards apart and defending the outer rampart alone.

The probability is that the Kaeheughs fort was a defensive structure and only used to repel a hostile attack. Into it the women and children living on the lower slopes, along with the sheep and cattle, would be conveyed in times of danger, and here in all likelihood a last stand would be made. The absence of a water supply seems to confirm this view.

Of the inhabitants themselves hardly any traces remain. But now and then, along the seashore below, cairns and cists have been found containing skeletons, while here and there bits of flint, stone-axes, and bronze implements are eloquent reminders of the distant past. The march of civilization and the progress of agriculture have obliterated all other traces.

These forts may date back to the beginning of the Christian era and possibly earlier and may have been occupied until the Norman Invasion—a thousand years or more—when, owing to improved methods of attack, the old earth ramparts were no longer capable of defence and their places were taken by the great castellated structures of the Middle Ages.

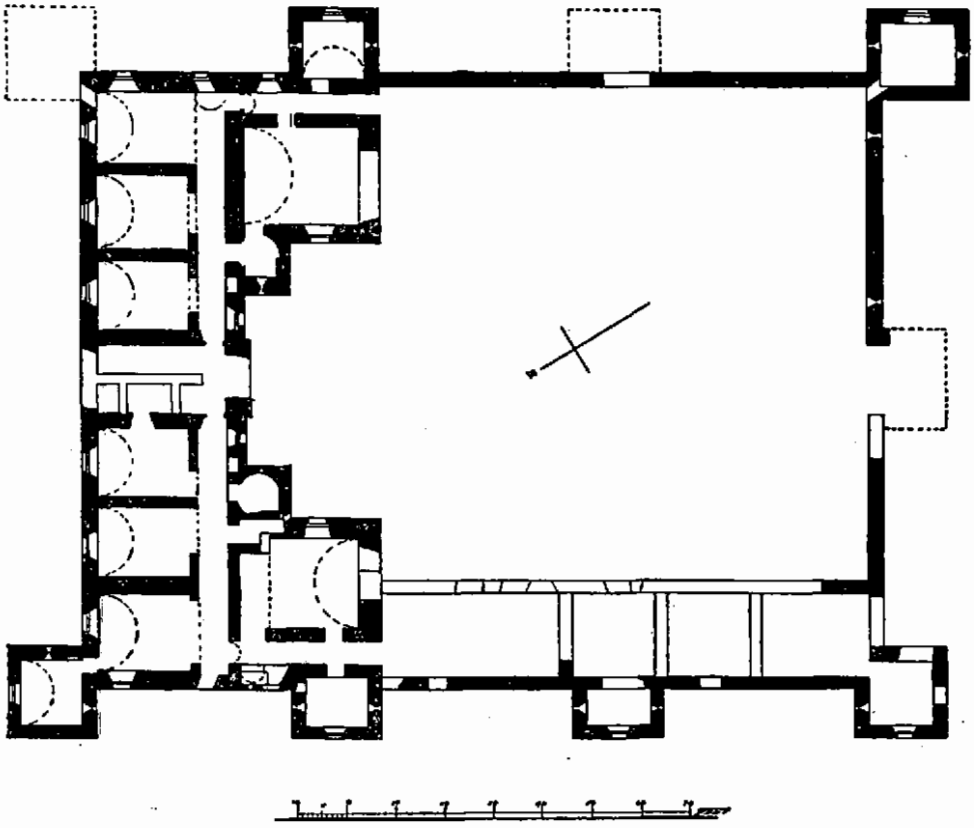
It is likely that some of them were in existence when the Romans landed on our shores and the Romans may have detached bodies of soldiers to attack them when their legions made their way over Soutra from Trimontium near Melrose to the great Roman fort at Inveresk.

Any attack upon the county from the south was made difficult by the chain of forts that extended along the Lammermoors—34 in all, 15 of them in the neighbourhood of Gifford—while from the north any attack would probably come from the sea, and such attacks would be met by the defensive structures along the Garleton Hills.

The view from the fort is not only extensive and beautiful but full of historic and literary interest. In the fore-ground to the north stands the picturesque house of Kilduff where John Home, the author of "Douglas" lived for some time, while Robert Blair, the author of "The Grave," was minister of Athelstaneford. Down at East Garleton was land belonging to the Earls of Winton, and Lindsay of the Byres had a place to the west. To the south lies Haddington associated with John Knox and Jane Welsh. At Lethington the great Maitland matured his policy, and Hailes Castle was the property of Bothwell, who played so prominent and disastrous a part in the reign of Queen Mary.

A. Burnett.

Yarnes Castle East Lothian



BARNES CASTLE.

THIS ruin, known locally as " the Vaults," situated on a bold promontory stretching eastwards from the Garleton Hills, was built to be the home of the owner of the estate of Barnes on which it is situated. " Barneymains " still perpetuates the name. It is not a building with a long history and has not played a prominent part in either local or national history, nor is it a building with elegant lines and architectural features which mark it out for note and examination; and, so far as I have been able to discover, it has not been the home of any great historic personage, nor even been a home at all. It has, however, good claims for consideration and will repay inspection and investigation.

In the Report by the Commission on Ancient Monuments there is a careful description of the building accompanied by a plan. MacGibbon and Ross, in their standard work on the " Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland," also give a carefully-drawn plan and accurate description of it. To these two volumes I am indebted for much of the information in this article. The plan which accompanies the article I have enlarged from that in the latter book but in several of the details I am indebted to the former book. The accuracy of these plans I have checked by direct measurement and comparison with the building.

Sir John Seton was the third son of George, fifth Lord Seton, by Isabel, daughter of Sir William Hamilton of Sanquhar. In Viscount Kingston's *Continuation of the History of the House of Seton* he is described as a brave young man who went to Spain to attend the Court of Phillip II. He attained high position and dignity there and was gentleman of the bed chamber and master of the household to that monarch and was awarded a pension of 2000 crowns yearly. James VI, who was anxious that such a distinguished subject should be in his own service, commanded him home and created him Treasurer of the Household and also appointed him an extraordinary Lord of Session in room of his brother Alexander, Earl of Dunfermline, who had been promoted.

Sir John Seton was the nephew of the Mary Seton who was one of the four Maries celebrated in tradition and song and who went with Queen Mary to France. Sir Walter Scott has immortalised Lord Seton and his son and daughter in his romance " The Abbot." The Setons were strong partisans of the Stewart dynasty and eventually suffered loss of estate and fortune for their adherence to that ill-fated house. Sir John married Ann, eighth daughter of William, seventh Lord Forbes, and was founder of the family of Setons of Barnes. He acquired the estate of Barnes from his father in 1583. His death took place in May 1594, and he was buried in the College Kirk of Seton.

Viscount Kingston says of Sir John Seton:—" He made ane great building att the Barnes (voult height) before his death intending that building round a court." He did not live to accomplish the task and it does not appear to have been completed after his death.

An examination of this building seems to me to bear that out; the layout has a certain dignity not quite to be reconciled with the idea that it was merely a fortified grange or farm, as is suggested by James Miller in his *Lamp of Lothian*, but was meant to be a dwelling of some pretentions, suitable for the family of a gentleman of position and dignity, and, in accordance with the needs of the times, capable of a certain amount of defence, without emulating the strong fortifications and defence works of an older and fast passing day.

At the time it was built Scotland was emerging from troublous and turbulent times into more peaceable and luxurious conditions, and there was a desire among the landed nobility and gentry for more spacious and comfortable homes than that afforded by the old strong but cramped keeps and castles, perched on confined sites necessary for defensive purposes against quarrelsome neighbours and from forays by the " Auld Enemy " across the border.

Gunpowder and cannon had made the old defences obsolete and the prospect of more peaceable relations with England rendered strong castles unnecessary; but it was still necessary to provide a certain amount of defence against

marauders and sudden free-booting attacks and provide a place to which cattle could be driven for safety and to which tenants might resort for protection in case of need.

This desire for larger and better accommodation was usually attained by building additions (new wings and extensions) to the existing keeps. Anyone who has had a problem of planning additions to an existing building will appreciate the difficulties of the problem and how much the plan is stultified and cramped and the whole design and layout are affected.

Barnes Castle is one of very few examples which we possess in Scotland where the architect had a free hand and could design a building *de novo*. MacGibbon and Ross, already referred to, mention only two similar instances known to them in Scotland, *viz.*, Boyne Castle in Banffshire and Birsay Palace, Orkney. It enables us to form an idea of the accommodation then considered necessary for a gentleman's establishment and the layout of the building.

The site is spacious and commands magnificent views in all directions. It is adjacent to what was then the main highway from Edinburgh to London. The plan is rectangular and measures 163 feet on the long axis and 126 feet on the other, and, measuring over the extremes of the towers, the respective sizes are 191 feet 4 inches and 148 feet. The building runs from N.E. to S.W. along the greatest length. The main entrance is from the S.W. so that the doors and courtyard would be sheltered from the cold N.E. winds. The plan is regular and symmetrical and forms a good example of axial planning. The building partakes somewhat of the old fortified dwellings and the later open free design of a county mansion.

Only the ground floor of the building was apparently completed, except that the towers were carried up to the first floor. All the rooms were vaulted except the vestibule and hall, and that probably means that a main staircase was planned here, the low foundation walls which exist in this room seem to indicate this.

From the vestibule, corridors lead off right and left and give access to

three arched rooms on each side—that is, six in all. Projecting from the main building there are projecting wings one on each side and in the re-entrant angles there are spiral staircases. The corridors are continued along the whole length of the wings, that on the N.W. side communicated with a range of buildings along that side of the courtyard. The whole block of buildings was closed in by a high wall along the S.W. and S.E. sides, and enclosed a large courtyard. There were projecting towers at each end of the corners, three of these yet remain, and on the N.W. side there are two intermediate towers; on the S. E. side one, but there were probably two; and on the other sides there would probably be one centrally situated in each—that on the S.W. side would form the main entrance.

For defensive purposes, there are gun-ports in each of the towers commanding the line of each of the walls. In the S.W. wall there remain two gun-ports, but there were probably others. Each of the spiral staircases has a gun-port commanding the entrance door.

The north wing contained the kitchen, with a large fire-place and communicating by means of a service hatch with a pantry partly under the stair. Opposite the kitchen and across the passage is a peculiar vaulted cupboard with a small window, but what its function was is difficult to say—perhaps one might venture to call it a larder. The south wing is similar to the north wing and there are remains of a fireplace, it and the one in the kitchen being the only evidence of fires in the building. Probably this room would be a servants' hall. The N.W. tower contains a cellar which was also vaulted over—access to this cellar was probably by a sloping passage. It was lit by a window slanting up to above ground-level. The windows were all fitted with strong iron bars let into the rybats, sills, and lintels, and the doors were hung on crook and band hinges sunk into the stonework and the bolts fitted into sunk holes in the same way, and they closed up against stone checks in the walls, so that they could be very firmly secured.

The mason work is random rubble, built of local whinstone brought probably from the quarry up at the fort (west of Barneymains steading) but a

good deal also was picked up from the fields, as it is weather-worn and rounded. The mortar used was a strong, coarsely-burned lime, and was used in excellent proportions and it set very hard. It is very largely due to this that the building stands to-day in such substantial condition. The corners and door and window rybats, sills, and lintels are hard, free stone, closely bedded and well dressed. On several of the doors there are the remains of bold round mouldings, and the window rybats had the external angles rounded. The vaulting is of the roughest description and was formed of thin slabs of sandstone set on edge, closely round a wooden centre, and the keying of the slabs was obtained by wedging behind and by thick beds of mortar.

It was probably intended that the ground floor would contain kitchen, stores, and, perhaps, some accommodation for servants, and the principal rooms and bedrooms would occupy the first and succeeding floors, but, unfortunately, these were never built

F. W. Hardie.

THE REV. H. N. BONAR, F.Z.S.

(1) BY THE

Rev. JAMES CROCKET, M.A., B.Sc., Yester.

THE Rev. H. N. Bonar (Horatius Ninian Bonar) who was widely known as a distinguished ornithologist both in this country and on the Continent, lived in East Lothian for eighteen years, and maintained his connection with the County after his removal to Edinburgh, where he died in May 1930. The only son of the most famous Scottish hymn-writer, the Rev. Horatius Bonar, and descended on both sides from a line of ministerial ancestors, he seemed destined from the first to enter the ministry. I have heard it said that he became a minister only because it was his father's wish. That is not the case. I never heard him say, or even hint, that he might have done better to have chosen another profession. In other circumstances of birth and upbringing it is possible to imagine him an explorer, a naturalist, a sportsman, or all three combined. But from the first his whole heart was in the work to which he had devoted his life. I am sure he never for a moment regretted his choice. After completing his theological studies at the New College, Edinburgh, he engaged for a number of years in home mission work carried on in connection with the church where his father had been minister. In July 1896 he was settled at Pilmuir Manse as minister of Saltoun and Bolton Free Church. The congregation was small in membership and the district over which it was scattered not very extensive, so that, while faithfully discharging his ministerial duties, he had ample leisure to devote to interests of secondary importance.

The countryside within walking distance of his house was specially well-adapted for the study of bird-life, and many a trudge he had over the hills and many a ramble in the woods around Saltoun and Gifford. It was a delight and a privilege to be his companion in such outings and to have one's eyes opened to see what he saw. I have memories of abiding charm of walks taken with him each Spring in the Yester Woods. The last time was in May 1929, when apparently he was as alert and vigorous as ever. To begin

with, when we first made these excursions together, his chief interest was in finding nests and obtaining photographs of them. He took immense pains to get the best pictures possible of birds and nests. He had ingenius devices for getting a bird into the position he desired, and would wait with inexhaustible patience until he succeeded. I think many of his photographs of bird-life were so striking as to be reproduced in illustrated magazines which devote attention to camera studies. He was in great demand as a lecturer on birds and their ways, and the slides he used were almost all of his own making, really instructive, arresting, and beautiful. It is satisfactory to know that they will still be of service in connection with the lectures given under the auspices of the Royal Scottish Museum. When he discoursed on birds he held his audience fascinated, because he was manifestly so much in love with them and their ways, and so keen and eager for his hearers to share in his interest and pleasure. While ornithology was not the chief interest in his life, it was more to him than merely a hobby engaged in as a recreation or diversion. He regarded it as a serious pursuit, next in importance to his ministerial work. He studied it earnestly, collecting a splendid ornithological library, and, like every true student of science, he was keen on research and contributed valuable papers to the various learned societies of which he was a member.

In the study of theology he was not, I think, specially interested and never read much in that line after he left College. The problems discussed in modern theological literature did not seem to be a burden on his mind, and he never professed to be much concerned about their solution. As a pastor he was greatly loved by the people of his charge. No flock was ever more faithfully shepherded than his. He knew how to talk to simple, ordinary people, and how to make them feel at ease in his company. He was sincerely interested in the same things as they were. He never gave the impression of an assumed or merely professional interest. There was never anything professional about him, and when he discharged any of the customary duties of the ministry his whole heart was in it. His people recognised his simple goodness and the charm of his happy nature. His bright personality, many-sided in its appeal, drew to him a great wealth of affection. He had

many friends differing greatly from each other and representing many varied interests, but all at one in their affection for him and in their appreciation of his qualities. One of them has written of him:—" Some good men remind one of soldiers. Bonar had more the spirit of the sailor—those men so much in touch with the great things of Nature that it never occurs to them to be arrogant or unfriendly. He made his fellows feel that he both respected and loved them, regarding each of them as worth while knowing. One remembers him as full of vivacity and courtesy. Without exaggeration, those of us who knew him always felt that it was a red-letter day when we met him. He was like one of God's happy birds that go their own alert way unashamedly cheerful."

His cheerfulness was entirely natural, springing from an inward happiness, and always carrying with it suggestions of health. He had the great blessing of excellent health till within a few weeks of the end. He was exceptionally hardy and was capable of prolonged exertion without feeling fatigue. The recreation which he most enjoyed was, perhaps, fishing, in which he was an expert, and he had as keen an interest as any boy in cricket and football. His natural buoyancy of spirit was such that disappointments never disheartened him, though he had his share of them. He was too happy in his work ever to be depressed for long. In the difficult home-mission work in town, to which he returned, after serving for eighteen years in his country charge, he found an experience full of interest and exhilaration. He regarded it, to use his own phrase, as " a glorious adventure every day." It was so much more varied than work in a rural district, with so much more of the unexpected in the daily experience.

In observing the world of living things he found continued delight, and, if his outlook on the realm of Nature was full of joy, his outlook on the world of men and women was full of charity. He had strong likes and dislikes, but he never allowed them to influence his judgments. He had to reckon with being criticised, as we all have, but he never spoke bitterly of anyone who misjudged him. So he took life gladly as it came to him, enjoying it to the utmost, and always on the outlook for opportunities to make it happier for

others. Some people thought him the best Christian they had ever met, and, at anyrate, he was one whose life and character showed that real Christianity can be obvious and natural.

JAMES CROCKET.

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(2) BY

Mr H. MORTIMER BATTEN.

WHEN first I made the acquaintance of Mr Bonar he was living in Edinburgh, and I spent one delightful afternoon and evening going through his numerous photographs of wild birds taken during his days at Pilmuir. There were also photographs of rarer birds, such as the Montagu's harrier, the spoonbill, and the blue heron, obtained during his annual holidays in the Netherlands. Many of these were wonderful and beautiful photographs, and, discussing Mr Bonar's work a little later with the late Mr Richard Kearton, the well-known naturalist remarked:—"He has us beaten on many of his subjects. I wish I had some of his photographs. He certainly takes a front seat as a bird photographer."

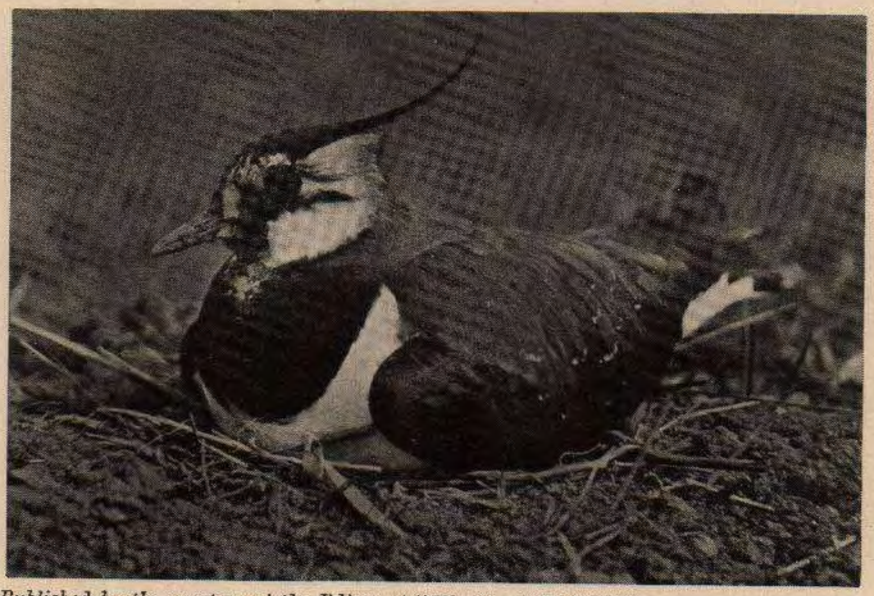
Yet one thing which always surprised me was Mr Bonar's statement that, while he loved birds and was deeply interested in their ways, photography held no appeal for him. He merely took photographs as a means of conveying to others what he had seen, and this struck me as very strange for so successful a photographer. To most naturalists the camera hunting is the absorbing interest. The photograph represents the trophy, and the obtaining of that trophy is full compensation for all the long hours of observation and anticipation.

Mr Bonar took his photographs electrically. His methods of photography were ahead of his day, and very ingenious. He designed and had made what was probably the smallest dynamo in the world. It was so small that he could carry it in a waistcoat pocket, and with this little instrument in hand he would lie in hiding, his camera some distance off, only a small-gauge electric

cable between him and it. On touching the button at his end, the baby dynamo in his hand was rapidly rotated and the current, flowing along the interconnecting wire, instantly tripped the camera shutter at the other end, thus taking the photograph at the crucial moment, while the photographer watched through his field glasses. By this ingenious method of his own, Mr Bonar was able to take photographs of birds high up in the timber, as for example his unique photographs taken in the Humbie woods of the spotted woodpeckers feeding their young.

During my conversations with him, Mr Bonar told me much about the birds of East Lothian, their haunts and their habits, which proved of great value in a county to which I was new, and from these brief chats I have since realised how very thorough his knowledge was. Every now and then something " comes true " which Mr Bonar told me, and I am reminded afresh how considerable his knowledge was. Had he chosen such roads as would have brought him more before public notice, he would have been a very famous ornithologist, but, in view of what he achieved in his own quiet way, his days in East Lothian must have been very happy days. One genuinely regrets that so genial and companionable a spirit and so able a field naturalist has ceased to contribute his quota to our knowledge of the fauna of the county.

H. Mortimer Batten.



Published by the courtesy of the Editor of "The Scottish Field."]

Male Lapwing on its nest, photographed by Mr Bonar.

ANCIENT GRAVES, HOPRIG.

No. 1.

West end of row—first examined.

No. 2.

Adjoining No. 1 on west.

No. 3.

General view of part of one of the rows as seen from east end.

ANCIENT GRAVES AT HOPRIG.

In May 1919, when a field on the farm of Hoprig, Cockburnspath, was being prepared for a crop of turnips, one of the ploughs came in contact with a large stone which, on examination, proved to be a grave slab covering human remains buried in the doubled-up position characteristic of Bronze Age interments. This proved to be the prelude to the unearthing of seven more sepulchres of a similar description in a comparatively limited area. The site of the interments forms part of a dry, gravelly ridge in a field known as "Dean Dykes." At two other places on the same farm prehistoric interments have been found—on a ridge called the Birny Hills, and in Cliftonhill field, which adjoins Dean Dykes.

No urns or implements were found. There were one or two pieces of hæmatite lying about when I examined the spot; their presence may have been accidental, although such fragments have often been noted in connection with early interments. The remains showed no trace of incineration, and were, in some instances, in a fair state of preservation; the crania in one or two cases being practically entire.

In April 1924 another grave which I had the opportunity of examining, was unearthed in the same field, a little to the west of those previously discovered. The top was covered with rough slabs. The sides were well formed with land stones, and measured internally 40 by 24 by 24 inches. Its orientation was due east and west.

Among some earth a little darker in colour than the other soil which was contained in the cist were found two implements of grey flint. The larger is a horse-shoe scraper of the usual type, measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches; the smaller, which measures $\frac{7}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, appears to have been broken across, and has been probably of the same type. On 28th April 1925 a number of graves were exposed by a tractor-plough on the flat top of ridge in the same field, and at no great distance from the site of the above-mentioned Bronze Age Cists. After a careful examination of the place I found that the ridge was covered with graves for a distance of at least twenty yards, probably more.

They were arranged in seven rows, five yards apart, and would cover a breadth of about thirty yards across.

Mr J. H. Craw, F.S.A.Scot., to whom I am indebted for the photographs illustrating these notes, assisted in the examination of six graves in the centre row. They measured from five feet four inches to six feet four inches in length, twelve to eighteen inches wide and fourteen inches deep. Most of them were covered with large sandstone slabs, and paved throughout with flags. One of them had no covers and was filled with soil which was carefully riddled, but nothing was found except a little charcoal. All the others contained human remains in a wonderful state of preservation.

The construction of these graves, and their obvious east and west positions show that they belong to a period considerably posterior to the graves previously found in the same field. They may be referred, with confidence, to Early Christian times, when stone-lined, full-length graves had replaced the short cists characteristic of the Age of Bronze.

FORT AT HOPRIG.

This fort was clearly traceable in a field of barley before harvest on a ridge at the east side of Cliftonhill Field, Hoprig, and 200 yards west of Dovecot Hall. The fort measured probably 80 yards in length, but the east end of it in a grass field could not be traced; the breadth was 70 yards. A hut-circle, 24 feet in diameter was clearly shown near the north-west side. Two trenches, 27 feet apart, were also traceable.

GEORGE TAYLOR.

HISTORICAL NOTES OF PLACES VISITED BY THE SOCIETY.

OLDHAMSTOCKS.

Visited 7th June 1930. *Leader*:—Rev. J. B. Gordon, F.S.A.Scot.

The church of Oldhamstocks, Mr Gordon said, was a rectory, dating from an early period. In the ancient *Taxatio* it was rated at high value. The church never belonged to any monastry. With the exception of the appointment of John Paterson (of the Bannockburn family) to the rectory of Oldhamstocks by King Charles I, the patronage of the rectory seems to have continued with the lord of the manor. John Paterson was inducted to the charge in 1629. He was chaplain to the King in Scotland. Lord Alexander Hay of Lawfield, and his descendants, were patrons of the parish for a long period. The original parish church was dedicated to St. Michael.

From early Scottish charters we find that Adulf, of Aldhamstocks — rector of the parish—was one of the witnesses to a document in the year 1127. A church of a later period was consecrated by Bishop David de Bernham on 19th October 1242. Thomas de Hunsingoure, the rector of Aldhamstoké, swore fealty to Edward I at Berwick in 1296. Patrick Sinclair was rector of Aldhamstocks in 1450. In the 16th and 17th centuries the parish was served by four members of the Hepburn family (of Blackcastle). In 1547, Thomas Hepburn was parson of Aldhamstocks. He was a son of Sir Alexander Hepburn of Whitsome, and brother of Robert Hepburn, minister of Prestonkirk. Thomas Hepburn was one of those " thought apt and able to minister " by the General Assembly in 1562, to preach in the unplanted kirks of the Merse. In 1567, he requested the services of John Craig (colleague to John Knox), minister of the Canongate, formerly Holyroodhouse, in proclaiming the marriage of Mary, Queen of Scotland, with his relative, the Earl of Bothwell; hence the tradition that Mary, Queen of Scots, was proclaimed in Oldhamstocks Parish Church.

The exact relationship between the various Hepburns, parsons of Oldhamstocks, and the house of Bothwell may not be easily traced, but that they

belonged to the same family is obvious from the use of the same arms, and it cannot be doubted that family influence had much to do with the induction of so many Hepburns to the cure. According to Chalmers, the first Hepburn of Hailes was a dependant of the Earls of Dunbar, about 1320. Patrick Hepburn was created Lord Hailes *circa* 1452, and in 1488, the Lord Hailes of that date was created Earl of Bothwell. His great-grandson was the notorious Earl of Bothwell, who married Queen Mary, and the Rector of Oldhamstocks, his kinsman, no doubt was one of those who proclaimed his marriage with the unfortunate Queen. Further, Thomas Hepburn, rector of Oldhamstocks, was married to Margaret Sinclair. The notorious Earl of Bothwell's mother was Agnes, daughter of Henry Lord Sinclair; so that it would seem to have been common for intermarriage to take place between the Hepburn and Sinclair families.

Two days after the marriage of Queen Mary and the Earl of Bothwell, in May 1567, Thomas Hepburn of Oldhamstocks received the famous casket letters on behalf of Bothwell, but was seized and the casket and letters taken from him. On the escape of Queen Mary from Lochleven, he attempted to take Dunbar Castle, but was repulsed by the Earl of Home's men. In 1568, he was inhibited from continuing his ministry at Oldhamstocks, and, at a later date, the General Assembly deprived him of his rectory for teaching that " no soul entereth heaven until the last judgment." In 1569, David Hume was translated from Foulden to Oldhamstocks, and had Cockburnspath and Old Cambus under his pastoral care. Cockburnspath was a chapelry, under the rector of Oldhamstocks for a long period.

In 1578, Thomas Hepburn, to whom we have referred, was reponed and returned to his ministry at Oldhamstocks. The armorial stone on the outside of the east wall of the chancel has the initials, " T.H." and " M.S.," which signify Thomas Hepburn and Margaret Sinclair, his wife. Thomas Hepburn died in 1584. He had a distinguished son, James Bonaventura Hepburn, born at Oldhamstocks manse, who studied at the University of St. Andrews, where he became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. He travelled extensively, and became proficient in many languages. On his

return from his travels, his fame as a scholar reached the ears of the Pope, by whom he was appointed keeper of the Oriental books and manuscripts in the Vatican library. He died at Venice in 1620.

The present Parish Church was built in 1701, on an ancient site, during the ministry of the Rev. John Currie, who was ordained in March 1695. Mr Currie was translated to Haddington in 1704, and was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1709. The present church in 1701 was rectangular in plan, lying east and west, with a form of transept projecting from the centre of the north wall. At the west end of the church there is a stone belfry. During the present restoration, traces of the previous church were discovered. It must have been a stately building, as the foundations were discovered of seven elaborate pillars, and two lady chapels.

The chancel was in dilapidation for some centuries, and was restored some three years ago, and a stained-glass window, the work of Mr James Ballantine, consisting of three lights and tracery, was placed in the newly-restored chancel.

The most interesting portion of the existing church is the ancient chancel which dates from the 13th century. It is the only remaining part of the church which was dedicated on 19th October 1242 by Bishop David de Bernham.

On the outside of the east wall of the chancel there are two shields, one on either side of the window. The shields were placed there during the ministry of the late Rev. Thomas Mitchell, the much-esteemed minister of the parish from 1843 until his death in August 1875. Mr Mitchell discovered the shields among the ruins of Blackcastle, and had them placed in the gable for preservation. The Hepburn family were proprietors of Blackcastle for centuries, and this accounts for the Hepburn shield having been discovered among the ruins of the mansionhouse of Blackcastle. Blackcastle was situated in a field opposite the manse gate, and the foundations can still be seen when the field is ploughed. In 1701, during the rebuilding of the church, the congregation worshipped in the barn of the Lady of Blackcastle.

CRICHTON CHURCH AND CASTLE.

Visited 28th June 1930. *Leader*:—Rev. Stevenson Macnab, M.A.

Crichton Church was erected into a College by Chancellor Crichton in the year 1449 and endowed from revenues drawn chiefly from Lochorwart (now Borthwick) and the Barony of Crichton for the support of a Provost, eight Prebendaries, and two singing-boys. Many Collegiate Churches were built about this time. Of these not a few were, like Crichton, incomplete. It consists of tower, chancel, and transepts. The nave was begun but never finished. These Collegiate Churches are said to have been designed to encourage the secular, in contradistinction from the regular, clergy, and to bring the kirk into closer relation with the life of the people. But the nature of the duties devolved upon Prebendaries seems to indicate that their time must have been spent almost entirely in the church. In the case of Crichton, however, provision was made that the church should remain a parish church, though erected into a College. This suggests some distinctive recognition of pastoral responsibility toward the living of the district in addition to the assiduous attention paid, by mass and prayer, to the souls of the departed.

Early in the 18th century the interior of the building was greatly disfigured by the insertion of galleries in the chancel with a view to the congregation meeting in that part of the church alone. A good restoration was accomplished at the end of the 19th century. The late Lord Rosebery, who had an ancestral connection with the church and parish, pronounced this restoration the best he had seen in Scotland. Belonging to the same period as Roslin Chapel, Crichton is a good example of plain, as Roslin is of ornate, Gothic. Striking features of the church are the pointed arches and barrel-vaulting of chancel and transepts. Other noteworthy objects are the well-preserved piscina in the south transept, the triple sedilia in the south wall of the chancel, and in the opposite wall an aumbey or Sacrament house. One only of the windows, a smaller one in the chancel, retains its original tracery. The others have modern tracery of the perpendicular type, and they likewise contain good stained-glass work with suitable subjects from Scrip-

ture. The large window in the north transept, depicting the Ascension, has some special interest as being in memory of a former heritor of Crichton, David Ainslie, Esq. of Costerton, to whom Edinburgh owes that handsome benefaction, the Astley Ainslie Institution, opened this year (1930) by the Lord High Commissioner.

Crichton Castle, five minutes' walk from the church, is one of the most interesting of the ruined castles of Midlothian. Time's effacing fingers have been busily at work, but effective efforts are now being made by His Majesty's Office of Works to stop the process of decay. Though much has disappeared much remains—enough to make the massive block a most impressive memorial of by-gone periods of Scottish history.

The building was erected in three bouts or stages. The oldest part—the keep or donjon—takes us back to the close of the 14th century. This forms the eastern wing of the Castle. The other wings form with it a square around an open court. The keep is itself a massive structure, built, as its thick walls, narrow windows, and other features indicate, on the principle of safety first. Part of the vaulted roof of the basement and likewise of the hall above it is left to give some idea of these apartments as they originally were. A grim object of interest is the dungeon or " Massie More " in the north-east corner.

Chancellor Crichton added the south and west wings about the middle of the 15th century. Conditions now permitted some attention to comfort and commodiousness as well as to safety. Access to the Chancellor's hall — a princely apartment—is obtained by means of a stair from the courtyard. This hall is not seen to advantage owing to its being bisected by a wall inserted at a later day, and still there unfortunately. The large and ornamental fireplace in the east wall catches one's eye. Above this hall is the drawing-room, the stone cornice of which is still visible. Here also the fire-place, with its curious that arch, attracts one's notice. A now ruined stair in a recess at the south-east corner of the hall took one to the parapet, known as Bothwell's Walk. A spiral stair in the lofty tower at the junction of the west and south wings gave access to the bedrooms. The most interesting object in the west wing is the capacious kitchen with its double arch in front of the two-vented fire-place.

Much the most ornate part of the castle is the north wing. It was built toward the end of the 16th century when some indulgence in luxury and splendour was more permissible. This wing has at its base a series of vaulted cellars faced by a pillared archway carrying a curious large wall with stones cut in diamond shape and looking to the courtyard. The staircase which conducts to the hall was a richly ornamented structure. Its stone-panelled roof, its pillars variously carved in capital and base, and the lavish use of diverse decoration—dog-tooth, billet, ball, shell, rope, and rose—show that no pains were spared to produce a magnificent work of architectural art.

The " mystic shields " on the two central pillars of the portico, referred to in Scott's " Marmion," contain the initials, not, as was once supposed, of Mary Stuart and Darnley, but of Francis Stewart and Mary Douglas. Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, nephew of Mary's Bothwell, became owner of the castle toward the end of the 16th century and built this north wing. Mary Douglas was his wife. The anchor on the shield is symbolic of his office as Admiral of all Scotland.

Full descriptions of the buildings will be found in the *Inventory of Ancient Monuments* for the counties of Midlothian and West Lothian, and in Macgibbon and Ross's *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland.* Reference should also be made to Dickson's *Ruined Castles of Midlothian.*

FAWSIDE CASTLE AND ELPHINSTONE TOWER.

Visited 19th July 1930. *Leader*:—Mr Charles R. Maitland.

Fawside Castle was visited first. Mr Maitland said it was 7½ miles from Edinburgh, two from Tranent, and about a mile north of Elphinstone Tower. The Castle is founded on solid rock. The walls, 10 or 12 feet from the base are 4½ to 6 feet thick.

The northen portion of the structure shows the Tower contained four storeys beneath the wall head, which was surmounted by a parapet walk. Fawside was the home of the Fawside family. One of the name witnessed the Grant of Tranent Church by Thos. to Holyrood, c.1150; and in 1371 William de Seaton granted to John Fawside the whole lands of Wester Fawside in the barony of Tranernent. Mr Maitland in dealing with Fawside's stirring history said there was an almost unbroken chain from the twelfth to the sixteenth or seventeenth century of the Fawsides of that Ilk.

Elphinstone Tower was next visited. The fifteenth century tower is a conspicuous landmark in the countryside and lies on the south-west of Tranent parish. The tower, like Fawside, has a rock foundation. The walls, which average eight feet in thickness, are at the bottom about twelve feet thick, the thickness decreasing with the increased height. While the roof is modern the parapet and walk date from the sixteenth century. Elphinstone Tower has memories of George Wishart the martyr of Bothwell, his captor, and of Cardinal Beaton, who waited here for Wishart. The company ascended the Tower, Mrs C. H. Beveridge having made arrangements, including the provision of lamps, for a thorough inspection of it. From the parapets on a clear day no less than thirteen counties may be seen.

PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE.

Visited 20th September 1930. *Leader*:—Mr James S. Richardson.

A very large number of members attended this popular excursion. They met at the entrance gate, when Mr Richardson conducted them to a part of the garden behind the Palace, where, on a lawn, he gave a general account of the history of the Abbey Church and Palace preparatory to a tour of inspection. The Abbey Church, or Chapel Royal as it is usually called, was then visited and the architectural features and historic monuments were very thoroughly dealt with. The party thereafter proceeded to the oldest part of the Palace where the historic apartments are situated. Queen Mary's audience chamber, bedroom, and the supper-room from which Rizzio on the night of 13th

February 1565 was dragged and murdered, together with Lord Darnley's room, were all visited and the principal incidents connected with them explained. When the great hall, known as the Picture Gallery, was reached Mr Richardson found his audience greatly augmented by the general public, who listened carefully to his explanations. The gallery, as is well known, contains de Witt's portraits of the Scottish Kings, many of which are regarded as spurious. Special attention was directed to, and explanations given, in regard to panel paintings in the centre of the gallery.

It is only of recent years that the present royal apartments were opened for public inspection, and many who were present that day had not previously had an opportunity of viewing the fine furniture and tapestries and of seeing the actual rooms which the King and Queen occupy on their visits to Edinburgh. The visit of the Society to this historic Palace thus afforded a unique opportunity to our members of visiting it under competent guidance, and the excursion was considered a great success.

After the visit the members met in the North British Hotel where they had tea together and spent an hour of pleasant intercourse.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMORANDA.

"*The liell labour lost and liell service.*"—WILLIAM DUNBAR.

It has been decided to print under this heading obituary accounts of members of the Society and others connected with East Lothian who have taken part in promoting historical, antiquarian, and field naturalist studies within the county, or who, as members, have otherwise distinguished themselves. This part contains under this heading accounts of three deceased members of the Society, Mr Louis A. Barbé, Mr David S. Allan, and Mr James S. Bruce. Lord Balfour and the Rev. H. N. Bonar are the subjects of separate articles.

I. LOUIS A. BARBE.

Louis Auguste Barbé, B-ès-L., Univ. Gall., Officier d' Académie, was the son of Charles Barbé, Commissionaire de Marine, Cherbourg, and was born on the island of Guernsey on 15th November 1845. Here, as a boy, he came intimately in contact with Victor Hugo, who at that time was an exile from France, and Mr Barbé in after life used to recall with pleasure the fact that he had often sat on that great author's knee. After his boyhood, which was spent in Guernsey, he studied in Paris where he took his degree at the University, and thereafter went to Germany, where, for six years, he was tutor to the Princes of Schaumburg-Lippe, one of whom afterwards married a sister of William II, now ex-Emperor of Germany. Having determined to follow out the scholastic profession, he began his career as Professor of English at the College Jean-Bart, Dunkirk. On coming to this country he appears to have lived for some time at Twickenham, after which he was appointed French Master at Paisley Grammar School. In 1884 he went as Headmaster of the Modern Language Department to Glasgow Academy, and this post he held for 34 years. During that period, in addition to his scholastic duties, he undertook a considerable amount of literary work, was on the editorial staff of Messrs Blackie & Son, the Publishers, and from 1887 acted as a reviewer of books for *The Glasgow Herald*. He was the author also of many text books which were widely used in Secondary Schools. He was appointed Additional Examiner in French at Edinburgh University and also Examiner in Modern Languages to the Faculty of Advocates.

One of the most striking features of Mr Barbé's residence in Scotland was the great interest he took in Scottish History. When he came to Scotland he had no knowledge of either its Geography or its History, but by exploring the country in many excursions in various directions and by studying the Histories of Tytler and Hill Burton he laid the foundations of the knowledge which he acquired and which in later years he put to such good use. Indeed historical study became an outstanding passion of his life. He seems to have devoted much study particularly to the sixteenth century and to matters connected with the Franco-Scottish Alliance, and the results of these studies appeared in many articles contributed to magazines and newspapers, and more permanently in the various books which he wrote. Three years after his appointment to Glasgow Academy and in the very year in which he was appointed a reviewer on the staff of *The Glasgow Herald* he published " The Tragedy of Gowrie House," and in the nineties of last century when the then well-known publishers, Messrs Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, who were producing good work, issued their series of Famous Scots, Mr Barbé was asked to write the volume " Kirkcaldy of Grange." It was published in 1897, and in the preface, one has some indication of the care and impartiality which Mr Barbé strove to carry out in his historical work. In the same series some time later, he wrote " Viscount Dundee " published in 1903. Other books which he wrote while in Glasgow were " In By-ways of Scottish History " in 1912, and " Margaret of Scotland and the Dauphin Louis " in 1917.

In 1918 he retired from Glasgow Academy and went to reside at Dunbar. Here he continued his literary work and in the following year published " Sidelights on the History, Industries, and Social Life of Scotland."

But while we appreciate all that Mr Barbé did for Scottish History in general, it is to his connection with the county and the East Lothian Antiquarian and Field Naturalists' Society that we are more immediately concerned here. When he came to Dunbar he entered into the life of the town, and his courtesy and kindness gained for him many friends. He was, for instance, sometime President of the Dunbar Literary Society and occasionally gave lectures. Articles from his pen appeared from time to time in *The*

Haddingtonshire Courier. The book entitled " The Bass Rock and its Story " which he produced in conjunction with his son Adrien E. Barbé, remains to us as a permanent memorial of his connection with the county.

When our Society was founded in 1924 Mr Barbé, who was then 78 years of age, became a member of it and was elected one of the Council. Failing health, however, prevented his active co-operation, and at the annual meeting held on 9th May 1926, it was intimated that during the year he had felt it necessary to resign. The end came on 10th September 1926. Had Mr Barbé been younger we would have hoped for much help from him, but it is a pleasure to feel that he was, even for a short time, a member of the Society.

In 1880 Mr Barbé married Miss Alice Rosa, daughter of John George Allen, Guernsey, and she survives him and continues to reside in Dunbar. They had two sons, one of whom survives, but Adrien above referred to, who was a lieutenant in the Royal Air Force, was lost during the Great War.

J. H. J.

II. DAVID S. ALLAN.

David Smith Allan was born in Haddington on 14th March 1846. He grew up with an eager outlook on all that was best in life and with a great bent for the study of nature and science. Adopting in boyhood the work of gardening he was led into close contact with Nature. The hills of his native county, the sea which washed its shores, and the rich soil which grew its grain were all of deep interest to him. Some time ago he wrote " Since my early manhood my spare hours (and they were few) were devoted to biology in its widest sense." For many years before entering business on his own account, he was in the employment of Mr William Dods, seedsman, Haddington, the early schoolmate and life-long friend of Mrs Carlyle, and in that capacity was able to develop his interest in seeds. In this connection he came in contact with Mr Patrick Shirreff, one of the most eminent of our county's agriculturists and the author of "Improvements of the Cereals" and an essay on the " Wheat Fly," published in 1873. As late as 1923 Mr Allan wrote a long and informative letter to *The Scotsman*, headed " Patrick Shirreff—Pioneer of Cereal Seed-Breeding in Scotland." Among other contributions on such a subject to the newspapers, was one to *The Haddingtonshire*

Courier on "The Swedish Turnip," with special reference to the work of Patrick Shirreff.

Mr Allan's knowledge and love of the county was evinced in various articles. In 1925 we find him contributing to the *Courier* an article on "Rambles and Musings among Lammermoor Glens and Foothills." But with all his love for the county the place that came nearest to his heart was his native town. He was six months old when he had to be rescued from a house during a great flood of the Tyne; and beginning with what had been told him of that incident he had an intimate knowledge of the burgh life onwards. Much of his knowledge he communicated to the *Courier* and also to *The Haddingtonshire Advertiser* as long as that journal existed, but much no doubt has been lost. It was a great pleasure to him when in June 1924 he had the honour of acting as guide to the Greater Edinburgh Club on their visit to Haddington.

But his interests were far more than local and his admiration of Scotland's great sons, Burns and Carlyle, was very great. Indeed, up to the time of his death, he was in correspondence with authorities on both authors and had received presentation copies of works by modern writers on both Burns and Carlyle including Wilson's monumental Life of Carlyle and various books relating to Burns by Dr Ross, New York. He himself in June 1928 contributed to *The Weekly Scotsman* an article entitled "The Mother of Burns."

Perhaps, however, his interest in Carlyle and his wife came closer to him than even that of Burns; for Mrs Carlyle was a Haddington girl. While in the service of Mr Dods, who was then residing at what is now Commercial Bank House, it was he who, on 25th April 1866, received the body of Mrs Carlyle which had been brought from London for burial at Haddington on the following day. Late that evening he had some talk with Carlyle in the garden behind the house. Probably the last article Mr Allan wrote, and that shortly before his death, was on Mrs Carlyle and appeared in *The Weekly Scotsman* under the title of "Jane Welsh's Grave—Thomas Carlyle's last Visit to Haddington," by an Octogenarian.

When our Society was founded Mr Allan immediately became a member

and for a year or two was able to join the excursions. When he could no longer join them he continued to read the *Courier* reports of the Society's proceedings, and the "Transactions" themselves with lively interest. The founding of the Society was a great incentive to renewed historical study even at his advanced age, and he said that it had given him renewed enthusiasm to write what he could of past days. The result was that almost up to the time of his death he was writing little articles to the *Courier*. He strongly wished to contribute to the Society's "Transactions," but failing health and eyesight prevented this being carried out. He has, however, left behind him an amount of material which should be of great use to the future historian of Haddington.

Mr Allan's latter years were spent at 7 Hardgate, Haddington, and there he passed away on 15th May 1930.

J. H. J.

III. JAMES S. BRUCE.

Although all the material arranged for is already in type, the Editors feel they cannot let this part go forth to the members without some reference to Mr James Smith Bruce, and his lamented death.

A friendly soul, a staunch and enthusiastic member of the Society from its formation, a native of the county town, the Editor and Manager of the *Haddingtonshire Courier*, knowing the geography, the history, and the people of the county as few could know them, Mr Bruce had high qualifications for occupying the position of Hon. Secretary of the Society. When, some four years ago, Mr Robert Comline resigned the Secretaryship on his appointment as Executive Officer to the Education Authority of the County of Roxburgh, Mr Bruce (who had occasionally assisted Mr Comline in his secretarial duties) became Hon. Secretary. He was an admirable occupant of that position, and endeared himself to the members.

A son of the late Mr Charles Bruce, bookseller, who carried on business

in Haddington for about half a century, Mr James S. Bruce was early interested in books and printing, and the inner mysteries of a printing office. When he left the Knox Institute, where he was educated, he became an apprentice compositor in the *Courier* Office, and followed the usual routine of such work. This training was invaluable to him. He was not content, however, to master the mechanical processes of printing; the journalistic and literary side of newspaper work appealed to him with even greater force, and he set himself to master that branch of newspaper craft as well. The Great War found him a reporter on the staff of the *Haddingtonshire Advertiser*. Enlisting in the Army Service Corps, during the War, he was stationed in England. On being demobilised he did not, like many young Scottish journalists, seek a foothold in the journalistic Mecca of London; he returned to his native town of Haddington. After a brief interval in the office of the East Lothian Education Authority, he resumed his journalistic work. He resumed it, however, in the important position of Editor and Manager of the *Haddingtonshire Courier*.

For eleven years, until ten days of his death, he carried on the editorship of the *Courier* with conspicuous zeal and success. No part of his business career was spent outside the county. Though his sphere may have been limited in area, it did not parochialise his mind. His sympathies were wide, and he was a man of vision. His tact and his patience seemed inexhaustible. He had the pen of a ready writer, and his gift of literary expression was of no negligible order.

He was alive to the call of the country, to the lure of the ancient places, to the silences of the hills, and the glamour of the glens. He loved to "dander" by the burnsides and byeways of East Lothian. A keen angler, he sometimes carried his rod with him, and occasionally he might be seen in quiet and contemplative mood plying his rod like the true disciple of Isaak Walton he was.

Mr Bruce had not been in good health for some time, and only a keen sense of duty and strong will power could have enabled him to carry on so

unflinchingly. An X-ray examination having shown that an operation was necessary, Mr Bruce underwent one in the Vert Memorial Hospital. His friends understood he was getting on satisfactorily, but unfortunately, complications set in on Monday, 11th May, and he died the following day.

As Secretary, he had called the annual meeting of the Society for Saturday, 9th May, but he himself lay sorely stricken, and could not be present. Major Baird made felicitous reference to him at the meeting.

In the *Courier* of 15th May there appeared a fine tribute to his memory, written by one who had been associated with him in journalism for many years. We produce a portion of it here:—

> " He has now laid down his pen without a spot upon his reputation, " or a shade of reproach passing over his memory. His many friends " will think sorrowfully of their great loss. There were not many like " him—his was one of the kindest hearts that ever beat. His warm and " eager tenderness and the generous manner in which he acknowledged "the smallest kindness, are not likely to be readily forgotten by some of " us. He was plain, and straight, and four square in all he did. He " followed the splendid maxim of agreeing to nothing without under- " standing it; he lived on conviction, and not on convention; thought of " things, and did them. Selfless and honest in every hour he lived, those " who knew him will not forget him until they have forgotten their own " names."

As Manager of Messrs D. & J. Croal, Mr Bruce was closely associated with the *Transactions*. He was not indeed one of the Editors, but he knew what was planned for this part, and gave helpful and unobtrusive suggestions. He looked forward with eagerness to the publication of the part which, alas, he will not see. The day before he went into Hospital he wrote one of the Editor's a letter, showing that he was still loyally and faithfully thinking of it.

Had he lived, the Editors of the *Transactions* might have succeeded in obtaining contributions from Mr Bruce of lasting value—contributions

that might have shed new light on some phase of East Lothian history. His premature death removes that hope.

Mr Bruce was buried, on 15th May 1931, in the New Cemetery, Haddington, a large concourse of mourners attending the funeral from his house at Rosecote, Wemyss Place. He leaves a widow and son. Mrs Bruce is a member of the Society, and assisted her husband, with much acceptance, in his secretarial duties.

H. H.