

A LIST OF PERSONS

CONCERNED IN

THE REBELLION

TRANSMITTED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE

BY THE SEVERAL SUPERVISORS IN SCOTLAND

IN OBEDIENCE TO A GENERAL LETTER OF

THE 7th May 1746

AND A SUPPLEMENTARY LIST WITH
EVIDENCES TO PROVE THE SAME

With a Preface by

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY

and Annotations by the
REV. WALTER MACLEOD



EDINBURGH

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Contents

PREFACE.....	5
INDEX	12
A LIST FROM ABERDEEN DISTRICT OF PERSONS CONCERN'D IN THE REBELLION TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY Mr. DAVID STUART, SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE THERE.	13
A LIST OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE REBELLION TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR JOHN STUART, SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE AT BANFF.	14
A LIST OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE REBELLION, TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR. LEWIS HAY, SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE AT PERTH.	15
LIST OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE REBELLION, TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR. JAMES M'KERRAS, SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE AT ST. ANDREWS.	16
A LIST OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE REBELLION TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR, LAURENCE ANGUS, SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE IN ROSS.....	17
A LIST OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE REBELLION, TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR JAMES FERGUSON, SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE AT LANERK.....	18
A LIST OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE REBELLION TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD OF EXCISE BY MR JOHN FINLASON, SUPERVISOR AT OLD MELDRUM.....	19
A LIST OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE REBELLION TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR. JOHN CAMPBELL, SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE AT ELGIN.	20
A LIST OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE REBELLION, TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR. GEORGE FAIRHOLM, SUPERVISOR AT HADDINGTON.....	21
LIST OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE REBELLION, TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR. JAMES ROSS, SUPERVISOR AT DUMFRIES.....	22
A LIST OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE REBELLION TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR ROBT. OGILVY, SUPERVISOR AT DUMFERMLINE.	23
A LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR. ARCHIBALD STUART, EXAMINER, OFFICIATING AT MONTROSE.	24
A LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR GEO. CRUICKSHANK, EXAMINER, OFFICIATING AT DUNDEE.....	25
A LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION, GIVEN TO THE BOARD BY MR. EDWARD WYVILL, GENERAL SURVEYOR, AND THE SURVEYOR OF EDINBURGH, PORTSBURGH, CANONGATE AND LEITH. ...	26

A LIST OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE REBELLION, GIVEN TO THE BOARD BY MR. JOHN CAMPBELL, SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE AT KIRKCALDY.....	27
A LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION, TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR. CHRISTOPHER SETON, SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE AT LINLITHGOW.....	28
A LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION, GIVEN TO THE BOARD BY MR. WALTER STUART, SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE IN CAITHNESS.....	29
A LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION, GIVEN TO THE BOARD BY MR. SAMUEL M ^c CORMICK, SUPERVISOR OF GLASGOW 1 ST DISTRICT.....	30
A LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION, GIVEN TO THE BOARD BY MR. WILLIAM BLACK, SUPERVISOR OF GLASGOW 2 ND DISTRICT.....	30
A LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION, GIVEN TO THE BOARD BY MR. HENRY ARMSTRONG, SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE AT KELSO.....	31
A LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION, TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR. JAMES M ^c PHUN, SUPERVISOR OF ARGYLL NORTH COLLECTION.....	32
A LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION, TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR. DANIEL M ^c DONALD, COLLECTOR OF EXCISE AT CAMPBELLTOUN.....	33
A LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION, TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR. EDWARD YOUNG, SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE AT PAISLEY.....	33
A LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION, TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR. JOHN HARPER, SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE AT AYR.....	33
A LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION, TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR. ALEXANDER HOME, SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE AT DUNS.....	33
APPENDIX.....	35
I.....	36
ANALYSIS OF THE LIST.....	36
BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.....	42
ABERDEEN DISTRICT.....	42
BANFF DISTRICT.....	47
PERTH DISTRICT.....	49
STIRLING DISTRICT.....	51
ST. ANDREWS DISTRICT.....	52

ROSS DISTRICT.....	53
LANARK DISTRICT.....	54
OLD MELDRUM DISTRICT.....	55
HADDINGTON DISTRICT.....	56
DUMFRIES DISTRICT.....	56
DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT.....	56
DUNDEE DISTRICT.....	57
EDINBURGH DISTRICT.....	58
LINLITHGOW DISTRICT.....	60
GLASGOW DISTRICT.....	60
KELSO DISTRICT.....	60
ARGYLL DISTRICT.....	61
ROSS DISTRICT.....	68
NOTES ON SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.....	69
ABERDEEN DISTRICT.....	69
OLD MELDRUM DISTRICT.....	69
STIRLING DISTRICT.....	70
MONTROSE DISTRICT.....	70
ARGYLE DISTRICT (SOUTH).....	71
PAISLEY DISTRICT (NEWPORT).....	71
ROSS DISTRICT.....	71
ELGIN DISTRICT.....	72
EDINBURGH DISTRICT.....	72
KIRKCALDY DISTRICT.....	72
GLASGOW DISTRICT.....	72
DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT.....	72
DUNDEE DISTRICT.....	73
ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENTS.....	73
APPENDIX III.....	75

PREFACE

The list here printed is the bare official record of our last historical romance. There were afterwards in Great Britain Gordon Riots, and Bristol Riots, and Peterloo itself—these, though tragic, were ephemeral: but the march of the Highlanders on London in 1746 was a civil war, perhaps the most picturesque and the most difficult to realise of all such conflicts. For the tale in brief is this:—

A hundred and forty-five years ago a French-born prince of British origin leaves Belleisle and lands in the Western Highlands. He is alone with seven followers, and a handful of louis d'ors, but his name with its traditions, and his own gallant bearing, rally round him a few chiefs and their followers. He presses forward, followed by a ragged but terrible tail, disperses in five minutes regular troops, to whom his army are as Mohawks, and seizes Edinburgh. There he holds Court in low-lying Holyrood, commanded by the Castle, which is garrisoned by his foes, and defeats in another burst another regular army. Thence, little stronger, he dashes into England as far as Derby. He spreads consternation throughout the kingdom, and strikes the very heart of the Empire. In London there is Black Friday, the realm seems at the mercy of a raid, and it seems the toss of a die whether England shall be Guelph or Stuart. Then the wild foe is mysteriously paralysed. The confused advance is followed by a precipitate retreat. The Highlanders hurry back with a dismal haste, downcast and draggled: further and further, past Glasgow, past Falkirk, till they are lost in the mists of the North whence at last there comes news that they have been crushed, and harried, and slaughtered, and that their leader has disappeared.

Then ensues that famous flight of the romantic youth through the vague unknown country, pressed and pursued, in caves, in huts, in women's clothing; passing through penniless Highlanders with a reward on his head that meant wealth for a clan: but, faithfully served, escaping back to the Continent and to a long ignominy. He disappears for a decade and emerges a changed man: bloated, drunken, half-imbecile, half-brute, and so he ends his life. Then again, by a magic unconscious touch of History, he is transmuted for ever into a paladin, with a tradition and a worship which have always hallowed his smallest relics as of a hero or a saint. The secret of the fascination is not impenetrable. Recklessness, which is one of the most engaging qualities of private life, loses no part of its grace on a larger stage. Charles came alone, relying on his ancestral rights and his charm of manner. The throne he claimed for his father was occupied by an elderly German, for whom no one felt enthusiasm, or even liking or respect. A Popish prince was of course a danger, and few except wild Celts, obedient to their chiefs, would risk life for such a cause. But there was at least equal indifference for the reigning family, and doubtless many who held aloof would not have grieved in their hearts had the spirited adventurer been successful. Charles Edward has the immortal advantage of passing into history side by side with George the Second. Nor does that exhaust his good fortune. He was opposed and defeated by a prince of his own age, his superior doubtless in point of ability, but as infinitely his inferior in all that graces mankind; nay, unhappily distinguished from ordinary humanity by so rare a lust of slaughter, and so bloodthirsty a brutality, that the victor of Culloden is much less to be envied than the vanquished.

In view, then, of the weakness and unpopularity of the reigning family, and of his gallant bearing and hereditary rights, the wonder is not that Charles should have collected so many adherents as that they should have been so few. He secured, indeed, south of the Forth no support worth speaking of. But as a Pretender in Scotland he had one fatal defect. His faith and his training

were those of a Papist. His grand-uncle, under similar circumstances, had signed the Covenant. Such a proceeding would indeed have been excessive in 1745. Subscription to the Covenant was out of date. But had Charles been able to renounce Roman Catholicism as he afterwards did, and anticipated by five years the abjuration of 1750, he might have swept Scotland. For his grandfather, as Duke of York, was the last sovereign the Scots had seen; and though his residence had been nothing less than genial and gracious, the Hanoverian kings had no more contemplated holding a Court at Holyrood than the Emperor Nicholas at Warsaw. The Union was still unpopular. The country was still poor. A name like that of Stewart, borne by a Protestant prince of engaging presence, would have raised the nation in its cause. But religion outweighed all else. Sixty years had not elapsed since Claverhouse had harried the servants of God: it was not seventy since the young Chevalier's grandfather had sat and gloated over the sufferings of the saints in the Council Chamber at Holyrood. The very assurances of toleration and goodwill that the Regent brought from his father were dated from Rome. He himself could not be brought to attend the service of the Kirk. It was well at his entry to receive him with waving hats and huzzas, well to gaze at his shadow of pageantry, well to watch his daily reviews. There was a pleasing excitement in the street whose one end faced the frowning Castle, with its Hanoverian garrison, while the other touched the Palace, where the Pretender held his Court. There could not but be curiosity to see the handsome features of the grandson of James the Second, and the great-grandson of Charles the First—the representative of such gallant hopes and such solemn memories. But for all that, the population, capable of such sudden frenzy as that which hanged Porteous eight years before, remained cold and apathetic. The all-powerful clergy deserted their pulpits and the city at his approach. Nothing could be more significant or more sinister. There were few recruits. The gracious face of the young Prince remained melancholy and overcast. Fate had already written failure upon it.

While in Edinburgh there was apathy, in the Covenanting West there was open hostility. Glasgow raised a regiment against him. Another county once more vindicated its claim to a supremacy of whiggery, for whereas Ayr alone of Scottish burghs petitioned in favour of the Union, Ayrshire is said to have been the only Scottish county that sent not a man to join the Pretender. Throughout the Lowlands, indeed, there was no encouraging sign. And when Charles marched into England, not to bring but to find encouragement, he found none except at Manchester, so soon to be known by so different a political doctrine.

Whence then came his followers? It was essentially an army of clans. There were, no doubt, some few non-juring Episcopalians, men, like Balmerino, who believed in divine right; men in the mood for adventure, living in poverty at home, whose condition might possibly be made better, but could hardly in any event be made worse; men, like Elcho, who knew not why they joined, men of impulse, dare-devils, malcontents: such as are found in every hazardous enterprise. There were noble souls, like Perth and Tullibardine and Pitsligo, who could understand no other cause, to whom it was a religion and a martyrdom. But these were exceptions. The army that invaded England was practically a gathering of clans: so much so that, had young Lochiel taken his brother's advice, and avoided meeting the Prince, there would in all probability have been no rising at all. Some chiefs agreed to join, and that fact meant so many thousand men—in many cases reluctant, it is said, to leave their homes, and in most cases eager to return to them after a victory, but still the loyal servants of the head of their sept.

Why the chiefs rose is less difficult to understand. They had not been spoiled by the sovereigns who succeeded James II. There had been the massacre of Glencoe. There had been the Union,

profoundly distasteful to men half-proud, half-barbarous, but supremely independent. There had been the rising of 1715. There had been the Disarming Acts of 1716 and 1725. There had been the [Malt Tax](#). They had no money, no industry: they were at the head of a great number of half-starved, warlike dependents. There was no prospect except in action. Repose meant inanition. Movement might be fatal, but it might not; and at any rate it would be exciting. Add to these lower motives the natural sympathy with a lonely gallant young prince claiming his birthright, with an appeal to their chivalry, and we can hardly feel surprised at their decision.

But why, we ask ourselves, should this movement have alarmed the powerful Government of London? That it did so is abundantly clear. Putting Black Friday on one side, we know that the battle of Falkirk, fought when the Highlanders were in full and hurried retreat, appalled the Court. The only smiling faces were those of the dauntless old King and the malicious but comforted Cope. The best excuse for the cruelty of the repression is the reaction after extreme terror that was then felt. The fact is that no one knew how the dynasty stood. It might be rooted in the hearts of the people or it might not. There was nothing to endear it except Protestantism, nothing personal or traditional. It might be that the quiescence of the nation meant a dull devotion to the existing state of things. But it might also be a perilous indifference; it might even be that the whole nation might rise in a moment, that Charles might cause a ferment as great as the Excise Bill. At any rate, it was certain that on one side there was enthusiasm; on the other, at most, staid conviction. A struggle between these two forces does not always end as it ought. We do not need to believe that Newcastle shut himself up to consider which was likely to be the winning side.

He, though Secretary of State, had no real means of knowing what the mind of the people might be. We do not even know now. We think that there was general apathy: that the failure of the rebellion of 1715 had cowed the Jacobites and kept them from coming openly forward: but we are told that the Welsh were moving to join the Pretender at Derby, and we have strong reason to believe that princes like Beaufort were affected to the cause, which was besides so powerful as to guide the whole policy of Sir R. Walpole to its repression. A majority of the nation was not necessary for success; a bold minority would secure foreign intervention. In all probability, had Charles not retreated from Derby, ten thousand Frenchmen would have attempted a descent on southern England and changed the face of our history. Moreover, a Jacobite army at the gates of London might have roused all those forces of disorder which afterwards showed themselves so potent. If Lord George Gordon could make the metropolis tremble, the roughs that he afterwards utilised might have made Charles Edward a Regent or a King.

But these were not the sole causes of panic. The troops of Cope and Hawley were not dispersed in a moment by such enemies as they had been accustomed to meet. The Highlanders who, uttering an inhuman shout, and clothed in an unknown garb, dashed on with their broadswords, inspired the same horror as the North American Indians that cut Braddock to pieces, or the Huns that followed Attila.

They could not be considered fellow-citizens and subjects. They ate oatmeal mixed with the blood of their kine; their ploughs were attached to the tails of their oxen; their diseases, engendered by a wretched way of life, spread even more panic in England than their arms. Their language was as unintelligible as an African dialect. They were, to the English, barbarians who represented the unknown which is terrible. Taking all, then, into consideration, we may come to the conclusion that the instinct of Charles was right to press onward from Derby, and that the rebellion represented a much more serious danger than we, sitting in our nineteenth-century arm-

chairs and counting noses, are apt to reckon.

But on him and his there was a curse that blighted all. At Derby and at Falkirk he was compelled to retreat when he had the fairest chances of success. When a declaration of Protestantism might have served his cause he withheld it: when it was a matter of indifference to everybody he made it. The confidence which he denied to the only general he lavished on the only traitor in his army. When it was represented to him that his mistress was not merely a scandal, but a spy, he risked his adherents, and lost his cause by retaining her, not because he liked her, but because he did not choose to follow advice. When his appearance was of importance, he retired into impenetrable seclusion; when it was repellent, he showed himself nightly in public. There is nothing more to be said. The spell that hung over the froward fanaticism of James ruined the bright promise of his grandson. The despairing exclamation with which the last emissary sent by the Jacobites to Charles Edward closed the account between Great Britain and the exiled family expresses the general verdict of mankind, 'What has your family done, sir, thus to draw down the vengeance of Heaven on every branch of it through so many ages?' It is this dark shadow of destiny, this long historical tragedy, which have given a fascination to the Stuart story. It is the cause for which many thousands of brave men willingly faced exile and ruin and death, for which they were attainted and hanged and massacred; round which the sweetest poetry of Scotland has wound itself, and which the legends of the people embalm. It is not then out of place to print this list of the martyrs of that hapless, hopeless faith.

And now, as to the lists themselves. They are of course imperfect. Clanranald's men of Moidart are, for instance, not included. A very curious list of these, with their respective weapons, is preserved in Father Macdonald's *Moidart; or Among the Clanranalds* pp. 171-4. But some of the clans supposed to be detailed are very sparingly given. There are, for instance, only 21 Frasers detailed, with their chief. Lord Lovat, and 24 from the Elgin district, which is an obviously inadequate return. It is probable that some lists are still missing. There is an official printed list 'of noblemen, gentlemen, and others, who have been attainted, and adjudged to be guilty of high treason, for levying war against His Majesty within this realm, since the 24th day of June 1743.' It is drawn up or certified by Mr. D. Moncrieffe, Deputy Queen's Remembrancer, and bears the date of September 24, 1747, when it was published. It begins by reciting those attainted by the 19th of George II, of whom there are 42. It proceeds to give the list in four certificates, two of them under the hand of Henry Masterman, Esq., Clerk of the Crown. The first of these, dated July 24, 1747, contains 61 names, those found guilty of high treason by virtue of His Majesty's special commission of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery in and for the county of Surrey. The second, dated July 25, 1747, contains 78 names, those found guilty by the same special commission for the county of Cumberland. The third, of the same date, gives those found guilty at York, 70 in all. The fourth is under the hand of Ashley Cowper, Esq., Clerk of Parliament, and sets forth that the Earls of Kilmarnock and Cromartie, Lords Lovat and Balmerino, had been found guilty of high treason, 203 in all. There are scarcely any English names, except that of the hapless Townley, forsaken in the shambles of Carlisle. Some of the Surrey descriptions have a quaint ring: 'Thomas Chadwick, otherwise Chaddock, gentleman, otherwise tallow-chandler; Thomas Furnival, gentleman, otherwise chapman; James Gadd, otherwise Gad, gentleman, otherwise printer, otherwise typefounder; Thomas Siddall, gentleman, otherwise peruke-maker; Alexander M^cGrowther, the elder, otherwise called Robinson, otherwise Robison, otherwise Robertson, gentleman, otherwise farmer, otherwise yeoman' (the law seems determined to get hold of the hunted M^cGrowther somehow); 'George Ramsay, gentleman, otherwise labourer,' and so forth.

As to the present list, the Rev. Walter Macleod, to whose interesting Appendix we are so much indebted, tabulates the names, and finds them insufficiently Celtic: hinting indeed that the Highland host is something of a phantom. But to that it must be replied that the list is obviously deficient: that the districts named are not in the main purely Highland districts; that, however, Scotsmen north of the Forth would in 1745 be essentially Highlanders, and that as a matter of fact the eyewitnesses of the Pretender's army speak of Highlanders, and nothing else—that is, men who in garb and appearance and language, and indeed for all practical purposes, were Highlanders: indeed in Home's *History of the Rebellion* p. [104](#), an eyewitness goes out of the way to say that all the Pretender's followers at the battle of Prestonpans were distinctively Highlanders. 'The volunteer answered that most of them seemed to be strong, active, and handy men; that many of them were of a very ordinary size, and, if clothed like low country men, would (in his opinion) appear inferior to the king's troops; but the Highland garb favoured them much, etc., etc.' Again, p. [137](#), 'When the rebels began their march to the southward they were not 6000 men complete: they exceeded 5500, of whom 400 or 500 were cavalry; and of the whole number not quite 4000 were real Highlanders, who formed the clan regiments, and were indeed the strength of the rebel army. All the regiments of foot wore the Highland garb.' Mr. Patullo, the muster-master of the rebel army, on whose statement this sentence is based, does not indeed give any calculation of who were 'real Highlanders'; the inference rather to be drawn from him is that the cavalry were Lowland and the infantry Highland. But in any case, even on Home's showing, it is clear that the great bulk—two-thirds at least—were Highlanders; and though it is probable that some chiefs may have swelled their clan-following by recruiting Lowlanders, and that some of the tenants of Tullibardine and Perth may not have been strictly Highlanders, and although it stands on record that many non-Highland levies joined the rebel standards after the retreat and before Falkirk, it is abundantly clear that the invasion of England was substantially a Celtic raid. Against the general testimony, the fact that the majority of names in these lists are not purely Celtic cannot be allowed to prevail. It would rather seem to prove that clan names were not so strictly adhered to as is generally supposed.

If the lists are deficient it is from no want of care on the part of the Government. Circulars were sent to the parochial clergy (Dunbar's *Social Life in Former Days*, i.[375](#)), desiring them to send in lists of all in their parishes who had not been engaged in the late 'wicked and unnatural rebellion.' The deficiency would rather seem to arise from several of the excise districts being omitted. In the Edinburgh Almanack of 1766 there is a 'List of officers in the country collections under the direction of the Commissioners of Excise,' and the districts are given as follows: Aberdeen, Argyle North, Argyle South, Ayr, Caithness, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Fife, Glasgow, Haddington, Inverness, Linlithgow, Perth, Teviotdale. The districts in this book are:—Aberdeen, Argyle North, Ayr, Banff, Caithness, Campbeltown, Dumfries, Dundee, Dunfermline, Duns, Edinburgh, Elgin, Glasgow (2), Haddington, Kelso, Kirkcaldy, Lanark, Linlithgow, Montrose, Old Meldrum, Paisley, Perth, Ross, St. Andrews, Stirling. In the twenty years that elapsed between the two lists it is probable that changes may have been made, but the lists do not apparently cover the same or the whole ground. It does not seem possible, therefore, to carry the matter further than this—that the lists are probably complete in themselves, but that there are not enough of them. There are 2520 names in this list, and few are reckoned as killed. But Charles's army before Falkirk was at least 9000, and at Culloden perhaps not less than 8000. In that curious little book, *The Letters of a Volunteer with Cumberland's Army*, the author, on hearsay evidence, estimates the Jacobite loss at Culloden at 2000 killed, besides 222 French and 326 prisoners. Chambers says they lost 1000, one-fifth of their army. President Forbes says they were

supposed to have 8000 men at Culloden, 'of whom one-half are probably destroyed or in custody.' The Duke of Argyll, in an article published in 1883, alludes to a manuscript in the British Museum which states that the greatest number of men in arms against the Government did not exceed 11,000. This points to a higher estimate than any that I have seen. But in any case Charles must have had under arms, at one time or another, three, if not four times the number recorded here.

One or two detailed remarks may not be out of place. 'Private man' means 'private soldier.' 'Pedee' (Latin, 'pedisequus') on page 275 is a sort of footboy. Some of the descriptions are curious, and in this respect the Montrose report may be singled out as the most racy and animated. On page 12, the delinquent schoolboy, William Law, will be noticed: on page 18, James Petrie, the 'shirrif deput': on page 23, John Stewart, the 'prompter to rebellion,' and William Troup, the dancing-master: on page 26, James Crichton of Auchengoull, 'created Viscount of Fren draught by the Pretender's son': on page 50, the quaint description of Lord Strathallan: on page 63, the judicious Crawford, portioner of Craill, who secured a knighthood from James and a pension from George: on page 66, the unhallowed duality of Andrew Lothian, who was 'brewer and precentor to the unqualified meetinghouse': on page 68, the disloyal harridan, Mrs. Skeen, and Alexander Stiven, the 'Trone [Tron?] man': on page 92, Sir James Innes the weaver: on page 132, John Berrie, the 'extraordinary salt watchman,' and Bartholomew Bower, the insulting precentor: on page 182, John Mitchell, the ruffian: on page 184, the 'outrageous' Rannie: on page 214, the obscure narrative of Gilbert Gibson: on page 220 and 222, the unlucky substitutes, David Low and George Money: on page 236, Syme, who dwelt by the seaside, but was 'wrong in his judgement,' which on the facts is obvious enough. Throughout it will be found that it was no light matter to wear a white cockade, to drink toasts without reflection, or to speak disrespectfully of King George or the Duke of Cumberland. In the second list, page 297, are some curious details of property, though it will seem hardly possible that Arthur Gordon of Carnoucie (page 308) should really have had an income of £9000 sterling.

Altogether it may be hoped that, for those who take any interest in this last burst of chivalry, these Lists will not have been printed in vain.

LISTS OF REBELLS Transmitted to the
Commissioners of Excise by the several
Supervisors of Excise in SCOTLAND In
obedience to a General Letter of the
7th May 1746

INDEX

Names of districts from which lists are sent	Folios of the Book where Lists begin.	Number of Rebels each list
Aberdeen	2	220
Ayr	292	1
Argyll	282	110
Campbelltoun	290	2
Banff	24	200
Caithness	270	5
Dunfermline	146	19
Dumfries	142	19
Dundee	196	490
Duns	294	4
Edinburgh	244	138
Elgin	100	388
Glasgow	272	19
Haddington	132	59
Kelso	280	5
Kirkaldy	260	24
Lanerk	84	9
Linlithgow	264	27
Montrose	150	334
Old Meldrum	86	121
Paisley	292	2
Perth	42	115
Ross	72	118
St. Andrews	62	44
Stirling	54	46
		2519

For the folios in the original the pages of this volume are substituted.

**A LIST FROM ABERDEEN DISTRICT OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE
REBELLION TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR. DAVID STUART,
SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE THERE.**

Prefix	FirstName	MiddleName	FamilyName	Suffix	Designations	Abode	Parish	County
	James		Adamson		Gardener	Drum	Drumoack	Aberdeen
	John		Alexander		Picture Drawer	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	Aberdeen
	Cosmos		Alexander		Picture Drawer	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	Aberdeen
	William		Auld		Huxter	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	Aberdeen
	James		Allan		Gardener	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	Aberdeen
	James		Adam		Town Cadie	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	Aberdeen
	George		Alexander		Glover	Spittall	Old Machar	Aberdeen
	William		Aberdeen		Vintner	Old Aberdeen	Old Machar	Aberdeen
	James		Aberdour		Brazier	Old Aberdeen	Old Machar	Aberdeen
	Robert		Allan		A Servant	Old Aberdeen	Old Machar	Aberdeen
	James		Anderson		Barber	Old Aberdeen	Old Machar	Aberdeen
	William		Adamson		Labourer	Cowie	Munymusk	Aberdeen
	William		Burnet		Labourer	Collonach	Strachan	Kincardin
	Robert		Baxter		Labourer	Netherhaugh	Strachan	Aberdeen
	Willam		Birse		Labourer	Carlaurg	Birse	Aberdeen
	Magnus		Bridgefoord		Labourer	Upper Mains of F Durris		Kincardin
	Robert		Brand		Labourer	Banchory	Upper Bancl	Aberdeen
	John		Burnet	Esq	of Campfield	Campfield	Kincardin	Aberdeen
	William		Baird			Aberdeen	Aberdeen	Aberdeen
	Robert		Barclay			Aberdeen	Aberdeen	Aberdeen
	John		Bredy			Don Bridge	Old Machar	Aberdeen
	James		Bisset			Little Clintarly	Newhills	Aberdeen
	Peter		Byers	Esq		Tonley	Tonley	Aberdeen
	John		Calder			Burnhead	Birss	Aberdeen

A LIST OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE REBELLION TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR JOHN STUART, SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE AT BANFF.

Pref	FirstName	Mi	FamilyName	Suffix	Designations	Abode	County
	George		Abernethie		Merchant & Mag	Banff	Banff
	James		Abercrombie		Farmer	Skeith	Banff
	Alexander		Anderson		Laird of Tynot	Tynot	Banff
	Alexander		Anderson		Servant	Upper Dalac	Banff
	James		Anderson		Merchant	Upper Dalac	Banff
	John		Anderson		Gentleman	Craghead	Murray
	John		Abernethie		Skinner or Tanne	Strathbogie	Aberdeen
	John		Allan		Farmer	Moss side	Banff
	Alexander		Anderson		Servant	Knockie Milk	Banff
	Alexander		Abernethie		Farmer	Tipperty	Banff
	John		Anderson		Younger of Greo	Greens	Aberdeen
	James		Bowman		Householder	Portsoy	Banff
	James		Bowie		Brewer & Maltst	Cullen	Banff
	George		Bremner		Shoemaker	Fochabers	Murray
	John		Barclay		Shoemaker	Fochabers	Murray
	Robert		Bennet		Merchant	Fochabers	Murray
	Robert		Bremner		Weaver	Fochabers	Murray
	George		Bremner		Shoemaker	Birkinburn	Murray
	Alexander		Begg		Tanner	Akinboe	Aberdeen
	George		Bygowan		Servant	Kintore	Aberdeen
	George		Brember		Wright & a Serv	Carnousie	Aberdeen
	James		Bicky		Miller's Apprent	Miln of Turrc	Banff
	William		Brown		Servant	Carnousie W	Banff
	William		Baird		of Auchmedin	Auchmedin	Aberdeen
	Angus		Campbell		Carrier	Banff	Banff
	John		Chapman		Servant to Sir W	Park	Banff
	Alexander		Clark		Dyster	Fochabers	Murray
	Alexander		Cowie		Weaver	Fochabers	Murray
	Thomas		Clapperton		Weaver	Fochabers	Murray
	Patrick		Christy		Farmer	Causartly	Banff
	James		Crichton		of Auchingoull	Auchingoull	Banff
	John		Cormack		Servant to Darla	Darlathis	Aberdeen
	John		Duff		Baxter	Banff	Banff
Sir	William		Dunbar		Laird of Durn	Durn	Banff
	James		Donaldson		Servant	Ranass	Banff
	Alexander		Duffus		Messenger	Fochabers	Murray
	George		Duncan		Servant	Fochabers	Murray
	James		Dawson		Wright	Kinminity	Banff
	James		Duncan		Servant	Turriff	Aberdeen
	William		Davidson		Taylor	Turriff	Aberdeen
	John		Elder		Servant to Sir W	Park	Banff

A LIST OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE REBELLION, TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR. LEWIS HAY, SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE AT PERTH.

Prefix	FirstName	MiddleName	FamilyName	Suffix	Professions	Abode	Parish	County
	John		Buchanan		Carrier	Auchterar	Auchterar	Perth
	John		Balfour		Messenger	Perth	Perth	Perth
	James		Bayne		Barber	Perth	Perth	Perth
			Burt		Shoemaker	Perth	Perth	Perth
	Robert		Bresdie		Indweller	Muthel	Muthel	Perth
	John		Bowie		Mason	Dunkeld	Dunkeld	Perth
	John		Bannerman		Workman	Dunkeld	Dunkeld	Perth
	David		Carmichael		of Balmedie	Balmedie	Dron	Perth
	Ludovick		Caw		Surgeon	Crieff	Crieff	Perth
	Mungo		Campbell		late Soldier	Crieff	Crieff	Perth
			Campbell		Son of the	Glenlyon	Fortingall	Perth
	John		Campbell		of Kinloch	Milton of	Little Dun	Perth
	Duncan		Campbell		Brother of	Dunneves	Fortingall	Perth
	Matthew		Chape		Sadler	Perth	Fortingall	Perth
	John		Carmichael		a Collector	Woodend	Kinoull	Perth
	Duncan		Comrie		Indweller	Woodend	Comrie	Perth
	Alexander		Cuming	Snr	Papist	Miln of D	Muthel	Perth
	Alexander		Cuming	Jnr	Papist	Miln of D	Muthel	Perth
	John		Clark		Mason	Dunkeld	Dunkeld	Perth
	Gavin		Drummond		Brewer	Auchterar	Auchterar	Perth
	James		Drummond		Tenant	Garthlees		Perth
	George		Drummond		Baxter	Perth	Perth	Perth
	John		Drummond		Messenger	Perth	Perth	Perth
	William		Dow			Auchinsh	Comrie	Perth
	John		Drummond			Millinow	Comrie	Perth
	James		Drummond			Comrie	Comrie	Perth
	Peter		Drummond			Bellnae	Comrie	Perth
	Peter		Drummond			Millinow	Comrie	Perth
	William		Drummond		of Callender	Callender	Monzie	Perth
	James		Drummond		called Drummond	Drummond	Muthel	Perth
	George		Drummond		of Drummond	mawhance	Muthel	Perth
	James		Drydale			Drummond	Muthel	Perth
	John		Drummond			Muthel	Muthel	Perth
	James		Drummond			Drummond	Muthel	Perth
	John		Drummond		Valle de C	Drummond	Muthel	Perth
	Robert		Graham		of Garrack	Garrack	Fortavit	Perth
	William		Gray		Surgeon	Perth	Perth	Perth

LIST OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE REBELLION, TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR. JAMES M^cKERRAS, SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE AT ST. ANDREWS.

Prefix	FirstName	MiddleN	FamilyName	Suffix	Designations	Abode	Parish	County
	Andrew		Aiton		Indweller	Craill	Craill	Fife
	William		Aiton		Indweller	Craill	Craill	Fife
	Andrew		Auchenleck		of Cunnachie	Cunnachie	Monymea	Fife
	John		Barnie		Servant to the	Kelly hous	Carnbee	Fife
	David		Brown		Indweller	St. Andrew	St. Andre	Fife
	James		Bocik		Indweller	St. Andrew	St. Andre	Fife
	Alexander		Barclay		Bleacher	Blaeboe	Kimbock	Fife
	Henry		Balfour		Dunboag	Dunboag	Dunboag	Fife
	Henry		Crawford		Portioner of C	Craill	Craill	Fife
	Robert		Cleland		Merchant	Craill	Craill	Fife
	George		Cleland		Ship Master	Pitenween	Pittenwee	Fife
	Elizabeth		Crawford	or Mrs R	Merchant	Anstruther	Anstruthe	Fife
	Alexander		Chrystie		Servant	South ffer	South ffer	Fife
	James		Davidson		Servant	Myreside	Faukland	Fife
	Robert		Douglas		Gentleman	Coupar	Coupar	Fife
	John		Deuar		Indweller	St. Andrew	St. Andre	Fife
	John		Deuar		Indweller	St. Andrew	St. Andre	Fife
	James		Duncan		Inkeeper	Ferry Port	Ferry Por	Fife
			Erskine		Earl of Kelly	Kelly hous	Cambee	Fife
	Thomas		Erskine		Merchant	Kilrenny	Bouffie	Fife
	George		Finlay		Heelmaker	Anstruther	Anstruthe	Fife
	Robert		Haxton		Surgeon	St. Andrew	St Andrew	Fife
	Andrew		Hay		Surgeon	Coupar	Coupar	Fife
	Heleneas		Haxton		Gentleman	Rathehills	Kilminny	Fife
	Robert		Leith		Baillie	Pitenween	Pittenwee	Fife
	Andrew		Lothian		Brewer & Prec	Cellendyke	Killrenny	Fife
	Peter		Lindsay		Gentleman	Worminstc	Craill	Fife
			Maiden		Surgeon	Craill	Craill	Fife
	Alexander		Middleton		Wright	Leuchars	Leuchars	Fife
	George		McGill		Surgeon	Kimbock	Kimbock	Fife
	Thomas		Oliphant		Wright, late Ba	Anstruther	Anstruthe	Fife
	Alexander		Oram		Vintner	Coupar	Coupar	Fife
	Robert		Philip		Shoemaker	Craill	Craill	Fife
	James		Pattie		Servant	Ballcornie	Carnbee	Fife
	David		Rue		Gentleman	Anstruther	Anstruthe	Fife
			Reid		Spouse to John	Craill	Craill	Fife
	William		Sharp		Gentleman	St. Andrew	St. Andre	Fife

A LIST OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE REBELLION TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR, LAURENCE ANGUS, SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE IN ROSS.

Prefix	FirstName	MiddleN	FamilyName	Suffix	Designations	Abode	Parish	County
	Thomas		Anderson		Ground Office	Balmaduthy		
	Thomas		Bruce		Servant to the	New Tarb	Kilmoracl	Cromarty
	James		Bayne		Son to Bayne c	Bogg	Urquhart	Nairn
	Simon		Brodie			Templand		
	Roderick		Chisholm		4th son to Chis	Erchiles	Kilmoracl	Inverness
	John		Chisholm		Servant to the	Erchiles	Kilmoracl	Inverness
	Alexander		Campbell		Tenant & Dist	Brakaby	Kilmoracl	Inverness
	Donald		Cameron			Teabrowa	Kilmoracl	Inverness
	Donald		Cameron			Kilmoracl	Kilmoracl	Inverness
	John		Cameron			Kilmoracl	Kilmoracl	Inverness
	John		Calder		son to James C	Miltoun o	Kilernan	Ross
	John		Erskine		Officer of Exc	Dingwall	Dingwall	Ross
Lord	Simon		Fraser		Lord Lovat	Castle Dc	Kiltarlady	Inverness
	Simon		Fraser		Master of Lov	Castle Dc	Kiltarlady	Inverness
			Fraser		younger of Cul	Culbocky	Kiltarlady	Inverness
	William		Fraser		of Culmiln	Culmiln	Kiltarlady	Inverness
	Alexander		Fraser		son to Alexand	Rillich	Kirkhills	Inverness
	Alexander		Fraser		of Balchreggan	Balchregg	Kirkhills	Inverness
	Simon		Fraser		of Achnalouh	Achnalou	Kiltarlady	Inverness
	John		Fraser		Tenant	Bewly	Kilmoracl	Inverness
	Simon		Fraser		Tenant	Bewly	Kilmoracl	Inverness
	John		Fraser		Tenant	Wellhous	Kilmoracl	Inverness
	John		Fraser		Tenant	Tea Wigg	Kilmoracl	Inverness
	John		Fraser		son to -- Frase	Moydie	Kilmoracl	Inverness
	Roderick		Fraser		Tenant	Limaire	Kilmoracl	Inverness
	Alexander		Fraser		Tenant	Limaire	Kilmoracl	Inverness
	William		Fraser		Piper to Lord I	Wester D	Kiltarlady	Inverness
	David		Fraser		Piper to Lord Lovat			
	John		Fraser		Brogmaker	Balnamuic	Urre	Ross
	Donald		Fraser		son to James F	Balagalker	Logy & U	Nairn
	James		Fraser		son to James F	Balagalker	Logy & U	Nairn
	John		Forbes		Merchant	Tain	Tain	Ross
	Alexander		Fraser		Living in Kincardin	Paris	Kincardin	Ross
	Hugh		Ferguson		lately servant to Lord	Nairn		
	Hugh		Fraser		son to William	Culbocky	Urquhart	Ross
	Charles		Graham			Tain	Tain	Ross
	Peter	Gow	Garder			Bewly	Kilmoracl	Inverness

A LIST OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE REBELLION TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD OF EXCISE BY MR JOHN FINLASON, SUPERVISOR AT OLD MELDRUM.

Pre	FirstName	MiddleName	FamilyName	Suff	Designations	Abode	Parish	County
	Thomas		Arbuthnot		Merchant & Factor	Peterhead	Peterhead	Aberdeen
	Thomas		Arbuthnot		Sailor	Peterhead	Peterhead	Aberdeen
	John		Abernethie		Overseer of the high	Tyrie	Tyrie	Aberdeen
	William		Angus		Labourer	Old Meldrum	Old Meld	Aberdeen
	Charles		Anderson		Merchant	Old Meldrum	Old Meld	Aberdeen
	James		Aberdeen		Labourer	Newton	Cruden	Aberdeen
	Alexander		Bettie		Labourer	Rothney	Premnay	Aberdeen
	Robert		Bruce		Labourer	Old Meldrum	Old Meld	Aberdeen
	George		Buchan		Labourer	Old Meldrum	Old Meld	Aberdeen
	James		Bowman		Farmer	Todelhills	Ellon	Aberdeen
	James		Buchan		Labourer	Leys	Ellon	Aberdeen
	William		Bagrie		Labourer	Gateside	Cruden	Aberdeen
	John		Buchan		Labourer	Hillhead	Cruden	Aberdeen
	Charles		Cumming		of Kininmount	Kininmount	Longmay	Aberdeen
	Alexander		Cumming		Farmer his Brother	Crichy	Old Deer	Aberdeen
Doctor			Cruickshank		Surgeon	Frasersburgh	Frasersbu	Aberdeen
	James		Cato		house Carpenter	Frasersburgh	Frasersbu	Aberdeen
	William		Christy		Ship Master	Frasersburgh	Frasersbu	Aberdeen
	William		Chalmers		Baxter	Frasersburgh	Frasersbu	Aberdeen
	George		Chein		Sailor	Frasersburgh	Frasersbu	Aberdeen
			Cumming		of Pitully	Pitully	Pitsligo	Aberdeen
	Alexander		Craig		Merchant	Rosecartie	Pitsligo	Aberdeen
	James		Cruickshank		Labourer	Miln of Bonytow	Rain	Aberdeen
	John		Chives		Labourer	Rothney	Premnay	Aberdeen
	William		Clark		Labourer	Little Artrachy	Cruden	Aberdeen
	John		Chalmers		Farmer	Methlick	Methlick	Aberdeen
	John		Dalgearn		Merchant	Auchmungle	New Dee	Aberdeen
	Peter		Duguid		Vintner	Old Meldrum	Meldrum	Aberdeen
	John		Durward		Sadler	Old Meldrum	Meldrum	Aberdeen
	John		Douglas		of Fechel	Fechel	Ellon	Aberdeen
	Alexander		Ditch		Labourer	Turnilove	Cruden	Aberdeen
	Thomas		Forbes		Vintner	Peterhead	Peterhead	Aberdeen
	Alexander		Forbes		Stabler	Peterhead	Peterhead	Aberdeen
	Alexander		Falconer		Sailor	Frasersburgh	Frasersbu	Aberdeen
	James		Ferrier		Sailor	Frasersburgh	Frasersbu	Aberdeen
Lord	John		Forbes		Lord Pitsligo	Pitsligo	Pitsligo	Aberdeen
	William		Fraser		Brother to Inveralichy	Inveralichy	Longmay	Aberdeen

A LIST OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE REBELLION TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR. JOHN CAMPBELL, SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE AT ELGIN.

Pr	FirstName	Mi	FamilyName	Suf	Designations	Abode	P	County
	William		Anderson		Wigmaker	Inverness		Elgin
	John		Allanoch		Merchant	Clashnoer		Elgin
	Thomas		Bain		Shoemaker	Inverness		Elgin
	John		Bremner		Servant	Jackberry		Elgin
	John		Brown			Balindouan		Elgin
	John		Bain	younger		Glenconles		Elgin
	Archibald	Bai	Stuart			Delavoiar		Elgin
	Angus	Bre	mackinteer			Achlounie		Elgin
	John		Binnachie		Weaver	Balandie		Elgin
	James		Bowie			Sauie		Elgin
	Robert		Cuthberth		Shoemaker	Inverness		Elgin
	John		Clark		Indweller	Ruthven		Elgin
	John		Cumming		Residenter	Inverness		Elgin
	John		Cumming			Tombae		Elgin
	Lauchlan		Cumming			Tomintowll		Elgin
	Robert		Cameron			Keppoch		Elgin
	John		Cruikshank		Deserter	Delavoiar		Elgin
	Robat		Cruikshank			Delavoiar		Elgin
	Hector		Cruikshank			Delavoiar		Elgin
	Donald		Campbell			Foderleter		Elgin
	John		Campbell			Foderleter		Elgin
	William		Coutts			Inverury		Elgin
	John		Cameron			Croftblain		Elgin
	Evan		Cameron		Travelling Taylor			Elgin
	Alexander		Cameron		Servant to	Balmenoch		Elgin
	Robert		Cruikshank			Badiglashean		Elgin
	John		Cameron		Miller	Ruthven		Elgin
	Samuel		Douglas		Late Supervisor of	Forres		Elgin
	James		Dallass		of Cantra	Cantra		Elgin
	John		Davidson			Inchnakeep		Elgin
	John		Davidson			Achreachan		Elgin
	John	Do	farquharson		Servant in	Achreachan		Elgin
	Angus	Do	Stuart			Achnahayle		Elgin
	Angus		Derg			Tombreck of Fod		Elgin
	James		Davidson			Glenconless		Elgin
	George		Davidson			Glenconless		Elgin
	George		Davidson			Glenconless		Elgin

A LIST OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE REBELLION, TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR. GEORGE FAIRHOLM, SUPERVISOR AT HADDINGTON.

Prefix	FirstName	MiddleName	FamilyName	Suffix	Designations	Abode	Parish	County
	Robert		Anderson		younger of Wl	Whitburgh		Haddington
	George		Anderson	Jnr	Tanner	Haddington		Haddington
	John		Anderson		Journeyman Sa	Haddington		Haddington
	John		Anderson		Wright	Seton		Haddington
	Robert		Angus		Salt Watchmar	West Pans		Haddington
	John		Berrie		Extraordinary	Prestonpans		Haddington
	Barthol		Bower		Precentor of t	Haddington		Haddington
	Alexander		Bouglas		Miln Wright	Haddington		Haddington
	Thomas		Black		Glazier	Mussleburgh		Haddington
	William		Brown		Salt Officer	Prestonpans		Haddington
	Walter		Brodie		Shoemaker	Blance		Haddington
	David		Brodie		Chaplain to La	Leadington		Haddington
	Andrew		Brown		Baillie of the F	Dalkieth		Haddington
	Archibald		Corsey		Weaver	Fisheraw		Haddington
	Patrick		Crombie		Workman	Haddington		Haddington
	Charles		Crookshanks		Extraordinary	Cockenzie		Haddington
	Robert		Crichton		Salt Watchmar	Cockenzie		Haddington
	James		Cairns		Extraordinary	Prestonpans		Haddington
	Charles		Duncan		Servant to Du	Prestonhall		Haddington
	John		Dick		Flesher	Prestonpans		Haddington
	Hendry		Davidson		Mason	Tranent		Haddington
	James		Dodds		Tenant	Setonhill		Haddington
	Thomas		Donaldson		Schoolmaster	Haddington		Haddington
	John		Denhame		Gardner	Haddington		Haddington
Lord	Arthur		Elphingston		Lord Balmerin	Mountainhall		Haddington
	James		Elphingston		Refaluty Baillie	Dalkieth		Haddington
	Joseph		Forbes		Journyman Wr	Haddington		Haddington
	John		Finlayson		Salt Watchmar	West pans		Haddington
	Alexander		Henderson		portioner of T	Tranent		Haddington
	James		Hay		Residenter in	Haddington		Haddington
	Charles		Irvine		Residenter in	Prestonpans		Haddington
	Lauchlane		King		Salt Watchmar	Edmonstoun Pans		Haddington
	James		Lesslie		Gentleman to	Preston hall		Haddington
	Alexander		Lilly		Journeyman W	Haddington		Haddington
	Robert		Lindsay		Weaver	Haddington		Haddington
	Charles		Lauder		Procurator	Haddington		Haddington
	John		Lawrie		Salt Watchmar	Prestonpans		Haddington

A LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR. ARCHIBALD STUART, EXAMINER, OFFICIATING AT MONTROSE.

Prefix	FirstName	Middle	FamilyName	Suffix	Designations	Abode	Parish	County	Acts of Rebellion and Circumstances
	William		Archer		Taylor	Arbroath	Arbroath	Forfar	Kept Guard for the Rebels has sub
	James		Abbot		Dyster	Arbroath	Arbroath	Forfar	Carried Arms for do. was hired by a
	James		Anderson		Fisher	Ferryden	Craig	Forfar	Carried Arms as a Volunteer in the
	John		Anderson		Servant	Bonneton	Craig	Forfar	Carried Arms in said Army, was at I
	William		Anderson			Johnshave	Benholm	Mearns	Carried Arms in do. & was at the E
	Alexander		Anderson			Johnshave	Benholm	Mearns	This man was forced out, returned
	James		Andrew		son to David A	Drumellie	Fordon	Montrose	Carried Arms with the Rebels, but c
	James		Aiton		Mason	Nether T	Brechin	Montrose	Was Sergeant in Lord Ogilvie's Reg
	John		Adam	Jnr	Shoemaker	Brechin	Brechin	Montrose	Was Sergeant in Ogilvie's Regiment
	John		Aiton			at Kincaid	Brechin	Montrose	Was also Sergeant in said Regiment
	John		Aikenhead		Merchant	Brechin	Brechin	Montrose	Was Lieutenant or Ensign in said R
	Charles		Anderson		Shoemaker	Brechin	Brechin	Montrose	Carried Arms & delivered them up
	David		Anderson		Workman	Brechin	Brechin	Montrose	Do. & delivered them up as above
	Robert		Allan		Son to Thomas	Keithock	Brechin	Montrose	Do. & delivered them up as above
	John		Adamson		Shoemaker	Brechin	Brechin	Montrose	Carried Arms in Rebels Service
	James		Allardice		Tenant	Drums	Brechin	Montrose	Made Prisoner on Information & se
	David		Arsil			Kineraig	Brechin	Montrose	Made Prisoner on Information & se
	George		Bruce		Butcher	Brechin	Brechin	Montrose	Acted as Sergeant Major in Lord O
	James		Bruce		Son to George	Brechin	Brechin	Montrose	Carried Arms in the Rebellion has r
	James		Bowman		Residenter	Brechin	Brechin	Montrose	Do. but delivered them up on his F
	David		Bruce		Butcher	Brechin	Brechin	Montrose	Made prisoners on Information & s
	John		Bruce		Butcher	Brechin	Brechin	Montrose	Made prisoners on Information & s
	George		Brechin		Son to James B	Muir of A	Fordon	Montrose	Carried Arms in the Rebel Army
	Alexander		Brechin		Son to Alexanc	Muir of A	Fordon	Montrose	Do. but has presented himself to th
	James		Brechin		Son to Alexanc	Muir of A	Fordon	Montrose	Carried Arms in said Army but desc
	Robert		Betty		Son to John Be	Drumellie	Fordon	Montrose	Do. & submitted to His Majesty's r
	William		Brand		Merchant	Auchenbl	Fordon	Montrose	Contributed all in his power to the
	Francis		Bell		at Denmiln of	Fordon	Fordon	Montrose	Went to Drumlithie & in the night
	David		Bumoss		Johnshaven	Johnshave	Benholm	Mearns	Served a Volunteer in the Rebel Ar
	Peter		Barclay		of Johnstone	Johnstone	Laurence	Kincardin	Went to Edinburgh to wait on the Y
	Robert		Barclay		Gentleman	Balmyheu	Mary Kirk	Kincardin	Carried Arms at the Battle of Cullo
	David		Buchan		Servant	Milton of	Lochlee	Forfar	Was at the taking of the Hazard Slo
	David		Bennet		Servant	Hatton M	Kinnel	Forfar	Carried Arms at Inverury & Falkirk
	John		Brown		Farmer	Boysham	Kinnel	Mearns	Carried Arms as Lieutenant was act
Sir	Alexander		Bannerman		of Elsick	Elsick	Feteresso	Mearns	Acted as Lord Lieutenant of the Co
	James		Barclay		a Farmer's Son	Finlastow	Feteresso	Mearns	Carried Arms as a volunteer in the
	David		Barclay		Brewer	Arbroath	Arbroath	Forfar	Hoisted a white flag on the Shore a

A LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR GEO. CRUICKSHANK, EXAMINER, OFFICIATING AT DUNDEE.

Prefix	FirstName	Midd	FamilyName	Suffix	Designations	Abode	Parish	County	Acts of Rebellion and	Where th
	David		Anderson		Servant	Forfar	Forfar	Forfar	Carried Arms in Lord C	Lurking.
	David		Aldie		Journeyman We	Forfar	Forfar	Forfar	Carried Arms in Lord C	Lurking.
	David		Adamson		Chapman	Kirrymuir	Kirrymuir	Angus	Carried Arms, surrende	at home.
	Thomas		Alexander		Workman	Bonnygarr	Bonnygarr	Angus	Carried Arms in Lord C	at home.
	James		Adamson		Farmer	Kingoldra	Kingoldra	Angus	Was Sergeant in Lord O	at home.
	James		Anderson		Son to David A	Bougiehall	Lintrethan	Angus	Carried Arms in Lord C	at home.
	John		Allan		Workman	Pitmody	Lintrethan	Angus	Carried Arms as Volunt	at home.
	James		Alexander		Servant to Davi	Garlay	Lintrethan	Angus	Carried Arms as Volunt	at home.
	John		Anderson		Living at	Navoy	Navoy	Angus	Carried Arms with the F	not known
	John		Arrat		Gentleman	Faffirty	Glamis	Angus	Was Lieutenant in the R	Fled.
	James		Anderson		Single man	Linross	Airly	Angus	Carried Arms in the Re	not known
	Thomas		Anderson		Servant to Mr. C	Ruthven	Ruthven	Angus	Attended his Master alo	Lurking.
	David		Anderson		Living at	Eassie	Eassie	Angus	Carried Arms, was hire	not known
	Laurance		Anderson		Servant to Lefe	Pendreech	Lefenday	Perth	Joined the Rebels as a V	Lurking.
	Alexander		Anton		Shoemaker	Meggle	Meggle	Perth	Carried Arms, assisted	at home.
	John		Andrew		Cottar	Cottown o	Monykie	Forfar	Carried Arms & was at	at home.
	David		Archer		Weaver	Seggiewell	Monykie	Forfar	Deserted from the Roya	Lurking.
	David		Auchinleck		Vintner	Dundee	Dundee	Forfar	Served in the Rebel Life	not known
	Thomas		Blair		of Glassclone	Dundee	Dundee	Forfar	Was Lieutenant Col., ve	Prisoner in
	James		Brown		Taylor	Dundee	Dundee	Forfar	Drank the Pretender's h	Prisoner, I
	John		Blyth		Ship Master	Dundee	Dundee	Forfar	Opened the packet & re	not known
	John		Brown	Jnr	Merchant	Dundee	Dundee	Forfar	Assisted in opening the	Admitted t
	Thomas		Bire		Merchant	Dundee	Dundee	Forfar	Was Ensign in the Rebel	not known
	Allan		Bovey		Servant	Dundee	Dundee	Forfar	Carried Arms as a Volu	Prisoner.
	Patrick		Biberny		Mason	Dundee	Dundee	Forfar	Carried Arms as a Volu	not known
	David		Butcher		Servant	Pitschellie	Dundee	Forfar	Carried Arms with the F	Prisoner.
	David		Baxter		Servant to James	Onthank	Dundee	Forfar	Carried Arms with the F	at home.
	James		Beg		Cooper	Forgan	Forgan	Perth	Carried Arms in Lord C	at home.
	Patrick		Buckard		Smith	Benvie	Benvie	Forfar	Carried Arms in Lord C	atr
	Andrew		Black		Ground Officer	Alyth	Alyth	Angus	Uplifted the Cess for the	near home.
	David		Brown		Merchant	Coupar	Coupar	Perth	Carried Arms, was at In	at home.
	Charles		Baillie		Town Baillie	Glamis	Glamis	Angus	Accepted of a Captain's	at home.
	Andrew		Bruce		Ploughman	Braidston	Glamis	Angus	Carried Arms in Rebel	not known
	James		Brown		Ploughman	Wallflat	Glamis	Angus	Carried Arms in Rebel	not known
	David		Black		Ploughman	Airly	Airly	Angus	Carried Arms in Rebel	Fled.
	William		Bell		Ploughman	Kinatie	Airly	Angus	Carried Arms in the Re	Fled the cc
	William		Bamet		Ploughman	Baickie	Airly	Angus	Carried Arms in the Re	Fled the cc

**A LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION, GIVEN TO
THE BOARD BY MR. EDWARD WYVILL, GENERAL SURVEYOR,
AND THE SURVEYOR OF EDINBURGH, PORTSBURGH,
CANONGATE AND LEITH.**

Prefix	FirstName	MiddleN	FamilyN	Suffix	Designat	Abode	Parish	County	Acts of R	Where th
	James		Allan		Merchant	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Midlothian	Carried Arr	not known.
	William		Aitken		Impost Wai	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Midlothian	Accompani	not known.
	John		Anandale		Shoemaker	Arbroath	Arbroath	Forfar	Carried Arr	not known.
	John		Aikman		Porter	Leith	Leith	Midlothian	Assisted in	about Leith
	Charles		Allen		Cooper's Sc	Leith	Leith	Midlothian	Bore Arms,	not known.
	William		Brodie		Gunsmith	Canongate	Canongate	Midlothian	Beat up & H	Lurking in
	John		Break		Merchant	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Midlothian	Carried Arr	at home.
	James		Brand		Son to Alex	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Midlothian	Commande	not known.
	John		Bayne		Servant to l	Broughton	Broughton	Tweeddale	Had a Com	Lurks about
	John		Bowie		Journeymar	Canongate	Edinburgh	Midlothian	Carried Arr	not known.
	Donald		Bain		Labourer	Dunrobin			Carried Arr	not known.
	William		Bain		Inn keeper	Fountain-br	St. Cuthber	Midlothian	Do. & was	not known.
	Patrick		Buchard		Smith	Benvie			Carried Arr	not known.
	Thomas		Boswald		Writer	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Midlothian	Do. in the I	not known.
	Alexander		Banks		Weaver	Bonnington	Leith	Midlothian	Carried Arr	not known.
	Robert		Bisset		Brickmaker	Leith	Leith	Midlothian	Joined the H	Leith prisor
	David		Beatt		Merchant	Leith	Leith	Midlothian	Carried Arr	not known.
	Alexander		Brymer		Baxter	Leith	Leith	Midlothian	Forced out	at home.
	John		Brown		Vintner	Leith	Leith	Midlothian	With a part	at home.
			Bruce		Vintner	Leith	Leith	Midlothian	Went into t	not known.
	Robert		Brymer		Son to Alex	Leith	Leith	Midlothian	Carried Arr	at home.
	John		Congleton		Surgeon	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Midlothian	Carried Arr	not known.
	John		Cairns		Merchant	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Midlothian	Carried Arr	not known.
Mr	Andrew		Craw		Living at	Netherie		Midlothian	Carried Arr	not known.
	Henry		Clark		Gentleman	Canongate	Canongate	Midlothian	Carried Arr	Carlisle, Pri
			Cameron		of Lochiel			Midlothian	Was a Colo	not known.
	Andrew		Cooper		Servant to z	Leith	Leith	Midlothian	Wore a Wh	not known.
	Edward		Callender		Journeymar	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Midlothian	Carried Arr	not known.
	Alexander		Coutts		a Goldsmid	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Midlothian	Carried Arr	not known.
	Charles		Colquhoune		Son to Dav	Pleasents	St. Cuthber	Midlothian	Carried Arr	Lurking at l
	Andrew		Cooper		Messenger :	Canongate	Canongate	Midlothian	Carried Arr	Lurking at l
	Robert		Drummond		Shoemaker	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Midlothian	Carried Arr	not known.
	Alexander		Davidson		Porter	Cowgate of	Edinburgh	Midlothian	Carried Arr	Prisoner.
	Walter		Drummond			Leith	Leith	Midlothian	Carried Arr	not known.
	Alexander		Emly		Shoemaker	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Midlothian	Carried Arr	Edinburgh
			Erskine		Gentleman	Montrose	Montrose	Forfar	Enlisted M	not known.
	John		Espline		Merchant	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Midlothian	Carried Arr	not known.
	John		Forbes		Wright	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Midlothian	Carried Arr	not known.

**A LIST OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE REBELLION, GIVEN TO
THE BOARD BY MR. JOHN CAMPBELL, SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE
AT KIRKCALDY.**

Prefix	FirstName	MiddleN	FamilyN	Suffix	Designat	Abode	Parish	County	Acts of Rebellion and Circumstances
	William		Aitkin		Servant to	Lord Elcho		Fife	Accompanied his said Master in the Rebellion
	David		Boswell		Merchant	Dubbieside		Fife	Joined the Rebels & carried Arras in Lord Pits
	William		Balfour		Surgeon	Aberdour		Fife	Joined the Rebels and went into England with
	Alexander		Balfour		Farmer	Collenburgh		Fife	Assisted the Rebels & Transported a Cart Load
	Duncan		Forbes		Indweller	Kirkaldy		Fife	Concealed two Rebels in his house for which v
	Alexander		Gall		Late Salt O	Kirkaldy		Fife	Joined the Rebels after Preston Battle & with a
	Robert		Hamilton		Younger of	Kilbrachmant		Fife	Joined the Rebels & was at Preston Battle. Ret
	David		Houston		Smith	Wester Weems		Fife	Suspected of Treasonable Practices, was appre
	James		Malcolm		Younger of	Balbeddie		Fife	Joined the Rebels & assisted them in collecting
	Alexander		Mcfarlane		School Doc	Kinghorn		Fife	Suspected of assisting in the Escape of the twc
	Robert		McConnie		Brewer	Drumachie		Fife	Was engaged in the Rebellion, active in robbin
	Archibald		McKnoby		Servant	Damhead of Aberdour		Fife	Joined the Rebels
	Alexander		Seton		Merchant	Dubbieside		Fife	Joined the Rebels before Preston Battle, acted
	James		Seton		Apprentice	Sawmill near Leven		Fife	Joined in the Earl of Cromarty's Rebel Regime
	John		Stuart		Indweller	Kirkaldy		Fife	Joined the Rebels & continued with them to th
	Christopher		Seton		Merchant	Methil		Fife	Aided & assisted the Rebels & was along with
	David		Seton		Salt Greive	Drumachie		Fife	Assisted the Rebels & concealed two of them i
	John		Seton		Baxter	Kennoway		Fife	Joined the Rebels after Preston Battle. Left the
	Alexander		Tasker		Servant to	Kinghorn		Fife	Left his Service & Joined the Rebel Army
	John		Tydieman		Servant to	Lord Elcho		Fife	Attended his said Master in the Rebellion
	William		Wordie		Merchant	Leven		Fife	Joined the Rebel Army before Preston in the F
	Samuel		Wood		Servant to	Kilbrachmant		Fife	Attended his said Master at Preston Battle
	Robert		White		Gardener	Linktoun of Arnot		Fife	Engaged himself in the Rebellion
	Robert		Ushet		Servant to	J Aberdour		Fife	Engaged himself in the Rebellion

**A LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION,
TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR. CHRISTOPHER SETON,
SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE AT LINLITHGOW.**

Prefix	FirstName	MiddleN	FamilyName	Suffix	Designat	Abode	Parish	County	Acts of Rebellion and Circumstan	Where the
	John		Aitkenhead		Younger of Slamanan	Parish		Stirling	Carried Arms in the Rebel Life Guards	Lurking.
	James		Ancrum		Salt Greive	Cuffabouts		Linlithgow	Assisted in taking & Carrying off two D	Prisoner.
Mr	Charles		Boyd		Second son	Callander house		Linlithgow	Acted as a Captain in the Pretender's So	Lurking.
	George		Boyd		Servant to	Callander house		Linlithgow	Carried Arms in the Rebellion	Prisoner.
	William		Baird		Coalhewer to	Kilmarnock		Linlithgow	Carried Arms in the Rebellion	Prisoner.
	Alexander		Dalmahoy		Son to Sir	Thirleston		Linlithgow	Carried Arms in the Rebel Life Guards,	not known.
	William		Donaldson		Gardener	Grange Pans		Linlithgow	Servant to the above Alexander Dalmah	Leith prisoner
	David		Davert		Gardener to	Callander house		Linlithgow	Carried Arms in the Rebel Service —	sa Killed.
	John		Denothy		Servant to	Callander house		Linlithgow	Carried Arms in the Rebel Service —	sa York Goal.
	Thomas		Glassfoord		Son to Dun	Borrowstounness		Linlithgow	Carried Arms in the Pretender's Son's	Li Lurking.
	Walter		Graham	Jnr	Son to the	Falkirk		Linlithgow	Acted as Surgeon in the Rebel Army	not known.
	Norwald		Home		Brother to	Boghall		Linlithgow	Went to Glasgow & received the money	Lurking.
	James		Harvie		Innkeeper	Linlithgow		Linlithgow	Carried Arms as Quarter Master in Kiln	Prisoner.
Earl	William		Kilmarnock		Earl Willian	Callander house		Linlithgow	Was Lieut. Coll. in Pitsligo's Horse & w	Beheaded.
	James		Livingston		Late post r	Falkirk			Carried Arms in the Rebel Life Guards	Lurking.
	John		Menzies	Jnr	to Robert	St. Ninians		Stirling	Was Paymaster in Menzies of Schian's	R not known.
	Alexander		McLeod	Jnr	to Mr John	Muiravenside			Was engaged in the Rebellion	not known.
	William		McCulloch		Servant to	Callander house		Linlithgow	Carried Arms in the Rebellion	Prisoner.
	Henry		Maul		a clerk in	th Edinburgh		Midlothian	Carried Arms with the Rebels & was	mc not known.
	James		Ogston		Weaver	Grange pans		Linlithgow	Carried Arms in the Rebel Life Guards,	not known.
	James		Robertson		Servant to	Houstoun			Engaged & went as Groom with Lord	C not known.
	Charles		Shaddon		Coal Greive	to Kilmarnock			Carried Arms in the Rebellion	York Goal.
	James		Semple		Weaver	Borrowstounness		Linlithgow	Carried Arms in the Rebellion in Kilmar	Prisoner.
	Alexander		Smith		Son to Tho	Linlithgow		Linlithgow	Carried Arms in the Pretender's Son's	Li Lurking.
	Alexander		Smith		Writer	Edinburgh		Midlothian	Carried Arms in the Rebel Life Guards	(not known.
	Ninian		Wise						Attended his Master in the Rebellion	not known.
	Henry		Wardlaw		son to John	near Falkirk			Served in the Rebel Life Guards & assis	not known.

**A LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION, GIVEN TO
THE BOARD BY MR. WALTER STUART, SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE IN
CAITHNESS.**

Prefix	FirstName	MiddleName	FamilyName	Suffix	Designation	Abode	Parish	County	Acts of Rebellion and Circumstances	Where the
	Hector		Campbell		Tenant	Haustric		Caithness	Joined the Rebels when in Caithr Prisoner,	
	Kenneth		McKeamish		Tenant	Cathele		Caithness	Joined Do. & was in Arms attend not known.	
	Donald		Steuart		Tenant	Quoycrook		Caithness	Joined the Rebel Army & beat fo not known.	
	George		Sinclair		of Geese	Hobumhead		Caithness	Joined the Rebels at Caithness, w Prisoner.	
	Benjamin		Sinclair		Tenant	Brackie		Caithness	Joined the Rebels & went to Sutl not known.	

**A LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION, GIVEN TO
THE BOARD BY MR. SAMUEL M^cCORMICK, SUPERVISOR OF
GLASGOW 1ST DISTRICT.**

**A LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION, GIVEN TO
THE BOARD BY MR. WILLIAM BLACK, SUPERVISOR OF
GLASGOW 2ND DISTRICT.**

Prefix	First Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix	Designation	Abode	Parish	County	Acts of Rebellion and Circumstances	Where taken
	Grigor		Grant		Glass grinder	Glasgow	Glasgow	Lanerk	Joined the Rebels at Glasgow & was not known.	
	Andrew		Wood		Shoemaker	Glasgow	Glasgow	Lanerk	was a Captain in the Rebel Army, was taken prisoner	
	Peter		Bell			Glasgow	Glasgow	Lanerk	Joined in the Rebel Life Guards at Glasgow Prisoner.	
	Robert		Duff		Painter	Glasgow	Glasgow	Lanerk	Listed with the Rebels after Preston Prisoner.	
	Robert		Finnie		Servant to (Burry	Campsie		Lanerk	Carried Arms with the Rebels, was at the foot of the	
	John		Graham		of Kilmordie	Clobar, with the Laird of		Lanerk	Was Aid du Camp to Lord Strathalla not known.	
	John		Graham		Painter	Glasgow	Glasgow	Lanerk	Enlisted with the Rebels on their Retreat at home.	
	William		Gray		Weaver	Gorbals of Meikle Govan		Lanerk	Partner to one Smith in the Rebel Life not known.	
	Robert		Hamilton		Sailor	Woodside near Glasgow		Lanerk	Joined in the very beginning of the Rebellion fled south.	
	Thomas		Robertson		Journeyman	Gorbals of Meikle Govan		Lanerk	Enlisted in the Rebel Army & continued not known.	
	James		Stirling		of Keir	Calder near Calder		Lanerk	A zealous friend for the Pretender's Cause in Dumbarton	
	Hugh		Stirling		Son to the Laird	Calder near Calder		Lanerk	Joined the Rebels at or immediately after the Battle of the Isle of Man	
	William		Stirling		Son to the Laird	Calder near Calder		Lanerk	Employed by the Rebels as his Brother not known.	
	James		Stirling		of Craigbarney	Burry Campsie		Lanerk	Carried Arms in the Rebel Life Guards in the Isle of Man	
	James		Stirling		Son to the Laird	Glasgow	Glasgow	Lanerk	Influenced by his Father joined early in the Rebellion not known.	
	Andrew		Sprewl		Writer	Gaudbridge	Gaudbridge	Lanerk	Was a Captain in the Rebel Foot till taken Prisoner.	
	Patrick		Stuart		Servant to the Laird	Hamilton		Lanerk	Carried Arms in the Rebel Life Guards not known.	
	Walter		Stuart		Servant to (Burry	Campsie		Lanerk	Carried Arms in the Rebel Army, was not known.	
	Robert		White		painter	Glasgow	Glasgow	Lanerk	Carried Arms amongst the Atholmen Prisoner.	

**A LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION, GIVEN TO
THE BOARD BY MR. HENRY ARMSTRONG, SUPERVISOR OF
EXCISE AT KELSO.**

Prefix	FirstName	MiddleName	FamilyName	Suffix	Designation	Abode	Parish	County	Acts of Rebellion	Where taken
	Thomas		Davidson		Resident	Kelso	Kelso	Teviotdale	Carried Arr	at home.
	Henry		Kerr		of Greden			Teviotdale	Joined the	Prisoner.
	Robert		Moir		an Idle young fellow			Teviotdale	Joined the	not known.
	Charles		Scot		Brother to Gordonberry			Teviotdale	Was some	not known.
	Francis		Scot		Barber	Hawick	Hawick	Forrest	Carried Arr	Lurking.

**A LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION,
TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR. JAMES M^cPHUN,
SUPERVISOR OF ARGYLL NORTH COLLECTION.**

Prefix	FirstName	MiddleN	FamilyName	Suffix	Designations	Abode	Parish	County	Acts of Rebellion and Circumstances
	Alexander		Cameron		of Dungallan	Dungallan		Argyll	Was a Standard Bearer in the Rebel Army
	Alexander		Cameron	alias	Stronlia, Maryburgh	Maryburgh		Argyll	Was a Sergeant in Rebel Army
	Angus		Cameron		in Maryburgh	Maryburgh		Argyll	Soldier in Rebel Army
	Alexander		Cameron		in Maryburgh	Maryburgh		Argyll	Soldier in Rebel Army
	Alexander		Cameron		Altavullin in the Braes	Altavullin		Argyll	Soldier in Rebel Army
	Allan		Cameron		of Callart	Callart		Argyll	Was Captain in the Rebel Army
	Allan		Cameron		of Lundarva	Lundarva		Argyll	Was Officer in the Rebel Army
	Alexander		Cameron			Drimnasall		Argyll	Was at Fort William Siege & there
	Angus		Cameron		in Altavullin	Altavullin		Argyll	Was a Soldier in the Rebel Army
	Donald		Cameron		of Lochiel			Argyll	Colonel in the Rebel Army
	Donald		Cameron		Excise Compounder	Cuil		Argyll	Was a Sergeant in the Rebel Army
	Duncan		Cameron		Brewer in Dalmacho	Dalmachornra		Argyll	Carried Arms in the Rebel Army &
	Duncan	More	Cameron		Brewer at 9 mile water in Lochaber	Braes		Argyll	An Officer in Rebel Army & in arrears
	Donald		Cameron		Brewer in Callart	Ferry		Argyll	a soldier in do. & in arrears for his
	Ewen		Cameron		Brewer, West Corrar	West Corran		Argyll	a soldier in do. & in arrears for his
	Ewen		Cameron		Brewer, in Bonarcaig	Bonarcaig		Argyll	a soldier in do. & in arrears for his
	Ewen		Cameron		Brewer, in Kilmanivaig	Kilmanivaig		Argyll	a soldier in do. & in arrears for his
	Ewen	More	Cameron		in Maryburgh	Maryburgh		Argyll	Carried Arms in the Rebel Army
	Ewen		Cameron		Callart's Uncle			Argyll	Was an Officer in the Rebel Army
	Ewen		Cameron		Drimnasail's Brother			Argyll	A Rebel Officer wounded at Cullochy
	Ewen		Cameron		of Inverlochry	Inverlochry		Argyll	a Captain in the Rebel Army
	John		Cameron		in Corran, Lochaber	Corran		Argyll	Carried Arms in the Rebel Army
	John		Cameron		Callart's Uncle			Argyll	an Officer in do. was wounded at Cullochy
	John		Carmichael		in Achusragan in Ap Achusragan			Argyll	Carried Arms in the Rebel Army
	John		Cameron		Brewer in Corpich	Corpich		Argyll	a Sergeant in do. & in arrears for his
	Malcom		Carmichael		Change Keeper at K	Kintalin		Argyll	Was a Soldier in do. In arrears, said
	Malcom		Cameron		Commonly called Whiskie			Argyll	Serjeant in the Rebel Army, was at
	Archibald		Leech		near Kirkmichael of Glasrie			Argyll	Carried Arms in the Rebel Army
	Alexander		McLauchlan		in Ladill, Tidewater in the Port of Fort William			Argyll	Made Major in the Rebel Army, was
	Alexander		McLauchlan		Ledsdail, son to the Laird of Corries			Argyll	was Captain in do. & being an Excise
	Archibald		McPhun		Taylor in Kirkmichael of Glasrie			Argyll	Carried Arms in do.
	Allan		McLean		Son to Drimnan in Mull			Argyll	Was an Officer in do.
	Archibald		McColl		from Kintail in Mull			Argyll	Carried Arms in do.
	Allan		McLean		Calgarie's Son from Mull			Argyll	was Lieutenant in the Rebel Army
	Angus		McDonald		Younger of Glengarry			Argyll	was a Colonel in do.
	Alexander		McDonald		of Glenco			Argyll	was a Captain in do.
	Alexander		McDonald		of Keppoch			Argyll	was Colonel in do.
	Archibald		McInish		in Maryburgh			Argyll	was a Soldier in do.

**A LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION,
TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR. DANIEL MCDONALD,
COLLECTOR OF EXCISE AT CAMPBELLTOUN.**

Prefix	FirstName	MiddleName	FamilyName	Suffix	Designation	Abode	Parish	County	Acts of Rebellion	Where taken
	Charles		Blackie		Sailor	Campbelltoun	Campbelltoun	Argyll	Joined the	Prisoner, I
	John		Cunison		Officer of	Campbelltoun	Campbelltoun	Argyll	Employed as	Prisoner, I

**A LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION,
TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR. EDWARD YOUNG,
SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE AT PAISLEY.**

Prefix	FirstName	MiddleName	FamilyName	Suffix	Designation	Abode	Parish	County	Acts of Rebellion	Where taken
	William		Cochran		of Ferguson	Paisley	Paisley	Renfrew	Joined and	Lurking.
	John		Weir		Coal hewer	Cathcart	Cathcart	Lanark	Employed	Lurking.

**A LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION,
TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR. JOHN HARPER,
SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE AT AYR.**

Prefix	FirstName	MiddleName	FamilyName	Suffix	Designation	Abode	Parish	County	Acts of Rebellion	Where taken
	John		McDonald		Servant to Chalmers	Gadyart	Ayr	Ayr	Joined the	not known

**A LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION,
TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD BY MR. ALEXANDER HOME,
SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE AT DUNS.**

Prefix	FirstName	MiddleName	FamilyName	Suffix	Designation	Abode	Parish	County	Acts of Rebellion	Where taken
	David		Home		Son to the deceased	George Home	Berwick	Berwick	Joined the	Prisoner.
	William		Home		Son to Patr	Duns	Duns	Berwick	Joined the	Prisoner.
	Robert		Lauder	Jnr	of Bailmouth			East Lothi	Joined the	not known
	Archibald		Lauder		a Boy, Son to	Bailmouth		East Lothi	Joined the	Prisoner.

LIST OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE
REBELLION, WITH **EVIDENCES** TO
PROVE THE SAME, TRANSMITTED TO THE
COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE BY THE SEVERAL
SUPERVISORS OF EXCISE IN **SCOTLAND**

APPENDIX

I.

ANALYSIS OF THE LIST.

The whole number of rebels here reported upon may be stated at 2589. The number returned in the first List, in obedience to the General Letter of instructions from the Excise Commissioners on the 7th May 1746, was 2519. But it appears that on receipt of the first returns further instructions were issued requiring the names of the ‘evidences,’ or witnesses, who could testify to the facts, and perhaps fuller information with regard to the value of the property held by the parties implicated. In collecting the evidence for this second or supplementary List the officers seem to have discovered about 70 additional names of rebels. There are some variations between the two Lists in the spelling of names and the description of persons, which are noticed below. It may be assumed that the List as a whole is the most authentic muster-roll of the Pretender’s army now extant, having been compiled by Government officers stationed in the respective districts, within a year after the battle of Culloden, when the parties giving the information were not likely to incur jeopardy by stating the facts fully and freely. In the matter of numbers, however, the List is at variance with the common traditional estimates, which usually rest on the statements of contemporary newspapers, or the writings of some of the actors in the campaign. From such sources we learn that Charles brought with him from France a retinue consisting of four Irishmen—Sheridan, Macdonald, Kelly, and Sullivan; three Scotsmen—the Marquis of Tullibardine, Macdonald, and Buchanan; one Englishman — Strickland, with a squad of 100 soldiers, partly Irish and partly French. When, on the 20th of August 1745, the young Chevalier unfurled his father’s standard at Glenfinnan, it is said to have been saluted with the cheers of 800 Camerons ready armed for the war. Six days after, at Aberchallader, his following numbered over 1800. The Edinburgh newspapers of 2nd September inform us that ‘the Highland Army’ amounted by one account to 2000, by another to 3000 or 4000 men. On their arrival in Edinburgh on the 17th of September, Mr. Home the historian visited their camp, and estimated their number at ‘less than 2000.’ At the same time a requisition was laid upon the city for 6000 pairs of shoes, 1000 tents, 2000 targets, and other commodities in proportion. Four days later the battle of Prestonpans was fought in regard to which the *Caledonian Mercury* records, that ‘after the most strict enquiry, it now most obviously appears that only 1456 of the Highland army engaged and foiled that commanded by Mr. Cope.’ After this success the rebel force was considerably augmented, but almost entirely from the north.

The strength of these accessions was, as usual, exaggerated. Thus it was said that ‘the Macdonalds and MacLeods from the Western Isles were expected in Athole on Friday last to the number of 3000.’ These, it need hardly be said, did not join the movement; while for the royal cause they mustered little more than one-tenth of the number above reported.

Further, it was announced at the same time that ‘the Lord Pitsligo will arrive in town this week at the head of 500 gentlemen and others, who have been raised in the shires of Aberdeen and Banff.’ Two days later the same journal contains the following official note:—

*‘From the Scots army at Duddingston, Octr. 9:—*This afternoon the Prince reviewed that part of his army which is encamped here. His Royal Highness appeared in Lowland Dress. Before the Review was over the Right Hon. the Lord Pitsligo came into the camp from Linlithgow, at the head of a squadron of Horsemen, consisting of 132 Knights, Freeholders, and landed Gentlemen, besides their servants, all extremely well mounted and accoutred: They are all Gentlemen of experience, and are mostly above 40 years of age. There came in at the same time 6 companies of Foot raised in the shire of Aberdeen by the said Noble Lord Pitsligo.

‘N.B, —The Lord Pitsligo’s squadron are all in Highland Dress, amounting in all to 248 men.’

To these somewhat indefinite quantities there was added a force of ‘1400 men from the countries of Strathavin, Glenlivet, Strathdon, etc., as brave fellows as ever stept under arms, mostly Grants and Farquharsons,’ and also ‘480 brave fellows from the countries of Strathbogie, and Enzie.’ Besides some other minor accessions, the *Courant* reports on 22nd October: ‘The army increases, and several strong Bodies are on the Road to join it.’ And six days after, the *Mercury* reports: ‘We hear the Duke of Athol with a great Body of Troops has already passed the Forth, in order to rejoin the Prince’s army, and more are still behind.’ Gordon of Glenbucket was, about the same time, reported to be on the way with a following of 2000; a later account puts the number at 1400, and Aikman, who usually follows Home, estimates Glenbucket’s force at 400. On 2nd November, when Charles assembled his forces at Dalkeith, in order to march toward the English border, it is reported that Macpherson of Cluny and Menzies of Shian arrived with about 1000 followers. Putting these various figures together the army that invaded England should have amounted to nearly seven thousand. It is, however, asserted by Lord George Murray, who had a chief command, that they were ‘not above 5000 fighting men, if so many.’ There was also, it should be noted, a considerable force remaining in the north of Scotland, under Viscount Strathallan and Lord Lewis Gordon, to keep in

check the royal army under Lord Loudon. When both divisions were brought together before the battle of Falkirk, Mr. Patullo, muster-master of the rebel forces, states their entire number at 9000.

On the other hand, to the general impression resulting from these various statements the List now published presents some interesting points of comparison, or of contrast, as the case may be.

The rebellion of 1745 is almost always referred to as if peculiarly a Highland affair. Both by contemporary or later writers the movement is regarded, with little or no discrimination, as exemplifying, on the one hand, the ignorance and barbarism of the Highlanders, or, on the other, their heroic valour and devoted loyalty to a dethroned and exiled dynasty. It is true that the people actively concerned in it belonged almost entirely to those parts of Scotland lying north of the river Forth: but the inhabitants of that region are not all ‘Highlanders.’ Of the surnames recorded in the List considerably less than the half are Highland clan names—and the persons denoted by them are not all from the clan districts. The great bulk of the rebel force, or about two-thirds of it, is derived from about Dundee, Kincardine, Aberdeen, and other north-eastern parts, which are no more Highland than are Fife and the Lothians. It will be observed from the table of surnames given below, that the Camerons, for instance, are reckoned at 33 clansmen. What has become of the 800 of that name who cheered the uplifted standard at Glenfinnan? And where in these meagre rows of Celtic patronymics can the material be found of the famous clan battalions, of which even the cautious Lord George Murray boasts?

The clan names are thus approximately enumerated:—

Buchanans	5	MacArthurs	1
Camerons	33	MacBains	5
Campbells	9	MacColls	7
Drummonds	19	MacCullochs	2
Duffs	2	MacDonalds	60
Farquharsons	25	MacDougalds	1

Forbeses	11	MacEwans	5
Frasers	52	MacFarlanes	4
Gordons	71	MacFarquhars	5
Grahames	5	MacGillivrays	4
Grants	57	MacGregors	17
MacAlisters	3	MacIntoshes	7
MacAlpines	1	MacIntyres	3
MacAndrews	1	Mackays and Mackies	8
Mackenzies	32	MacTavishes	3
MacLarens	4	MacWilliams	5
MacLachlans	19	Menzies	8
MacLeas	6	Ogilvies	27
MacLeans	13	Robertsons	41
MacLennans	2	Rosses	29
MacLeods	2	Stewarts	104
MacNabs	2	Sutherlands	5
MacPhersons	28	Tullochs	2
MacRaes	1	Urquharts	5

These, with some other names not belonging to distinct clans, amount to about 780.

This summary may suggest that the List must be very incomplete: absolutely complete it is not, but from a comparison with other sources of information it will be found that the omissions are probably few.

In regard to about 200 of the whole number the remark occurs that they were 'forced out,' or 'compelled,' or 'pressed,' About 130 are described as 'hired' by others in the country as substitutes. The forcing out appears to have been somewhat general, as many of the rebel leaders were charged with so coercing their people.

The conditions of the various individuals at the time when the list was compiled are thus summarised:—

Prisoners ... about	300
Lurking	460
Absconding	10
Left the country	24
Bailed out	13
Wounded	6
Killed	103
Dead	20
Hanged (by the rebels for robbery)	1

Beheaded	1
Not known	620

There are many of whose condition nothing is stated.

In regard to the social position of the followers of Charles named in the List, the subjoined summary may be of interest.

Of peers, including two countesses, there are fourteen—of knights, lairds or landowners, great and small, with members of their families, there are about 320. These, reckoned according to their districts, stand thus:—

Aberdeen,15

Argyle,43

Banff,20

The names of about half a dozen ladies are mentioned as rebels acting either with or without the co-operation of their husbands.

II.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Of the great majority of persons named in the List nothing is generally known beyond what is therein recorded. Having been suddenly drawn or driven from their quiet homes into the vortex of a revolutionary movement, most of the survivors, after the final disaster, would be content to glide again into safe obscurity.

The few notes which follow in reference to some of the names are necessarily of an incidental and fragmentary character.

ABERDEEN DISTRICT.

P. 2. *William Aberdeen*, vintner, —It would appear he had not ‘lurked’ very long, as the inventory of his estate, given up in 1749, bears that he died in April 1746. His widow, Ann Dalgarno, claimed £339, 4s. 11d. under marriage-contract provision. The children called as parties to the appointment of executors were James, William, Rachel, Margaret, Anne, and Helen.

P. 2. *John Alexander*, picture drawer. —A descendant of George Jamesone, the eminent painter, who was a fellow-student with Vandyck, and his senior by some years. Marjory, the elder daughter of Jamesone, was married to Mr. John Alexander, advocate, Aberdeen; and Mary, her younger sister, was the wife of Professor James Gregory, of Edinburgh, the distinguished mathematician. The two sisters were served heirs-portioners to their father George in half of the lands of Cowhill, in the barony of Esslemouth, Aberdeenshire.¹ The artistic faculty seems to have lingered in the family, as Mary Jamesone is credited with the execution of the fine tapestries in St. Nicholas Church, Aberdeen. John Alexander, descended of the marriage of Marjory Jamesone, early in the subsequent century studied his art upon the Continent, and, on his return to his native district, was favoured with the patronage of the Duchess of Gordon, and executed various historical pieces, besides many portraits. It seems probable that Cosmo Alexander, mentioned along with John, and with the same designation, was his brother or near relative.

P. 4. *Peter Byers*, Esq, of Tonley, —Second and only surviving son and heir of Robert Byres by his wife Jean, daughter of Patrick Sandilands, of Cottoun, near Aberdeen. Robert Byres (understood to have sprung from the

¹ Sheriff Court Records of Aberdeen, 20th May 1653.

family of Byres of Coates, Edinburgh), was a merchant of some note, first in the Netherlands, then in Aberdeen, and latterly in Dublin, where Peter (or rather Patrick), was born, 13th May 1713. About the time of his birth his father was accidentally drowned in Dublin Bay, and the widow soon after returned with her family to Aberdeenshire, where, in 1718, she purchased the barony of Tonley. Patrick married, in 1733, Janet, daughter of James Moir of Stoneywood. Of this marriage there were four sons and three daughters. After the defeat at Culloden, the Jacobite laird of Tonley remained for some time in hiding in the castle of Cluny, not far from his own house, until he found opportunity to escape to France. His friends having interceded for him, and represented that his name was erroneously entered on the list of proscribed persons as Peter instead of Patrick, he was, after some years, allowed to return home and to enjoy his estate.²

P. 6. *Peter Dogood of Auchinhove*,—This laird seems to be identical with Patrick Leslie Duguid of Auchinhove, son of Robert Duguid of Auchinhove by his wife Teresa, daughter of Patrick Count Leslie of Balquhain, by his wife Elizabeth, grand-daughter of William, Earl of Angus.

P. 8. *James Farquharson of Balmurret*,—A kinsman of the laird of Monaltrie. The company under his command appears to have taken part in the battles of Inverury, Falkirk, and Culloden. James Farquharson did not participate in the indemnity granted in 1747. From the Commissary Records of Aberdeen it appears that he was much in debt before the rebellion began. His estate was also named Balmurrel, and is now known as Balmoral, the Highland residence of Queen Victoria.

P. 8. *Francis Farquharson of Monaltrie*. —Second son of Alexander Farquharson of Monaltrie by his wife Anna Farquharson. The eldest son, John, though married, died without issue about the end of 1741. The third son, Robert, is described as ‘in Kinaldine.’ Alexander Farquharson of Monaltrie died on the eve of the rebellion, in July 1745. The family had taken part in the previous attempts to restore the Stewarts in 1689 and 1715, but do not appear to have been hardly dealt with by the Government on that account. Fidelity to the old dynasty was, however, preferred to gratitude to the new, when, in 1745, another opportunity arose to put their loyalty to the test. While the Pretender was at Edinburgh, after the victory at Prestonpans, waiting for recruits, he was joined by the laird of Monaltrie, as the *Mercury* records, ‘with a considerable corps of men’ on the evening of 3rd October 1745. The Farquharsons were present at the battles of Inverury, Falkirk, and

² [*The Families of Moir and Byres*](#), by A. J. Mitchell Gill. Edinburgh, 1885.

Culloden. On this last occasion their leader was taken prisoner, and confined for some weeks at Inverness. Thence he was, with many others, conveyed to London in June, brought to trial in September, found guilty, and on 15th November condemned to death. On the evening before the day fixed for his execution he was reprieved, and soon afterwards pardoned; but whether he was sent with other pardoned rebels to America, has not been ascertained. In 1775 he petitioned the commissioners on the forfeited estates that they would allow him to rent a portion of his former estate on which to spend his old age. After some time this was granted. In a letter from his nephew, William Farquharson of Braxie, dated in 1784, Francis Farquharson, late of Monaltrie, is described as 'the only forfeiting person now alive,' and as having no children.

P. 8. *John Farquharson, farmer*, —Probably the same who is mentioned in the list of prisoners at Inverness on 19th April 1746.

P. 8. *Henry Farquharson, Whitehouse Miln*, —This is doubtless the Captain Farquharson of Whitehouse mentioned in the list of reported killed at Culloden. In the same list is the name of *Captain Farquharson of Auchrechan*.

P. 10. *George Gordon, Esq. of Halhead*, —Son and heir of Robert Gordon of Halhead by his wife Isabel Byres. The estate of Esslemont also belonged to the family. George Gordon, mentioned in the List, married Amy Bowdler, an English lady, and their descendant and eventual heiress, Anne Gordon, about the middle of this century, married Henry Wolrige-Gordon, now laird of Halhead and Esslemont. Mr. Thomas Bowdler, brother of Mrs. Gordon, professed to have copied a letter from her, and also to have taken down from her own mouth a statement, in reference to a visit paid by the Duke of Cumberland to her house of Halhead in February 1746. She affirmed that General Hawley, in spite of contrary orders from the Duke, 'packed up every bit of china I had, which I am sure would not be bought for £200, all my bedding and table linen, every book, my repeating clock, my worked screen, every rag of Mr. Gordon's clothes, the very hat, breeches, nightgown, shoes, and what shirts there was of the child's, twelve tea-spoons, strainer, and tongs, the japanned board on which the chocolate and coffee cups stood, and put them on board a ship in the night time, directed to himself at Holyrood House, Edinburgh. The flutes, music, and my cane, he made presents of. I had five pounds and a half of tea, seven loaves of fine sugar, half a hundred of lump, seven pounds of chocolate, a great stock of salt beef, pickled pork, hams, pease, butter, coals, peats, ale, verme-jelly, rice and spice, some cheese, brandy, rum, sago, hartshorn, salop, sweetmeats, Narbonne honey, two dozen wash-balls, with many

other things which 'tis impossible to mention, all which he kept for himself, nor would he give me any share of them, even my empty bottles he took. The morning he went away, which was on Tuesday the 8th, he took the blankets and pillows off the beds, even the larding pins, iron screws, the fish kettle, and marble mortar,'

There is a *Lieutenant George Gordon* in a return of prisoners at Inverness dated 19th April 1746.

P. 10. *Francis Gordon of Kincardin Miln, writer*. —He did not long survive the campaign, as his will, subscribed at London 19th October 1746, was soon after confirmed at Aberdeen. He bequeathed his whole personal estate to William Duff of Corsindae and Alexander Chalmers of Balnacraig, for the use and benefit of Hugh Gordon, his only son, then an infant, and also for the maintenance and education of his daughters Helen and Ann, referring to the portions settled upon them in the marriage contract between him and Barbara Rose, his late spouse. The personal estate consisted entirely of debts due to him by various parties, chiefly Jacobites, including *John Burnet of Campfeld*, Robert Mackie, in Mains of Midbelty, whose son *Peter* seems to have been an ensign in the rebel force (see page 16 of List), *James Farquharson of Balmurret*, who owed 1000 merks, and others.

P. 10. *Lord Lewis Gordon*, —Son of Alexander, second Duke of Gordon, by his wife Lady Henrietta, daughter of the Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth. Lord Lewis, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, declared for the Pretender, and was appointed to a command in the rebel force. His accession is thus chronicled by the *Mercury* of 16th October 1745: 'Yesternight the Right Hon. Lord Lewis Gordon, third son of the deceast Alexander, Duke of Gordon, came and kissed the Prince's hand, and joined his Royal Highness's Standard. The Court, which was very numerous and splendid, seemed in great joy on this occasion, as several gentlemen, not only of the name of Gordon, but many others in the shires of Aberdeen, Banff, and Murray, who had declined joining the Prince's Standard unless some one or other of the sons of the Illustrious House of Gordon was to head them, will now readily come up and join the Army.' He was in command of the companies in the north until shortly before the battle of Falkirk. His chief exploit was the defeat of the Royalist detachment near Inverury in December 1745. The name of Lord Lewis Gordon was reported among the prisoners taken at Culloden; but whether that was so or not, he escaped abroad and was attainted. He died in France, unmarried, in 1754.

P. 12. *Mr, George Law, Nonjurant Minister*, —In list of prisoners at Inverness, 19th April 1746, he is described as chaplain.

P. 12. *David Lumsden, farmer*, —On 24th May 1746 edict was issued by the Sheriff of Aberdeen, citing James, Harry, John, and Margaret Lumsden, lawful children of the deceased David Lumsden in Mains of Auchlossan, who died in April of that year, to see executors appointed. Those named for the office were Charles Farquharson of Inverey, Alexander Grant of Grantfield, and Alexander Hunter in Craigens. In a subsequent deed the names of the trustees upon the estate are Lewis Barclay in Inverchat, Alexander Lumsden in Miln of Wester Coull, and *John Lumsden in Miln of Coull* (also named in List as a rebel). The value of the estate was considerable, and included several debts due by Jacobite neighbours, such as *Patrick Duguid of Auchinhove*, *James Farquharson of Balmurret*, and *James Innes of Balnacraig*. The widow is referred to, but not named.

P. 14. *Duncan M'Grigor, farmer*, —His name appears in list of prisoners at Inverness, 19th April 1746. He is there styled Ensign.

P. 14. *Thomas Mercier, Esq.* —A merchant citizen of Aberdeen, whose ancestors were cadets of the Mercers of Aldie, Perthshire. After the collapse of the rebellion he escaped to France, and resided in Paris. His eldest son James was afterwards an officer in the British army, and did good service in various campaigns. He published a volume of *Lyrical Poems* in 1797.

P. 14. *James Moir, Esq. of Stonywood*, —Third laird of that name; he married Jean, daughter of William Erskine of Pittodrie. Of this gentleman the following notice occurs in the *Caledonian Mercury* of October 7, 1745: 'A letter from Aberdeen says Mr. Moire of Stonywood has raised a Troop for the Prince's service, and I can assure you for certain that the whole freeholders of Aberdeen (four only excepted) have actually declared themselves for the Prince's Interest, and will get on horseback as soon as possible and head their people.' After the failure of the rebellion Mr. Moir escaped to France, and died in 1782.

P. 18. *Robert Reid, merchant*. —Son to Sir Alexander Reid of Barra. Sir Alexander was second baronet, the title having been created in 1703. He married Agnes, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Ogilvie of Forglen, baronet, and had four sons, viz. Alexander, James, Robert (the rebel officer), and William, and two daughters, Helen and Barbara. Alexander, the eldest son, died before August 1745, for on the 6th of that month his brothers and sisters were cited by the Commissary of Aberdeen to see executors appointed to the deceased Captain Alexander Reid, younger, of Barra, their brother. They disregarded the citation, and his goods, consisting chiefly of wearing apparel, were roused for £67, 16s. Scots, for behoof of a creditor.

P. 18. *John Reid, stabler*, —This person, from his designation, may have been connected with four ‘suspected rogues’ of the name of Reid, belonging to Aberdeen, one of them being a horse-hirer, who, by advertisement in the *Mercury* of 22nd October 1745, are described as having broken prison at Dunblane, leaving in the custody of the bailie of regality there the plunder for which they had been incarcerated, viz. ‘a sorel Galloway, about 40s. value, an old black horse, about the value of £4 sterling, a skirt of blue watered stuff, a pair of blankets, a little woollen floor cloth, a lined stuff cloak, a pair coarse linen sheets, a small thin shoulder belt, an old short tartan coat, a snuffle bit, a pocket napken, with 3 old shirts in it of little value, two cutlasses, a durk, a pocket-pistol, and two tartan plaids, pretty much used, with some money.’

P. 20. *Robert Sandilands, writer*, —He took part in the rebellion along with his kinsman Patrick Byres of Tonley, whose daughter Isabella he afterwards married.

P. 20. *William Strachan, clerk, etc.*, —Inventory of William Strachan, merchant in Aberdeen, is given up by William Strachan, his eldest son, and confirmed on 2nd June 1747. Among the debtors are *Henry Elphinstone, senior*, merchant in Aberdeen (whose name occurs in the List), the representatives of *Alexander Farquharson of Monaltrie*, *Adam Hay of Asleed* (also a rebel), and others.

P. 20. ____ *Steuart of Auchoily*, —The Commissary Records of Aberdeen, of 19th May 1746, contain a citation of Anna Gordon, relict of the deceased Alexander Stuart of Auchollie, and Margaret and Helen Steuart, his lawful daughters, as his executors. His death is stated to have occurred in the month of May 1746. The inventory of his estate amounts to £925, 17s. Scots, one-third of which is claimed by the widow in virtue of their marriage contract. An ‘eik’ is added to the inventory in the following year, to the extent of £208, 6s. 8d. Scots, as the value of grain in the ‘corn-yard of Auchollie, a mare, two cattle, and certain articles of furniture’ sold under warrant of the commissary. The cautioners are William Durward, in Gilcomston, and Samuel Gordon, in Milntoun of Braichly. A further ‘eik’ in 1748 contained a debt of £735 Scots, due by Alexander and Francis Farquharson, elder and younger, of Monaltrie.

BANFF DISTRICT.

P. 24. *George Abernethie, merchant etc.* —He was a Captain in Ogilvie’s Company, and was taken at the surrender of Carlisle, tried, convicted of high treason, and sentenced to death. His wife was Elizabeth Forbes, who claimed upon his forfeited estate her liferent of a house in Banff. He died in

April 1747, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

P. 28. *Sir William Gordon of Park*, —Eldest son of Sir James Gordon by Dame Helen Fraser, his spouse. He was attainted, and his estates forfeited. He died abroad in 1751, and his younger brother John succeeded to the estate in terms of a judgment of the House of Lords. Dame Janet Gordon, wife of Sir William, claimed her terce.

P. 28. *Charles Gordon, younger, of Terpersie*. —Taken at Carlisle, and attainted. His widow, Margaret Gordon, and his daughters, Margaret and Helen, were allowed as creditors upon his forfeited estate, which was heavily burdened with debt. His father, *James Gordon*, is also mentioned in the List as a rebel officer.

P. 30. *John Gordon of Glenbucket*, —Joined the Pretender's army soon after the battle of Prestonpans. On Wednesday, 25th September 1745, the *Caledonian Mercury* thus reports his approach: 'A letter from Forfar, dated Tuesday morning last, says, "General Gordon of Glenbucket is arrived here, and will march this evening, in order to join the Highland army in the Lothians. He has under command a numerous Body of Select Gentlemen and private people.'" The number of his followers was by one account 2000, by another 1400, and latterly it was stated at 400. The *Mercury* of 8th November 1745 reports the following item of news from London: 'The crew of the *Fox* man-of-war, hearing that the Laird of Glenbucket was passing the Forth with a party of his clans, manned two Boats, went off, and took him with his whole company.' He was along with the rebel force in the rest of the campaign, and is thus referred to in the narrative by Lord George Murray, in connection with the skirmish at Clifton: 'Glenbucket, who was very infirm, stayed at the end of the village on horseback. He was sorry he was not able to go on with me. He gave me his targe; it was convex, and covered with a plate of metal, which was painted; the paint was cleared in two or three places with the enemy's bullets.' After the failure of the rebellion he made his way to the Continent, but his estates were forfeited. His wife's name was Jean Forbes. In 1771 claims upon the estate were sustained on behalf of John Gordon, his eldest son, George and David, younger sons, and Clementina, Henrietta, and Cecilia, his daughters.

P. 32. *Adam Hay of Asslid*. —Eldest son of Andrew Hay of Aslead, in the parishes of Monquhitter and New Deer. Adam was entered apprentice to James Hay, W.S., Edinburgh, in 1738, so that he was probably quite a youth when he joined the Jacobite movement. He was taken and convicted of treason. The forfeited estate was claimed and eventually purchased by James Hay, Clerk to the Signet, uncle and tutor to the rebel. The burdens on

the estate were heavy, and included a provision to Anna Forbes, grandmother, and Christian Cumming, mother of the said Adam, besides certain claims by Anna and Jean Hays, his aunts.

P. 32. *John Innes, younger, of Edingight*, —This family was related to the Inneses of Balveny, baronets of Nova Scotia. The title was claimed, after the death of the eighth baronet in 1817, by John Innes, then of Edingight.

P. 38, *Peter Stuart, gentleman*. —This person appears to be identical with Patrick Stuart of Tannachy, cited by edict of the commissary of Aberdeen on 7th June 1749, as eldest son of the deceased George Stuart of Tannachy, who died in December 1748; the other members of the family cited are James, Cosmo-George, Andrew, Alexander, Mary, Elspet, and Jean Stuart, brothers and sisters of said Patrick.

PERTH DISTRICT.

P. 42. *Robert Bresdie (or Brydie)*, —This may be the person whose birth is recorded in the Episcopal register of baptisms for Muthill, on 15th January 1724, as son of John Brady and Jean Ure.

P. 42. *David Carmichael of Balmedie*, —This family is said to have descended from Robert, second son of Sir John de Carmichael of that ilk, who fought at the battle of Beaugé in 1421. David, mentioned in the List, was probably not the Laird of Balmedie, who at that time is understood to have been Thomas Carmichael, who died in 1746, leaving an only son James, afterwards distinguished as a physician. *John Carmichael of Baiglie*, in the same parish, whose representative is now an officer in the French navy, was also out in the '45. The person named on the same page of the List as collector of the stent may well have been the laird of Baiglie; he was related to the Balmedie family.

P. 44. *James Drummond, called Duke of Perth*, —Son of James, Duke of Perth, by his wife. Lady Jean Gordon, daughter of George, Duke of Gordon. James, the father, was in the rebellion of 1715, and, escaping to France, resided there until 1730, when he died at Paris. Although attainted, his son succeeded to the estates under a disposition executed by him in 1713. On the arrival of the Pretender at Perth in September 1745, he was joined by the Duke of Perth, who was appointed Lieutenant-General in conjunction with Lord George Murray. He and his following were conspicuous throughout the campaign. After the defeat at Culloden he embarked for France, but died at sea on 11th May 1746, at the age of thirty-three. His younger and only brother. Lord John Drummond, was his heir: he was an officer in the service of the French King, for whom he raised the

regiment then called the Royal Scots, of which he was colonel. In November 1745 he arrived at Montrose with some French auxiliaries and a train of artillery for the service of the Chevalier, whom he joined just before the battle of Falkirk. After Culloden he returned to France, and died in 1747.

P. 46. *James Lindsay, shoemaker.* —Described as an Ensign in Strathallan's horse; was taken prisoner at Culloden, tried in London on 28th October, found guilty, and sentenced to death. A reprieve was granted just as he was about to be led to the scaffold.

P. 46. *Martin Lindsay, writer in Edinburgh.* —Was tried at York, and acquitted.

P. 46. *Mr. Robert Lyon, minister.* —An Episcopalian; was tried at York, found guilty, and executed in November 1746. He is said to have read at the place of execution a lengthy paper, declaring his unswerving attachment to the Jacobite cause.

P. 46. *Lord George Murray.* —Younger son of John, first Duke of Atholl. He was implicated in the Spanish enterprise on behalf of the Pretender in 1719) which ended with the skirmish at Glenshiel in June of that year. He then escaped abroad, and was some years an officer in the army of the King of Sardinia; but, having obtained a pardon, he returned, and was presented to George I. When the standard of rebellion was again unfurled in 1745, Lord George yielded to the temptation, and accepted the chief command of the Pretender's forces. In this position he greatly distinguished himself as a skillful leader and intrepid soldier. Upon the disastrous conclusion of the campaign he withdrew to the Continent, and died in Holland in 1760. A liferent provision which he had out of the estate of Glencarse was forfeited. His eldest son, John, born in 1729, succeeded as third Duke of Atholl in 1764.

P. 48. ____ *Murray, younger of Dollaire.* —Mr. Murray of Dollary, Sheriff-Depute of Perthshire, is mentioned, on the occasion of the arrival of the Chevalier at Perth, as having left that town along with the officers of the revenue. It is doubtless his son who is named in the List.

P. 48. *Laurance Oliphant of Gask, elder and younger.*—Their estates were confiscated; but, in 1753, Mrs. Amelia Nairne, spouse to Lawrence Oliphant, late of Gask, was found entitled to her liferent of portions of the estate, in terms of her marriage contract, in the event of her surviving her husband. On 24th February 1754 he is mentioned as deceased. The daughter of the younger Lawrence, named Carolina, was married to Lord Nairne, and

is celebrated as the writer of '[The Laird of Cockpen](#)' and other favourite songs.

P. 48. *George Robertson of Faskilly*, —On the retreat of the rebel army from Stirling northwards, in February 1746, they were reinforced at Perth by this laird. The Scots Magazine reports that on 2nd February 'there came in from Crieff 140 men, commanded by Mr. Robertson of Faskilly and *Mr. James Robertson of Blairfetty*, and brought in seven pieces of brass cannon and four covered waggons.' They crossed the Tay on the 4th of the same month, on the way northwards.

P. 48. ____ *Robertson of Strowan*. —Alexander Robertson succeeded to the estate in 1688, was involved in the Jacobite risings in 1689 and 1715, was eventually pardoned, and lived upon the estate for several years before 1745. Though then an old man, he gave all the countenance and aid in his power to the cause of the Pretender, for which he was attainted, and his estates forfeited. He died in his own house of Carie in 1749, in the 81st year of his age, leaving a volume of poems in MS. which was afterwards published.

P. 50. *The Lord Strathallan*. —William Drummond, fourth Viscount: was in the rebellion in 1715, and taken prisoner at Sheriffmuir, but was not subjected to forfeiture for that occasion. He received a leading command in the army of the Chevalier in 1745, and fell at Culloden. His wife was Lady Margaret Murray, daughter of the Baroness Nairne, by whom he had seven sons and six daughters. His eldest son, *James*, having also taken part in the rebellion was attainted, and died abroad in 1765. The attainder was taken off in 1824.

STIRLING DISTRICT.

P. 54. *Alexander Buchanan*. —Described as Captain: taken prisoner at Culloden. On 15th November 1746 he was tried and acquitted, being only nineteen years of age.

P. 56. *John Halden of Lanrick* and *Alexander his son* are mentioned in precognition taken by the sheriff at the town of Lanark on 21st September 1748, when Christopher Bannatyne, merchant and bailie there, deponed that, upon Christmas Day 1745, a party of rebels came to Lanark, amongst whom were the said John and Alexander Halden, and that the latter came into a room where the declarant and Bailie Wild were sitting, with a party of the rebels with drawn swords, in order to force them to come out to the cross to witness a proclamation of the Pretender, which they were forced to

do. The Haldens escaped to the Continent, and the father died at Paris in 1765.

P. 58. *Sir Archibald Primrose of Dunipace*. —A Baronet, son of George Foulis, of the family of Ravelston, who assumed the name Primrose in terms of entail. He was captured near Aboyne in July 1746, was tried at York, pleaded guilty, and executed at Carlisle on 15th November 1746. Mrs. Janet Cuninghame claimed upon the forfeited estate for an annuity of 1000 merks due to her, as widow of George Primrose of Dunipace. Her claim is dated 30th May 1746, and she is then described as ‘now spouse to William Innes, Writer to the Signet.’

P. 60. *David Stuart of Ballahallan*, —This is most probably Major Stewart, brother to the laird of Ardvorlich, who, along with six other rebels, was surprised in a hut on the Braes of Leny, where they were in hiding after Culloden. Their assailants were a party of the Perth volunteers, who, after a tough conflict, overpowered Stewart and his comrades, and carried them to Stirling, where the Major died of his wounds. The others taken with him were *Captain Malcolm Macgregor* of Cornour, *Captain Donald MacLaren*, *Serjeant King*, alias *Macree*, late of Lord Murray’s regiment, and three privates. It is related of Captain MacLaren that when being carried towards Carlisle, strapped to a dragoon, he cut the strap, threw himself over a cliff, and escaped.

ST. ANDREWS DISTRICT.

P. 64. *(Alexander) Erskine, Earl of Kelly*, —Of this nobleman the *Caledonian Mercury* of 9th October 1745 reports: ‘The Right Hon. the Earl of Kellie, who, after his joining the Prince’s standard, had gone over to Fife in order to raise men to complete his regiment, is returned to camp, and brought a considerable body of men with him.’ Having been attainted, he surrendered himself to the Lord Justice-Clerk at Edinburgh, in July 1746. After being detained in prison for three years, he was liberated, and died at Kellie in 1756.

P. 64. *Heleneas Haxton, gentleman*, —Of the well-known family of Hackston (or Halkerston) of Rathillet. The predecessor of this gentleman fought against the Jacobites in 1715. Heleneas evidently got the benefit of the indemnity, as he lived for many years after the rebellion, and sold his estate in 1772.

P. 66. *Peter Lindsay, gentleman*, —This is probably the Captain Patrick Lindsay, who was taken prisoner in Angus in July 1746, and carried to

Dundee. There was a Patrick Lindsay executed at Brampton, but he is described as a farmer at Wester Deans, Tweeddale.

P. 68. *David Rue, gentleman.* —Described also as an officer of customs. He was brought before the judges at York in October 1746, and having pleaded guilty, was executed there on 8th November.

P. 68. *William Sharp, gentleman.* —Son of Alexander Sharp, merchant, St. Andrews. He was arraigned at York in September 1746, and having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to die, but his name does not appear among those executed.

ROSS DISTRICT.

P. 72. Roderick Chisholm. —Son of the chief of that name. The clan took part in the rising of 1715, and the estates of the chief were forfeited; but he was afterwards pardoned, and the lands restored to the family. This Roderick, styled Colonel, was reported by the prisoners taken at Culloden as among the killed.

P. 74. *Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat.* —Chief of the Frasers. His history is well known. At first he contrived to show himself friendly both to the Government and to the Pretender. He did not himself take part in the campaign, but sent his eldest son, a youth of nineteen, against his inclination, as leader of the clan. The treachery of the aged chief was soon manifest, and the journals of December 24th, 1745, report his apprehension at his house of Beauuly, whence he was taken to Inverness. A later account states that early in December he was apprehended by Lord Loudoun at Castle Downie, and having been brought to Inverness, there managed to escape through the back door of the house in which he was lodged. After Culloden he was found by a party of the royal troops concealed in a hollow tree on an island in Loch Morar, and taken on a horse-litter to Fort Augustus on 15th June 1746. On his apprehension he wrote a letter to the Duke of Cumberland, in which he says: ‘I did more essential service to your Royal family in suppressing the great Rebellion in the year 1715, with the hazard of my life, and the loss of my only brother, than any of my rank in Scotland; for which I had three letters of thanks from my royal master, in which his Majesty strongly promised to give me such marks of his favour as would oblige all the country to be faithful to him; therefore the gracious king was as good as his word to me, for as soon as I arrived at Court and was introduced to the king by the late Duke of Argyll, I came by degrees to be as great a favourite as any Scotsman about the Court; and I often carried your Royal Highness in my arms in the parks of Kensington and Hampton Court to hold you up to your Royal grandfather that he might embrace you.’

He then recounts some instances of the clemency of the king, was compassionate, the chief of the Frasers was found guilty of high treason and beheaded on Tower Hill. His son was pardoned in 1750, and in 1774 the estates were restored to him. After a long and honourable service in the British army, in which he rose to the rank of General, he died in 1782.

P. 74. *Donald Fraser, Balagalken*, —This is probably the soldier of Lovat's company who is said to have killed seven men at the battle of Falkirk, whose son John, born in 1750, was well known as a botanist and traveller, and who, with his sons, is said to have introduced the dahlia into Europe. See *Curtis Magazine*.

P. 76. (*George*) *Mackenzie, Earl of Cromarty*. —This rebel peer, with his son, *Lord Macleod*, and the clan Mackenzie, were engaged for the Pretender almost exclusively in their own district, against the loyal clans in Sutherlandshire on the one hand, and the troops under Lord Loudoun on the other. They were not at Culloden, for on the previous day they were attacked by the Earl of Sutherland at Golspie and routed, and Cromarty and his son, with 150 of their men, taken prisoners. The Earl and his son were taken to London for trial. The father was sentenced to death, but reprieved, chiefly through the intervention of his lady, who presented personally a petition to the king. The estates were forfeited. The Earl died in 1766. His son, styled Lord Macleod, received a pardon in 1748, served for some years in the Swedish army, and afterwards in the British, where he rose to the rank of General. He raised the 71st Regiment of Highland Light Infantry, which he commanded in India. The estates were restored to him in 1784, and he died in 1789.

P. 76. *Roderick M'Culloch*—Laird of Glastullich, captain in Cromarty's regiment. He was tried in London, and on 15th November sentenced to death.

LANARK DISTRICT.

P. 84. *Andrew Cassie*, —One of the Chevalier's Life Guards.

P. 84. *John Murray of Broughton*. —Secretary to the Chevalier, and his confidential adviser. When his master had escaped after the dispersion of his followers, Murray sought refuge with his relative Mr. Hunter of Polmood, but was seized and carried to London. There he turned King's evidence against Lovat, who thereupon charged him as being 'the most abandoned of mankind.' Mr. Murray, as the representative of Murray of Stanhope, succeeded in 1770 to the baronetcy which belonged to that family.

OLD MELDRUM DISTRICT.

P. 90. *John Forbes, Lord Pitsligo*. —His name was Alexander. Joined the army after the battle of Prestonpans. The *Mercury* of 4th October 1745 reports thus: ‘A letter from Aberdeen assures that the Rt. Hon. Alexander Lord Pitsligo has put himself at the head of his friends and tenants, and is on the march to join the Prince’s army.’ The letter adds, ‘This most worthy peer cannot fail of becoming an honour and ornament to either camp or cabinet.’ After the final defeat he remained in hiding for many years in the neighbourhood of his own estate, which was forfeited. He died at the House of Auchiries, belonging to Mr. Ogilvie, in 1762, at the age of eighty-five.

P. 104. *Donald Fraser, smith*, —The famous ‘smith of Moy.’ When Prince Charles was at Moy Hall, on his way to Inverness, in February 1746, Lord Loudoun marched from that town with a large force, said to be 1500, to seize him by night. The enterprise was frustrated by Donald the smith, who, with five or six comrades, fired on the royalists, ordering at the same time imaginary Macdonalds and Camerons to advance on the right and left, and to give no quarter. The royalists, assuming that the whole Jacobite forces were upon them, retreated hastily to Inverness. This incident is known as the *Rout of Moy*.

P. 116. *Gillice M’Bain, brewer*, —This is the hero referred to by Chambers as signalling himself at Culloden by resisting to the last and defending himself against the dragoons, of whom it is said he slew thirteen before he himself was cut down.

P. 116. *Alexander M’Gillavrae of Dimmaglass*, —Chief of his clan, a sept of the Clan Chattan. He led the Mackintoshes at Culloden, and fought his way into the centre of the royal army, killing, it is said, a dozen men with his sword. He was at length killed at the well still known as the *Well of the Dead*.

P. 118. *Donald M’Bean, Auldaury*. —His daughter was married to Alexander Grant, Inchbrene, Glenurquhart, who was in the rebel army, and killed in the flight after Culloden, leaving an infant son Charles, who became Chairman of the East India Company, and father of Lord Glenelg and of Sir Robert Grant.

P. 118. *Evan M’Pherson of Clunie*. —Was an officer in the royal army, but threw up his commission when the rebellion began. His accession to the Pretender’s cause is thus announced in the *Mercury* of 30th October 1745: ‘Yesterday, Evan Macpherson of Clunie, Esq., attended by a detachment of his Clan, came to the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, kissed the Prince’s hands,

and had the honour to dine with his Royal Highness. This gentleman left 400 more of his followers at Alloa, who serve as Escorte to 300 waggons with artillery, ammunition, arms, etc., which are expected at Dalkeith tomorrow.' Cluny and his men took a prominent part at the battles of Clifton and Falkirk, but were not forward in time at Culloden. After that fatal field the chief of the Macphersons lived for several years in hiding not far from his own house, which was burned down by Cumberland's soldiers. In 1755 he escaped to France, and died the following year. His estate was forfeited.

P. 128. *John Stewart, late bailie, Inverness*, —A cousin of the noted rebel leader, John Roy Stewart. The bailie was a leading merchant in Inverness. His grandson was General Sir John Stuart, Count of Maida. His daughter Ann was married to Richard Hay Newton of Newton, Haddingtonshire, with whom he found refuge after Culloden.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT.

P. 134. *Arthur Elphinston, Lord Balmerino*, —He was involved in the rebellion of 1715, and thereafter spent many years in France. His father having obtained for him a pardon from the Crown, he returned to Scotland, after an absence of about twenty years. On the outbreak of the new rebellion in 1745, Elphinston was one of the first to join the movement, and was appointed Colonel of the second troop of Life Guards to the Chevalier. He was in all the important conflicts of the campaign, was taken prisoner at Culloden, and carried to London along with other noble prisoners. When arraigned he pleaded not guilty, but was condemned. When brought to the block he behaved with great firmness. Having succeeded to the title and estates only in January 1746, he never enjoyed the latter. He left no issue.

P. 138. *Andrew Porteus of Burnfoot*. —One of the Life Guards of Prince Charles. When brought to trial he pleaded guilty, and was condemned, but his name does not appear in the list of those executed.

DUMFRIES DISTRICT.

P. 142. *John Henderson of Castlemains*. —By profession a writer in Lochmaben: found guilty, sentenced to death, and executed at Carlisle.

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT.

P. 146. *Charles Blaw, son to Castlehill*. —It is probably this man's father who is referred to in the *Mercury* of 25th September 1745: 'The same day (Sept. 19), John Bleau of Castlehill, Esq., was committed to Newgate, after

long examination, by the Marquis of Tweeddale, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Kingdom of Scotland.'

P. 148. *James Main, brewer, Alloa.* —When brought to trial he pleaded guilty, but does not appear in the list of those executed.

DUNDEE DISTRICT.

P. 202. *John Catinoch.* —Was apprehended by the royal dragoons, in the autumn of 1746, and shortly after set at liberty. Having been afterwards observed to go on several occasions between the place of his former residence and the quarters of the royal troops, he was suspected of being an informer, and murdered. Some of the neighbours were apprehended on suspicion of the crime, and brought to Edinburgh for trial.

P. 218. *Sir James Kinloch of Kinloch,* —Third Baronet, was accompanied in the Rebellion by his brothers *Alexander* and *Charles*, and all taken prisoners. On 15th November 1746 Sir James was sentenced to death. The counsel for his two brothers moved for arrest of judgment in their case, and the debate was adjourned for a month. On 15th December they were again at the bar, and after considerable debate they were again remanded till the 20th, when the Court, with the exception of one of the judges, decided against the plea, and sentence was passed upon them, and executed. Sir James, however, managed to escape from prison, went to France, and was at length pardoned.

P. 222. *Thomas Lawson, chapman,* —Was tried at Carlisle, found guilty, and probably transported.

P. 226. *Laurence Mercer of Lethenday,* —Son to Laurence Mercer of Melginch, deceased. His kinsman, *Robert Mercer*, of Aldie, was a captain in the rebel force. Laurence was taken prisoner in June 1746, brought to trial at Carlisle, pleaded guilty, and was condemned, but died in prison.

P. 228. *David Ogilvy of Pool,* —One of this name was tried at York, found guilty, but recommended to mercy by the jury.

P. 232. *James Rattray of Corb,* —Of Tullibardine's regiment. He is described in account of his trial as 'of Ranagullian,' and as brother-in-law of Sir James Kinloch. Though a true bill was found against him, he was acquitted.

P. 234. *James Stormont of Pitscanly,* —One of this name is mentioned as on trial before the Lord Chief-Justice, London, on 16th December 1746. A true bill was found against him, but his ultimate disposal is not specified.

P. 238. *Sir John Wedderburn*, —Fifth Baronet, was taken prisoner at Culloden. When brought to trial in November 1746, he pled that the rebels had taken him four times out of his own house by force, and that during the greater part of the time specified in his indictment he was at home. There were produced, however, twelve receipts for excise collected at Perth and Dundee for behoof of the Pretender written and subscribed by him; and it was proved that he owned himself to have been a volunteer in Ogilvie's second battalion. He was found guilty and executed. By his wife, Jean Fullerton, he had several children, of whom *John*, the eldest, was also in the Rebellion, but having escaped, he afterwards assumed the title notwithstanding the attainder.

P. 240. *Charles Webster*. —Tried at York and acquitted.

EDINBURGH DISTRICT.

P. 246. *Henry Clark, gentleman*. —When arraigned at Carlisle he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to death, but died in prison before the 14th of November 1746.

P. 246. *Alexander Davidson, shoemaker*. —Was brought to trial at Carlisle, and, pleading guilty, was sentenced to death.

P. 248. *James Ged, printer*. —Son of William Ged, goldsmith, Edinburgh, who in 1725 invented the art of stereotyping. After an unsuccessful venture in partnership with some London tradesmen, the Geds in 1738 resumed business in Edinburgh, and in the following year issued an edition of Sallust printed by the new process. Their labours were interrupted by the Jacobite rising of 1745, in which James Ged took part. He was made prisoner at Carlisle and condemned to death, but through the influence of some friends, and especially on account of his father's useful invention, he was reprieved, and emigrated to Jamaica.

P. 250. *George Hamilton of Redhouse*. —Tried at York, found guilty, and executed there on 1st November 1746.

P. 250. *Andrew Johnston*. —One of this name, styled 'son to Knockhill,' was brought to trial at York and, pleading guilty, was sentenced to death.

P. 250. *Patrick Keir, wright*, —Tried at Carlisle, pleaded guilty, and executed at Carlisle on 15th November 1746.

P. 250. *Simon Lugton, tailor*, —Was tried at Carlisle, found guilty, and sentenced.

P. 252. *John M'Naughton, journeyman watchmaker.* —This is the 'stalwart Highlander' who killed the famous Colonel Gardner at the battle of Prestonpans. He is described as an Edinburgh workman. Tried at Carlisle, he was found guilty, and executed there on 18th October 1746.

P. 252. *James Murray, surgeon.* —Was tried at Carlisle, and acquitted.

P. 252. *Richard Morrison, barber.* —is described also as valet and barber to the young Pretender; tried at Carlisle and found guilty, but reprieved. It is added that he was carried off to London from Carlisle by one of the King's messengers, on the morning of the 21st October 1746. Probably he could tell a good deal of the domestic history of his unhappy master.

P. 252. *Robert Murray, Writer, Edinburgh,* —Also described as 'son to Spittlehaugh,' was brought to trial at Carlisle, pleaded guilty, and was condemned.

P. 252. *Sir David Murray (of Stanhope.)* —Fourth Baronet: was brought to trial at York, and, pleading guilty, was condemned, but afterwards received a pardon on condition of his leaving the country. His estates were confiscated, and he died in exile.

P. 254. *James Nicolson, coffee-house keeper, Leith.* —Also described as a Lieutenant in Perth's regiment. Was taken at the surrender of Carlisle, tried in London on 31st July, and condemned to death.

P. 254. *John Petrie, alehouse keeper.* —Tried at Carlisle, and acquitted.

P. 256. *James Smith, writer, Edinburgh.* Described as son of James Smith, writer, deceased. Was brought to trial at Carlisle, pleaded guilty, and was condemned, but died in prison.

P. 256. *Andrew Swan, shoemaker.* —Brought to trial at Carlisle, pleaded guilty, and was executed at Penrith, on 28th October 1746.

P. 258. *David Wymes, Lord Elcho.* —Eldest son of James, fourth Earl of Wemyss, was aged about twenty-four years when he joined the Rebellion. He is thus referred to in the *Mercury* of 30th September 1745: 'There is now forming and pretty well advanced a body of Horse Life-Guards for his royal highness the Prince, commanded by the Right Hon. the Lord Elcho; their uniform is blue trimmed with red, and laced waistcoats; they are to consist of four squadrons of gentlemen of character.' In the *Scots Magazine* the troops commanded by Lord Elcho and Lord Kilmarnock are said to have numbered 160 men. After Culloden he escaped to the Continent, and,

having been attainted, was debarred from the succession. On his death in 1787 his younger brother Francis became Earl of Wemyss.

LINLITHGOW DISTRICT.

P. 264. *James Ancrum, salt grieve.* —Tried at Carlisle, found guilty, but was reprieved.

P. 264. *George Boyd,* —Was tried at York, pleaded guilty, and condemned.

P. 266. *Kilmarnock, William, Earl of.* —Fourth Earl. His estates, greatly encumbered when he succeeded, were not relieved by his mode of living, which he himself acknowledged to be ‘careless and dissolute.’ The embarrassments under which he lay on these accounts impelled him to risk all in the cause of the Pretender. He was taken at Culloden, and tried at Westminster along with the other rebel lords. He pleaded guilty, was condemned, and beheaded on Towerhill 18th August 1746. His Lady, Anne Livingstone, daughter of the Earl of Callendar, who was attainted in 1716, seems to have sympathised with the Jacobites, and went north with their army when they left Stirling. The eldest son of Lord Kilmarnock succeeded in 1758 to the Earldom of Erroll.

GLASGOW DISTRICT.

P. 272. *Andrew Wood, shoemaker, Glasgow.* —Captain in the Pretender’s army, taken prisoner at Culloden, tried and found guilty, and executed on Kensington Common, 28th November 1746.

P. 278. *Andrew Sprewl, writer.* —Taken prisoner at Culloden, tried in London, and acquitted ‘by consent of the Attorney-General, without entering into the evidence for the Crown.’

KELSO DISTRICT.

P. 280. *Henry Kerr of Greden.* —Colonel in the rebel force, and aide-de-camp to the young Pretender. Tried at St. Margaret’s, Westminster, and found guilty. His counsel alleged ‘that he was an officer in the Spanish service; but soon gave up that point.’ The evidence showed that he was very active in the Rebellion; took and harshly treated Captain Vere, on 2nd December 1745 within three miles of the royal army, then at Newcastle—the said Captain Vere being called ‘principal spy’ of the Duke’s army ‘by the rebel journal published at Glasgow.’ Kerr was also alleged to have ‘endeavoured to rally the rebels at Culloden after they were broke.’ He was condemned.

ARGYLL DISTRICT.

P. 282. *Allan Cameron of Callart*, —Was wounded at Culloden and taken prisoner. Tried at St. Margaret's, London, in November 1746, he pleaded that 'he was forced from his family, a wife and ten children, by Lochiel, whose tenant he was.' It appeared by the evidence that he had behaved with great humanity, and in Edinburgh prevented one of the King's officers from being murdered by the rebels. He was, however, found guilty and condemned, but no notice of his death appears.

P. 282. *Donald Cameron of Lochiel* —Captain of the Clan Cameron, his father, the chief, being then alive, but in exile under attainder for his share in the rising of 1715. Donald Cameron, though a very warm friend to the Jacobite cause, did his best to dissuade Charles from venturing to take the field without foreign aid. But the young adventurer was headstrong, and his adviser yielded. He is alleged to have led 1400 of his clan into the field, but they do not appear in the List. He did much to prevent dishonourable excesses in the rebel army, and ordered one of his own men to be shot for theft. He and his men were in all the battles of the campaign. At Culloden he was wounded in both ankles, and carried from the field. After lurking for some months in Rannoch and Badenoch, he escaped, in the company of Prince Charles, to France. There he received the command of a regiment of his compatriots in exile in the service of the King of the French. He died in 1748.

P. 282. *Ewen Cameron, Callart's uncle*, —There was a Hugh Cameron (probably Ewen), described as of Lochaber, tried at Carlisle, found guilty, and executed there on 18th October 1746.

P. 284. *Alexander M'Lauchlan, in Ladill* —An Archibald Maclauchlan, of Fort-William, was tried at Carlisle, and acquitted. He was most likely the person here named Alexander, as such mistakes are frequent.

P. 284. *Angus M'Donald, younger, of Glengarry*. —He was colonel of the Glengarry men, who distinguished themselves throughout the campaign by their bravery. Their young chief was accidentally killed at Falkirk.

P. 284. *Alexander M'Donald of Keppoch*, —Of an old and ardent Jacobite family, involved in the various rebellions since the Revolution. He and his men did brave service during the entire campaign, but at Culloden the clansmen, wounded in their pride by being placed on the left wing, were broken and dispersed by the royal troops, when Keppoch, ashamed at their retreat, advanced alone to face the foe, and was shot dead.

P. 284. *Donald M'Donald, Tirindrish*. —A captain in Keppoch's regiment. Taken prisoner at Falkirk in a singular way. Having mounted a spirited horse, which had lost its royalist rider, the animal carried its new master right into the lines of the enemy, where MacDonald was at once made prisoner. He was brought to trial at St. Margaret's on the last of July 1746, found guilty, and executed at Carlisle on 18th October.

P. 286. _____ *M'Donald of Kinloch Moidart*, —His name was *Donald*. When the rebel army was marching towards England, this officer was taken prisoner by Mr. Linning, a minister, at Lesmahagow, in Lanarkshire. He was brought to trial at Carlisle, in September 1746, and being found guilty, was executed. After Culloden two of his brothers submitted to Major-General Campbell; one of them, *Aeneas*, was formerly a banker at Paris, and came over with Charles. He was brought to Edinburgh on 31st August 1746, and confined in the castle. Soon after he was carried to London under charge of two officers, who watched him every night by turns.

Pp. 286-288.—In regard to the *Stewarts of Appin* and their followers, the subjoined list of their killed and wounded at Culloden is taken from a manuscript left by Alexander Stewart, eighth of Invernahyle, and printed in [*The Stewarts of Appin*](#), 1880:—

<i>Ardsheal's family</i> —	Killed	Wounded
John Stewart of Benmore	1	
John, son to Alexander Stewart of Acharn	1	
James, son to Alexander Stewart of Acharn	1	
John Stewart	1	
John Stewart	1	
William Stewart		1
John Stewart	1	

Duncan Stewart, uncle to Ardsheal	1	
Dugald Stewart, standard-bearer	1	
Alan Mor Stewart		1
William Stewart		1
	<hr/>	
	8	3

Fasnacloich's family —

James Stewart, uncle to Fasnacloich		1
James Stewart, younger, of Fasnacloich		1
John Stewart, son to Fasnacloich		1
John, son to Duncan Stewart		1
James Stewart from Ardnamurchan	1	
Alan Stewart, son to Ardnamurchan	1	
	<hr/>	
	2	4

Achnacone's family —

Alexander Stewart, brother to Achnacone	1	
Duncan Stewart	1	
	<hr/>	

Invernahyle s family —

Alexander Stewart, son to ____ Ballachelish	1
Duncan, Donald, Dugald, and Alan Stewart, nephews to Ballachelish	4
John Stewart, from Ardnamurchan	1
Charles Stewart, from Bohallie	1
Alexander Stewart, of Invernahyle	1
James Stewart, brother to Invernahyle	1
Duncan Stewart, from Inverphalla	1
Donald Stewart, from Annat	1
Alan Stewart, died in the East Indies	1
Donald Stewart, nephew to Invernahyle	1
John Stewart, from Balquhidder	1
Duncan Stewart	1
John Stewart	1

Stewarts, followers of Appin—

Duncan Stewart, from Mull	1	
Duncan, Hugh, and John Stewart, from Glenlyon		3
John Stewart—Macalan Vane		1
John Stewart, alias Macalan	1	
Duncan Stewart, alias Macalan		1
Malcolm Stewart	1	
Dugald Stewart	1	
Donald Stewart, natural son to Ballachellan	1	
Robert Stewart, natural cousin to Appin		1
	<hr/>	
	5	6
Ardsheal's family	8	3
Fasnacloich's family	2	4
Invernahyle's family	4	12
Achnacone's family	2	
Stewarts, followers of Appin	5	6
	<hr/>	

	21	25
Commoners, followers of Appin-		
M'Colls	18	15
Maclarens	13	4
Carmichaels	6	2
M'Combichs	5	3
M'Intyres	5	5
M'Inneses	4	2
M'Ildeus or Blacks	1	
Mackenzies	1	3
M'Corquadales	1	
M'Uchaders		1
Hendersons	1	1
M'Rankens	1	
M'Cormacks (Buchanans)	5	1
Camerons		1

M'Donalds		1
M'Lachlans	2	
M'Leas, or Livingstons	4	1
McArthurs	1	
Volunteers—George Haldane, nephew to Lanrick Ardsheal having married Haldane of Lanrick's sister	1	
<hr/>		
Total of killed and wounded	90	65

Dugald Stewart of Appin was a boy when the Rebellion broke out, so that the clan was led by the Tutor, *Charles Stewart*, fifth of Ardsheal. They were among the most valiant warriors of the Pretender's army. Ardsheal was attainted, as was Haldane of Lanerick, his brother-in-law. The former remained in hiding, in a cave upon his own estate, until, on 17th September 1746, he and four other gentlemen got on board a French vessel, and escaped to the Continent. Shortly after Culloden the estate was plundered by the royal troops. Major-General John Campbell, who commanded in the district, was humane enough to show kindness to the wife and children of the fugitive, as appears by a letter from him to the lady, dated Appin, 25th May 1746, in which he says: 'Madam, —Your misfortune, and the unhappy situation Ardsheal has brought you and your innocent children into, by being so deeply concerned in this unjust and unnatural rebellion, makes my heart ache. I know the King to be compassionate and merciful. I know the brave Duke, under whose command and orders I act, to have as much humanity as any man on earth; from which, and my own natural inclination, I have taken the liberty of ordering back your milk cows, six wethers, and as many lambs; the men who pretend a right to them shall be paid. I have taken the freedom at the same time of ordering two bolls of meal, out of my own stores, to be left here for you, which I desire you to accept for the use of yourself and little ones; and if what I write can have any weight, I most earnestly entreat you to bring up your children to be good subjects to his Majesty. I wish your husband, by surrendering himself to the Duke of Cumberland, had given me an opportunity of recommending him to his

Majesty's mercy. I feel for you, and am. Madam, your most obedient and humble servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL.

It would appear that General Campbell misjudged the humanity of the Duke, for in December following Ardsheal House was sacked, and the lady compelled to flee for refuge to a hut. From this also she was driven, the very night after her confinement, to seek, with her new-born infant and five children, another shelter from the falling snow. These cruel details are inscribed upon the stone erected to her memory in Northampton, where she died in 1782.

ROSS DISTRICT.

P. 330. *Alexander M'Kay, of Achmony, Glenurquhart*, —He made himself very active in the Jacobite cause in his district, and induced the people of Glenurquhart to join the Rebellion. After Culloden he concealed himself in a cave in Craig-Achmony, and so escaped. In 1777 he sold the property to Sir James Grant, and died shortly afterwards at Nairn. His wife was Angusia M'Donell, daughter of Angus M'Donell, younger of Glengarry, who was killed at Falkirk.

NOTES ON SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

(Those marked with an asterisk are additional names,)

ABERDEEN DISTRICT.

P. 298. *Alexander Durom, junior*, —This name is on page 6 spelled Decorm, It stands, in all probability, for Durham, a frequent surname in the north-east of Scotland.

P. 298. *Balmurle*, —The name of the estate of James Farquharson is Balmurret on page 8, and is now represented by Balmoral, the royal residence on Deeside.

P. 300. *Charles Halket, writers servant*. —Doubtless the same who, on page 10, is erroneously styled a 'wright lad.'

P. 300. *Patrick Leggie*. —Probably the same as Patrick Logie, on page 12.

OLD MELDRUM DISTRICT.

P. 302. *William Cumming of Pittully*, —The blank on page 88 is thus filled up.

P. 302. *John Cruikshank, surgeon*, —The full name of the doctor, on page 88, thus appears.

P. 302. *Alexander Forbes, Lord Pitsligo*, —The error on page 90 is here corrected.

P. 304. *Mary Farquharson, Lady Turnerhall*, —We have thus the full name of this Amazon, mentioned only by her title on page 98.

P. 304. *Robert Gordon of Logie*, —Apparently the father of him mentioned on page 90.

*P. 306. *Alexander Smith of Meany*, —Does not occur in corresponding list, page 96.

P. 308. *James Abercrombie, Deskford*, —May be the same who, on page 24, is styled farmer at Skeith.

*P. 308. *John Brown, Carmoucie*, —Does not occur on similar list, page 26.

*P. 308. *John Garvock*, —There are here two of this name, neither of whom seems identical with John Garvich, described on page 30.

*P. 308. *John Gordon*, —Not plainly identified with any of the same name on pages 28 and 30.

P. 308. *Alexander Gall*, —Is probably the correct form of Alexander Gatt, on page 30.

*P. 310. *John Innes*, —Is not clearly identified with the young laird named on page 32.

*P. 310. *John Kynnach*, *William Mover*, *George Miln, senior*, and *Robert Massie*, are additional names.

*P. 312. *John Pirrie*, *George White*, *George Gordon*, *Alexander Grant*, *William Stewart*, *William Forbes*, are additional names.

*P. 314. *Robert Fraser*, *Robert Kennedy*, *William Petrie*, are additional names.

STIRLING DISTRICT.

*P. 316. *James Murray, merchant*.

P. 318. *Robert Wall*, *Robert Caddel*, *Henry Oat, junior*, *Patrick Ridoch*, *Donald Mitchell*, *John M'Lachlan*, *John Squair*, *Thomas Caddel, senior*, *Thomas Caddel, junior*, *Duncan Wright*, *Andrew Watt*, *William Oatt*, *Duncan Mitchell*, *Thomas M'Farlane*, all additional names.

MONTROSE DISTRICT.

P. 320. *John Stephen*. —Is doubtless the same as John Stiven, page 186.

P. 320. *David Pyot*, —May be a connection of Alex. Pyot on page 184.

P. 320. *Alexander Grey, merchant apprentice*. —May stand for Alexander Greig, with same designation, on page 168.

*P. 320. *John Orkney*. —Here there are two of this name, and on 184 only one.

P. 322. *Alexander Alexander*, —May be a correction for Alexander Anderson on page 150.

P. 322. *David Burness*. —Seems to be the correct form of David Bumoss, on page 154.

P. 322. *John Freeman*, —Is evidently the proper reading of John Framan on page 164.

P. 322. *Patrick Cushnie*. —Seems identical with Peter Cashnie on page 160.

ARGYLE DISTRICT (SOUTH).

*P. 326. *Hector M'Alister, James M'Donald, William M'Alister, Adam Fullerton, James Bain Fullarton, and William Miller*, are additional names.

PAISLEY DISTRICT (NEWPORT).

*P. 326. *James Stirling*. —Not mentioned on page 292.

P. 326. *William Weir*. —May be a correction for John Weir, on page 292.

ROSS DISTRICT.

P. 328. *William Fraser, junior of Culbocky*. —Supplies the blank on page 74.

*P. 328. *William Fraser, son to Culmiln*, —Probably not the same as William Fraser of Culmiln, page 74.

*P. 328. *John, Kenneth, and Colin Grants*. —Sons to Patrick Grant (not *Perler Grant*, as on page 74). He had thus four sons in the field.

P. 328. *Kenneth M'Kenzie, Hillend*. — Not *Killend*, as on page 76.

*P. 330. *Alexander M'Kay, of Achmony*. —Already noted on page 386.

*P. 330. *Alexander M'Leod*, —Additional name.

P. 330. *Colin and Kenneth M'Kensie*, —Brothers to the laird of Lentron. First names blank in list on page 76.

P. 330. *Alexander M'Kemie, Milnton of Ord*, —More fully described at page 76.

*P. 330. *M'Kenzie of Ardloch*. —Additional name.

*P. 332. *Malcolm Ross, Hugh Smith, Peter Smith*. —Not mentioned on pages 80, 82.

ELGIN DISTRICT.

P. 334. *James Cumming*. —May be the same as John Cumming, page 102.

*P. 334, *William Grant, wright*. —Additional name; so also is *William Jack, messenger*.

P. 334. *John M'Lenan, vintner*. —Probably the same as John M'Laren, on page 116.

P. 336. *Donald M'Donald of Shian*. —Seems the same as Ronald McDonald, page 116.

P. 336. *Donald M'Donald, brother to Arnabee*. — Probably the same as Ronald McDonald, brother to Arnabell, page 116.

*P. 336. *Donald McDonald, Chelsea man* (or pensioner).—Does not occur in former list.

*P. 336. *Malcolm M'Pherson, son of Phoness*. —Additional.

P. 336. *Angus M'Bean, farmer*. —Same as Angus M'Bear, on page 118.

*P. 336. *George Young*. —Not in principal list.

EDINBURGH DISTRICT.

*P. 340. *William M'Leish*, —Additional; so also is *David Murray*, without designation, unless he is intended for Sir David Murray described on page 252.

P. 342. *John Fyre*. —May be a mistake, or a correction for John Tyrie on page 250.

*P. 342. *Thomas Dey* and *Willison* are additional names.

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT.

*P. 344. *Alexander Seton*.—Additional.

GLASGOW DISTRICT.

*P. 346. *James Finnie* and *Alexander Graham*, —Additional.

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT.

P. 348. *William Verty*, —Seems identical with William Verly, page 148.

DUNDEE DISTRICT.

P. 351. *Thomas Birrell*, —Is probably the full form of Thomas Bire, on page 198.

*P. 351. *Alexander Graham*. —Additional.

III.

ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENTS.

I.

The following accounts are copied from the originals in the Signet Library:—³

ROYAL INFIRMARY: Account of the Charge of Subsisting the Rebel prisoners.

To the 28 th of April, 1746,	£19 1 4
To the 31 st of May, 1746,	11 14 8
To the 30 th of June, 1746,	7 0 0
To the 31 st of July, 1746,	3 12 8
	<hr/>
	£41 8 8
 Paid by Mr. James Finlayson to Mr. Gavin Hamilton, Treasurer,	 £22 8 8

7th August 1746.

³ A collection of Papers, printed and manuscript, including contemporary numbers of the *Caledonian Mercury* and *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, relating to the Rebellion in Scotland in the year 1745.

MR. GRAY,

Pay to Mr. Gavin Hamilton, Treasurer to the Royal Infirmary, the sum of twenty-two pounds, eight shillings, and eightpence, remaining unpaid of the subsistence furnished to the Rebel prisoners in the Royal Infirmary, to the 31st of July, 1746, inclusive, and take the said Mr. Hamilton's receipt for the same.

(Signed) GEO. FRAZER.

To Mr. William Gray, appointed to subsist the Rebel prisoners in and about Edinburgh.

STATE of the CASH Drawn for the 16th of December 1747.

	Subsistence to the Well and Sick.	Cures.	Funerals.	Contingencies.	Total
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen Goal to the 30th of September, 1746,	94 11 10	...	...	1 15 0	96 6 10
Canongate Goal for the months of { October,	22 0 8	1 13 4	0 8 0	...	24 2 0
{ November,	18 15 4	...	...	...	18 15 4
Dumfermling Goal for Octo- ber,	3 2 0	...	...	...	3 2 0
Dumfries Goal { July,	4 2 8	...	...	...	4 2 8
for the months { August,	3 14 4	...	...	...	3 14 4
of { September,	3 10 0	...	...	...	3 10 0
{ October,	3 12 4	...	...	...	3 12 4
Edinburgh Cas- { August,	13 12 0	2 13 4	0 8 0	...	16 13 4
tle for the { September,	9 12 0	...	...	...	9 12 0
months of { October,	10 14 8	1 0 0	...	...	11 14 8
{ November,	12 6 4	1 13 4	...	...	13 19 8
Edinburgh Goal { October,	25 18 0	1 6 8	...	...	27 4 8
for the { November,	25 12 4	2 13 4	...	...	28 5 8
months of { September,	2 3 0	...	...	...	2 3 0
Haddington { October,	1 14 0	...	...	...	1 14 0
Goal for the months of { July,	36 5 6	...	...	...	36 5 6
Stirling Castle { August,	29 14 11	10 13 4	0 8 0	...	40 16 3
for the months { September,	18 16 10	...	...	...	18 16 10
of { October,	19 12 8	3 0 0	...	...	22 12 8
{ November,	19 0 0	2 13 4	...	...	21 13 4
Stirling Goal for the month of September,	0 8 8	...	...	...	0 8 8
Royal Infir- { October,	3 12 4	...	...	...	3 12 4
mary for the { November,	3 9 0	1 0 0	...	...	4 9 0
months of { Musselburgh Goal for the time ended 31st August,	9 6 4	...	...	...	9 6 4
	395 7 9	28 6 8	1 4 0	1 15 0	426 13 5
Surgeons' Fees, Haddington Goal, short charged in last state, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	0 13 4
To Mr. Fleming, Printer, per his bill and acquittance, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1 1 0
Agency for the months of October and November, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	15 5 0
					443 12 9

Exd. per Geo. Frazer.

APPENDIX III.

WILLIAM GRAY, Dr,

1746.

14 July. To Cash from James Finlayson, per Receipt,	£5 0 0
17 Do. To ditto from ditto, per ditto,	40 0 0
31 Do. To Cash from the Right Honble. the Lord Justice Clerk,	38 0 0
	<hr/>
	£83 0 0
By Balance due to W. Gray,	0 7 8
	<hr/>
	£83 7 8

WILLIAM GRAY, Cr. 1746.

By Cash paid to the Rebel prisoners in the Castle of Edinburgh from the 14 th July to the 8 th August, per particular attestations,	£19 16 2
By ditto from the 4 th October to the 24 th of said month, per do.,	5 19 0
17 July. By Cash paid to James Smith for subsisting the rebel prisoners in the Goal of Dumfries to the 31 May, as per Precept of Mr. Fraser and receipt of Mr. Smith,	3 15 0
21 Do. By Cash paid David Lyon, prisoner in the Canongate, from the 27 May to the 21 July inclusive, on Mr. Home, solicitor's order, and Lyon's receipt in terms of said order,	0 18 4
25 Do. Paid to Mr. Park, surgeon in the Castle of Edinburgh, on Mr. Frazer's precept and Mr. Park's receipt,	10 0 0
26 Do. Paid said Mr. Park on Mr. Fraser's order and do.,	14 2 10
30 Do. Paid the Funeral expenses of William Sutherland who died in the Canongate Goal, per receipt,	0 8 0

1 Aug ^l . Paid Robert Meldrum, Jaylor in Dumfermline, for maintaining rebell prisoners to the 30 th June, per receipt,	5 13 0
4 Do. Paid to David Maitland, as per receipt of the Magistrates of Haddington, for maintaining rebel prisoners to the 30 June, as per Mr. Frazer's order,	8 12 0
5 Do. Paid Mr. Fleeming, printer, per Mr. Frazer's precept and Mr. Fleeming's receipt,	2 10 7
Do. Paid to Mr. Park, surgeon in Castle of Edinburgh, per Precept of Mr. Frazer and receipt,	3 0 0
Do. Paid Mr. James Smith for John Donaldson, goaler in Dumfries, for maintaining the Prisoners in said goal to the 30 th June, per precept and receipt,	3 12 8
Do. Paid to Robert Meldrum, Jailor in Dumfermline, for maintaining the Prisoners in said Goal to the 31 st July, per precept and receipt,	2 16 4
2 Oct. Paid William Chrystie, surgeon, for taking care of the rebel prisoners in the Castle and goal of Stirling, per precept and receipt,	2 13 4
	<hr/>
	£83 7 8

Exd. per GEO. FRAZER.

APPENDIX III.

II.

LIST OF THE REBEL PRISONERS in the different places of confinement, showing when they became indisposed and when they recovered for the months of December and January last, and their cures.

No.	Men's Name.	When Become Indisposed.		When Re-covered.		Cures.		
						£	s.	d.
Edinburgh Goal.								
1	Colin M'Lachlan .	Dec.	1	Dec.	29	...	6	8
2	James Stewart .	Do.	9	Do.	30	...	6	8
3	Magnus Macavy .	Do.	12	Do.	Do.	...	6	8
4	William M'Intosh .	Do.	Do.	Do.	29	...	6	8
5	William Frazer .	Do.	28	Janry.	27	...	6	8
6	Thomas Ross .	Jany.	15	Do.	30	...	6	8
Canongate Goal.								
1	Robert Robertstone .	Dec ^r .	16	Dec ^r .	31	...	6	8
2	Charles Millar .	Do.	Do.	Do.	28	...	6	8
3	Archd. Lamond .	Do.	26	Janry.	29	...	6	8
4	Alex ^r . Cattah .	Jan.	13	Do.	Do.	...	6	8
5	James Jacksone .	Do.	Do.	Do.	30	...	6	8
In sick quarters.								
1	John Dalmahoy .	Aug ^t .	11	Dec.	13	...	6	8
						£4	0	0

18th February 1746-7.

Mr. Gray, —I have examined the above account of Recoveries of the Rebell Prisoners, and find that the same agrees to the account sworn to by George Cunningham, surgeon, for the months of December and January last, amounting to four pounds.

(Signed) GEO. FRASER.

To Mr. William Gray, appointed to subsist the Rebel prisoners in Edinburgh, &c.

Edr., 19 Feb. 1747.

Then received payment of the above four pounds sterling money per the hands of the above Mr. William Graye, and discharges the same by me.

(Signed) GEO. CUNNINGHAME.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen, the 29 January 1746.

SIR, —Col^l. Brown, who is now a Prisoner at Berwick, having acquainted us that one Mr. Lafarque, lieutenant on board his Majesty's sloop the

Hazard, when she was retaken from the French, is now at Inverness with four soldiers and one sailor, who was left there dangerously wounded; and that Mr. Lafarque complains they receive but a pound of oat meal and water a day: We must desire you will enquire and let us know what truth there is in this, and whether any method can be found out to remove the People from thence; for they ought to be treated as Prisoners of War, and subsisted at the rate of 6 pence a man a day.—Your most humble servant,

(Signed) W. BELL.

NATH. HILLS.

CHA. ALLIX.

E.

Mr. Grey

at Edinburgh.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen,
26 Feby. 1746.

SIR, —We have received your letter of the 21st instant, and the several accounts mentioned in the schedule which came enclosed, your Bill for £302, 4s. for the amount whereof shall be duly paid.

We approve your conduct with respect to the Prisoners at Inverness; as likewise in regard to what passed between the Earl of Albemarle and yourself concerning his demand of £172, 9s. 6d.: and it may be well for you to let his Excellency know it is not in our power to satisfy that Demand without special order.

What you have said about an allowance for the Gaolers of the Prisons where the Rebel Prisoners were confined in Scotland shall be considered, and you shall then have our thoughts about it.— We are, Sir, your very humble servants,

W. BELL.

CHA. ALLIX.

E.

Mr. Gray,

Edinburgh.

State of the Cash drawn for the 14th April 1747.

	Subsistence.	Cures.	Funerals.	Contingencies.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen for the month of February,	14 0 0	...	...	3 15 0	17 15 0
Do. for March 1747,	17 0 0	...	...	...	17 0 0
Canongate } Feb. 1746/7,	16 7 4	1 6 8	...	...	17 14 0
Goal for } March 1747,	10 12 8	0 13 4	...	...	11 6 0
Dumbarton } 1st account to 31 Jany. 1746/7	49 19 9	...	0 5 8	1 2 7	51 8 0
Castle for } Feb. 1746/7,	4 13 4	...	...	...	4 13 4
Castle for } March 1747,	4 15 4	...	...	...	4 15 4
Castle for Feb. 1746/7,	3 10 0	0 13 4	...	...	4 3 4
Goal for Do.	22 8 0	4 13 4	...	...	27 1 4
Royal Infirmary Do.	2 16 0	...	...	...	2 16 0
Edinburgh } Castle for March 1747,	5 1 8	1 6 8	...	...	6 8 4
Goal, Do.	22 13 4	2 13 4	...	...	25 6 8
Royal Infirmary Do.	1 11 0	1 0 0	...	...	2 11 0
Haddington } February 1746/7,	1 8 0	0 6 8	...	...	1 14 8
March 1747,	1 10 0	...	...	...	1 10 0
Glasgow, February 1746/7,	10 16 0	...	...	...	10 16 0
Irvine, from 30th Novr. 1746 to 28th February 1746/7,	1 9 8	...	...	...	1 9 8
Kinghorn, from 31st July to 11th March,	3 4 0	...	...	...	3 4 0
Musleburgh } Sep. 1746,	1 10 0	...	...	...	1 10 0
Oct. Do.	1 11 0	...	...	...	1 11 0
November,	1 10 0	...	...	...	1 10 0
December,	1 11 0	...	...	...	1 11 0
January, 1746/7,	1 11 0	...	...	...	1 11 0
February Do.	1 8 0	...	...	...	1 8 0
Stirling } February 1746/7,	14 6 8	...	...	...	14 6 8
Castle } March 1747,	8 16 8	...	...	...	8 16 8
	226 0 5	12 13 4	0 5 8	4 17 7	243 17 0
For Agency for Feby. and March, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	14 15 0
Odd pence in last state not drawn for, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	0 0 0
M.B.—The five pence not drawn for.	...	...	...	...	258 12 5

Exd. per George Frazer.

Inverness, 21st February 1746/7.

SIR, —I am favoured with your letter of the 10th Instant, and if any of the Prisoners have not been paid sixpence per man a day, or have not had a larger allowance than a pound of oat meal per man a day, it has been for want of proper application to my commanding officer, for I never refused giving the officers what money they desired to have.

Mr. Dundas's Deputy is the Person that has supplied all the prisoners here with a pound of oatmeal per man a day, the magistrates having refused to do it.

I have paid to the French and Spanish officers, prisoners here, £172, 9s. 6d., and the vouchers are lodged with the Earl of Albemarle's secretary.

Yesterday I paid to Lieutenant Lafarque £9, 8s. to subsist himself and six men, and to Lieutenant Morgan M'Mahon of Ultona's Regiment £3, 3s. They are all to set out next Monday for Edinburgh. These two Lieutenants and six men are all the prisoners that are here belonging to the French and Spanish service; but there are many Rebel Prisoners of whom the Deputy Sheriff has given an account to my Lord Justice Clerk.

My Paymaster, who is now at Forres, has given these officers more money than is mentioned here, of which I will give you an account in my next letter.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) WILL. BLAKENEY.

To Mr. William Gray,
Writer in Edinburgh.

Inverness, 28th February 1746/7.

SIR, —Underneath is an account of the money paid by my Paymaster to Lieutenant Lafarque, and to J. Baptist Dubois of Fitz James's Horse in Capt. Cook's Company, amounting to seven pounds one shilling sterling, which is not included in the last account I sent you.—I am, etc..

WILL. BLAKENEY.

Feb. 6th, 1746/7.—To cash paid to Curon Lafarque,	£5 5 0
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To subsistence paid to J. Baptist Dubois as per receipt,	1 16 0
--	--------

£7 1 0

To Mr. William Gray, etc.

Edinburgh, 10th December 1747.

Mr. William Gray. £207 3 0.

Please pay to James Sibbald Keeper of the Goal of Perth the sum of £207, 3/ sterling, as subsistence furnished to the Rebel prisoners in that Goal from the 6th February 1745/6 to August 1747 both inclusive, which you will

pay to the said James Sibbald, and take his receipt for the same upon any of the magistrates and town clerk testing his subscription.

(Signed) GEO. FRAZER.

To Mr. William Gray, etc.
(*Receipt is endorsed.*)

On 3rd November 1749, the gentlemen of the ‘Office for the Sick and Hurt Seamen,’ intimate to Messrs. Frazer and Gray that it was ‘thought proper to suppress the present expense of Agency for Rebel prisoners,’ and that their allowance of half a crown a day should cease on the 10th of that month.

On 23rd November 1749, the same gentlemen acknowledge receipt of letters from Mr. Gray, and add, ‘As there is a gentleman Goaler in the Tower of London, it was very easy for us to conceive there might be a like officer in the castle of Edinburgh; but as there is not, and you are willing to carry on the payment of subsistence to the Rebel prisoners in that place, we should be glad to make you an allowance for it of twenty shillings per quarter. We are sorry for the decrease of your other business, but, however, hope that will revive again as people come to cool thinking.’

A scroll of Mr. Gray’s letter thus answered contains reference to accounts, and mentions that the Lord Justice-Clerk had communicated the letter intimating the intended suppression of the agency. Mr. Gray then refers to the Commissioner’s order to pay the prisoners by the Goaler, and informs them that ‘there is no goaler, but a centinel every two hours’; and adds that the prisoners should not be neglected by him (Mr. Gray) though he should receive nothing for his trouble. He concludes by a reference to the decrease of his business since he was employed in the public service during the rebellion and at Carlisle, which, he adds, ‘is well known, and I hope is not unknown to your Honours.’

On the 8th August 1750, the Commissioners write to Mr. Gray, acknowledging receipt of two letters and two ‘states,’ which, they remind him, should have been ‘attended with the usual receipts,’ or ‘at least the accustomed affidavit to the truth of the payments,’ and requiring these by return of post; desiring him also to explain ‘the article of John Graham, for whom there seems to be no charge in the first ten days of November; nor does it appear at what rate per diem he was subsisted between the 1st of December 1749 and the 30th of June following.’

On 31st July 1752, Messrs. Bell and Hills again write as follows: ‘SIR, — We have just now received your letter of the 25th instant, with an account

annext of what was due to you for subsistence of Mr. Graham of Kilmardine, and for agency to the time therein mentioned, together with two pence short drawn upon last occasion, amounting in the whole to £8, 2s. 2d., and acquainting us with your having drawn upon this office for so much, which shall be duly paid. But we desire you to let us know, by the return of the post, whether Mr. Graham be not at Glasgow, whether there be at present any more Rebel prisoners in custody, and where, if this be; and the reasons, if there be any, why your allowance of agency should be still continued.’

On 28th August 1752, they again write: ‘We have received your letter of the 20th instant, and in answer thereto it may be sufficient to say, that as now only Mr. Graham remains a prisoner of state under your care, it is thought proper to reduce your agency to twenty shillings the year for him; but if you can give any good reason why it should be more, and let us know it, it shall be candidly considered by your very humble servants,’ etc.

The correspondence between the Commissioners of the ‘Office for Sick and Hurt Seaman’ and Mr. William Gray concludes, so far as this collection shows, with the following letter, dated 6th October 1752: ‘SIR, —We have received your letter of the 30th September relating to your agency for the Rebel prisoners. This Board has really conceived a good opinion of you, and should be very glad it were reasonable for them to make you a greater allowance than was mentioned to you in their last, for your care of Mr. Graham.—We are, your very humble servants,

W. BELL,

NATH. HILLS.’

The following receipts are in the same collection:—

*Edr. Castle, 15th Janry. 1751.—Received by me, Thomas Ogilvy of East Mill, from William Gray, writer in Edinburgh, one pound sterling money, as twenty days subsistence allowed me by the Government as a prisoner, at the rate of one shilling sterling per day, and that from the 31st ultimo to and for the nineteenth curt, both first and last days included.

(Signed) THO. OGILVY.’

On 8th February Mr. Ogilvy grants a receipt in similar terms for the same alimentary allowance between 20th Janry. and 10 Febry. And similar receipts for twenty or twenty-one days’ subsistence each are granted onwards till 7th May 1751, when receipt is given for the previous twenty-

five days. And on 12th July 1751, Mr. James Smyth, clerk to the Signet, grants receipt on behalf of the said Mr. Ogilvy to 'William Gray of Newholm, writer in Edinburgh,' for fourteen shillings, as allowed for subsistence of the prisoner from 8th to 21st May last, 'and eight shillings sterling for a coffin to the said Thomas Ogilvy, I say received by me as depurser of the expence of his funeralls.

(Signed) JA. SMYTH,'

III.

The charges of outrage and cruelty against both parties in the campaign of 1745-6 have since then been matter of controversy; and the following notes, copied verbatim, by kind permission of Mr. Erskine of Cardross, from a Manuscript in his possession, contributes somewhat as to the state of the question at the time. The paper is described on the back by this title: 'Facts that ingross the present conversation: May 1746'; and is headed thus: 'Facts reported; some true.' The facts follow:—

'Lady Gask, after a protection and allowance to lift tenants rests [arrears], brought to her house 150 bolls meal, which she sent to Lord George Murray at Blair Athol.

'Kingston had 700£ st. taken from him. The church of St. Ninians blown up of design.

'Lord Cromarty burnt a mans legs for not discovering money or arms.

'Lord Elcho threatened to hang Mr. Maitland, and proposed to maim the officers prisoners.

'All the Carse country rifled and nothing paid for about Falkirk.

'Lord Menzies house plundered.

'Money exacted arbitrarily, without regard to valuation: and heavy quarterings and pillaging when refused to be paid.

'Shops rifled by the rebels in England.

'My Lord Finlater's house plundered, and My Lord Elchies's, and several other gentlemen's houses in that country.

'The rebels took not only hay and straw, but meal and all provisions in the north country, without payment: and wherever a gentlemen submitted voluntarily to the government they forced him to pay double.

'They imposed cess and levied it long before it fell due in Perthshire.

'Quaker Erskine's house plundered by the rebels.

'Sir Robert Munro barbarously murdered with his brother, and several officers murdered after quarter given.

'No sogers wound drest after the battle of Preston for 2 days.

‘The rebels ignominiously whipt a minister for favouring the escape of some of Lord Loudon’s men.

‘D. Douglas’ house rifled, and money forced from him.

‘Where they were cantoned in towns, they lived on free quarter.

‘Immense numbers of horses and quantities of hay, com, &c.’

[What follows is written as per contra in column right opposite the foregoing.]

‘The ministers at Edinburgh left their charges. ‘The King’s troops quartered within Edinburgh.

‘A particular set of persons assumed the government of the town: they ordered all who wanted back their blankets to give up their names.

‘The publisher of the *Mercury* restrained his liberty; and no accounts but the Government’s to be published.

Shirreff-Substitute of Haddington ordered horses to transport Blyth’s regiment, etc., under pain of 10£ Scots: and hay to be furnished by the gentlemen for bedding to the foot as they should be answerable without bargaining with any officer.

‘Messrs. Clerk, Drummond, etc., piniond when going from Stirling, by order of Hawley.

‘Mrs. Mathison’s house plundered, and the Ds. of Perth’s in Canongate; Gask’s, Cunochies, Strathalans, Sir H. Stirling’s, Lady Banrowfield’s, Mrs. Gordon’s, etc.

‘D. once resolved to plunder Montrose.

‘Meeting-houses gutted, and prayer-books burnt.

‘People not belonging to the military hanged as spies, without tryal.

‘Orders given to ministers to read declarations in the pulpits; and to inform the Government of the dissaffected persons in their paroches.

‘Officers who were under parole liberated.

‘Officers encouragd and prompted the breaking windows at the Duke’s coming to Edinburgh.

‘Orders to pillage eight miles round Blair. Above 100 M’Intoshes killed in cold blood without proof.

‘Glenesk, Cameron’s country, etc. burnt, and innocent persons put to starve after the danger was over.

‘Haliburton of Dryburghs house plundered by order of an officer. Sir Robert Morton and Lord Dundonald shot at, with a servant killed, no inquiry; and thanks given by the ministers to guest.

‘Free quarters on Jo. Mar; ____ Wright, baxter; and ____ butcher, in Haddington, plundered.

‘Free quarters at Longformacus.

‘Highlanders plaids stole by country people at Preston.

‘The orders to carry the water from the town.

‘Sending of the Glenmoristons.

‘The Highlanders everywhere killed after Culloden: above 100 not resisting shot next day in a wood hard by; 18 or 20 wounded taken out of a barn or church, and shot at as marks.

‘Disclamation in doubtful cases.

‘Unnatural, perverse, wilful, wicked.

‘Carlisle prisoner to be tryed.

‘I had no honour.

‘Hobby:—owned to me the killing of 40 wounded—Lockhart, with the man and wife and two sons. It: offerd to force one after burning: but was hindered by _____. Car. Scot handg up 3 brought into him by Maxwell.’

In connection with the reference in the preceding paper to the ministers of Edinburgh deserting their charges, it may be of interest to note that on 29th August 1745, the Presbytery of Edinburgh enacted that the 5th of September should be observed ‘as a day of solemn fasting, humiliation, and prayer, within the bounds of this Presbytery.’ They assign as the public grounds for such observance ‘the dangerous and expensive war,’ then carried on against ‘powerful and united enemies’ abroad, and the mark of the divine displeasure in permitting ‘a popish and malignant party, with the Pretender’s son at their head, to disturb the peace of our native country, by

a wicked and rebellious insurrection at home.’ On 30th September following the *Mercury* reports:— ‘There was no sermon yesterday in any church of this city, though the Bells invited the people thither as usual; only Messrs. Macvicar and Pitcaim preached in the West Kirk parish, and prayed for King George.’ In the same journal of 2nd October the first article is an ‘Advice to the Reverend ministers of Edinburgh’ strongly reflecting upon their cowardly desertion of their flocks, and exhorting them to return to their duty, assuring them that they might even pray for King George without incurring any risk of persecution from Prince Charles, who seems to wear religion pretty easy, and to be no Bigot.’

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2. The number of Members of the Society shall be limited to 400.
3. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of a Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary, and twelve elected Members, five to make a quorum. Three of the twelve elected members shall retire annually by ballot, but they shall be eligible for re-election.
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