

Whitehall  
Oct<sup>r</sup>. 3 1746

The Examination of John  
Walkinshaw of Buckingham  
Street in York Buildings Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Who saith, that, he had not any previous knowledge of the Pretender's Son's intention to come to England either directly or indirectly: that, he was in Kent at the time the Pretender's Son's landed, and that he was first acquainted with it there: that, he has not written a Letter to any Person at Paris, nor received any Letters from thence since the year 1735: that, he never saw Murray the Pretender's Secretary but once in his Life, which was in the Tower when Lord Lovat was brought Prisoner thither: that, he never saw Doctor Barry in his whole Life: that, he has known Sir John Douglas for 3 or 4 years, & is acquainted with him: that, he has had transactions with the said Sir John Douglas at times, but that they were chiefly in relation to money matters: that, he looked upon the said Sir John Douglas as a Papist, but not as a Jacobite:

Being asked whether Sir John Douglas<sup>1</sup> made the Exam<sup>t</sup>. privy to his, the said Sir John's Journey into Scotland about January or February last, he saith that he was with Sir John some days before he left London, but that he was not <sup>^made</sup> acquainted with his intended Journey, nor did he know, that Sir John was going or intended any such thing till he actually heard that he was gone.

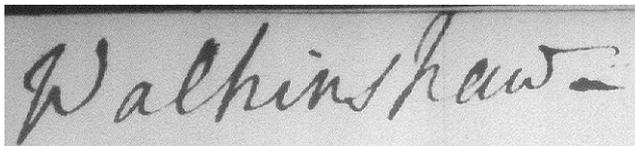
Being asked whether he does not know of some Intelligence which was sent to the Rebels from London whilst they were in England, he saith that he does not know of any that was sent to them either from hence or any other part of England:

He saith, that from the time the Rebels marched from Edinburgh to the time of the Battle of Culloden he did not write one Letter into Scotland.

Being asked whether he did not receive continual Intelligence of the motions of the Rebels in their march from thence to Derby, he saith, that he received no Intelligence from Scotland about them, save only 2 Letters from Lady Barrowfield which as far as he can recollect were written, one the Day the Rebels marched from Edinburgh, & the other the Day after, and that he received no other Letters about then from Scotland: that with regard to the Rebel army whilst it was in England he positively saith that he did

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<sup>1</sup> Sir John Douglas was implicated in John Murray of Broughton's examination. *Memorials* 1898, [p. 436](#).



not receive one Letter from any Person whatever, belonging to them, or anyways concerned for them.

He saith, that neither directly nor indirectly he never was employed to send Intelligence to the Rebels, nor did he ever receive any from them for the use of their friends here, nor was he ever privy to any Intelligence sent to them or received from them:

He saith, that he never saw the old Pretender nor either of his Sons: that he never was at Rome: that in the year 1719/20 the Exam<sup>t</sup>. was at Florence with Lord Balmerino: that Lord Balmerino did not go to Rome: that he left Lord Balmerino at Paris in the year 1720: and that he never corresponded with his Lordship since that time: nor ever saw him again till he saw his Lordship Prisoner in the Tower.

Being asked whether he does not know of a Collection set on foot to support the Expence of the Defences of the Rebels upon their trials, and of a Fund made up for these purposes: he saith, that he is not privy to any <sup>^</sup> such Collection or Fund but he believes that there is one, because the Rebels are well supported, tho' he does not know who are the Managers of the said Fund:

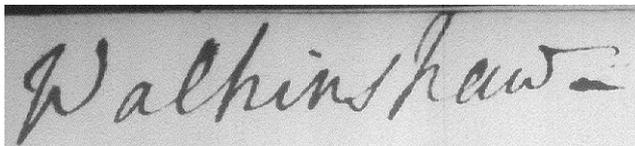
He saith, that as he has a very extensive acquaintance in Scotland, he has received Letters from some People there to interest himself for the two McGrowthers<sup>2</sup>, one Buchanan<sup>3</sup> now in the New Gaol, & that he is not concerned for any other of the Rebel Prisoners here save those two: that the Exam<sup>t</sup>. hath been applied to

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<sup>2</sup> McGrowther (or Robertson, or Robison), Alexander, elder who was a Lieutenant in the Duke of Perth's and captured at Carlisle December 30, 1745 and pardoned and released December 12, 1749. He was 76 from Dalchruim, Glenartney.—*S.P.D.*, 79-26. He was tried in London 31<sup>st</sup> July 1746 and condemned to death, but was reprieved on 22<sup>nd</sup> Aug. and ordered to be transported. When the time came he was found to be too ill to be moved. Several prominent people (the Scandinavian ambassador, Duchess of Norfolk, and others) interested themselves in him and obtained a pardon for him upon 11<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1749. He was stated to be a man of 76, and had had two years' imprisonment in England in Preston in connection with the 1715 Rising.—*Lyon*, ii. 373; *Scots Mag.*, Aug. 1746, 397. According to the evidence against David Stewart, brother of Ardvorlich, he helped in the capture of Doune Castle.—*S.P.D.*, 89-272, 100-65; *P.R.* 3623-14; *Egerton*, 2000-3; *Baga*, lxix. 173; *Allardyce*, ii. 384. His son, Alexander, younger, also a Lieutenant in the Duke of Perth's and captured at the same time died in Southwark prison. According to Sir John Stranger's papers, he 'died before trial.'—*Allardyce*, ii. 390; *Egerton*, 2000-4; *Baga*, lxix. 173.

*Prisoners of the '45* Arnot and Seton, 1929, iii, 96-99. N<sup>os</sup>. 2029 and 2031.

<sup>3</sup> There are seven Buchanans in *Prisoners of the '45* ii. N<sup>os</sup>. 271-7.



from his correspondent in Scotland to be concerned for more, but that he absolutely declined it, to prevent his being thought an agent general for the Rebels: that, he does not really know who support the Fund aforesaid, nor is he acquainted with any Persons who are contributors thereto, nor did the Exam<sup>t</sup>. ever contribute one shilling to such Fund.

Being asked, whether he knows one M<sup>r</sup> George Hamilton<sup>4</sup> now in [York Castle for High Treason](#), he saith, he does: that the said M<sup>r</sup> Hamilton is a relative to the Exam<sup>t</sup>'s. wife, & that upon that account he is concerned for him.

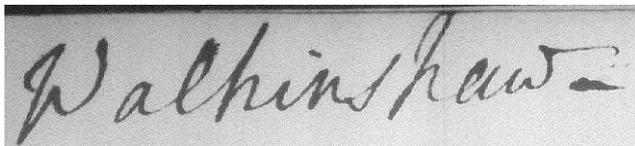
He saith, that he owns to have written a letter to the said Mr George Hamilton dated the 26 August 1746, & to have sent it with another of the same date to one Mr Twycross, who lives with Col. Graham at Pickhill near Bedal in Yorkshire: that the annexed are Copys of the said two Letters: that Twycross was to deliver the Letter to M<sup>r</sup> Hamilton into M<sup>r</sup> Hamilton's own hands, having promised the Exam<sup>t</sup>. sometime in August last when the said Twycross was in Town, that he, Twycross would take care thereof: that T—q—r stands for Lord Traquair. Q—b—y for the Duke of Queensbury. C—h—t for Lord Cathcart. C,L for Charles Leslie. R—s for Lord Rothes, B—no for Lord Balmerino: H—d—n for Lord Haddington.

Being shown an ode upon the Victory at Gladsmuir the 21 Sep<sup>r</sup>. 1745 directed to M<sup>rs</sup> Walkinshaw, & asked who sent the same to the Exam<sup>ts</sup>. Wife, he saith, that he really does not know the handwriting of the sender, nor who sent it to his wife: that, he remembers that his wife once shew'd it to the Exam<sup>t</sup>., but that he never read it:

Being asked whether he has not dissuaded any Persons from being Evidence for the crown upon the trials of the Rebel Prisoners, he saith, he never did, nor was he ever in their company when any thing of that kind was mentioned.

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<sup>4</sup> George Hamilton of Redhouse, was a Captain in Baggot's Hussars captured at Clifton and transferred to York Castle where he was tried, found guilty, and hung drawn and quartered on November 1, 1746. [His severed head](#) was sent in a box to Carlisle. It was stated at his trial that he went to the Canongate Church, where several English soldiers were confined after Prestonpans, and threatened them with death if they refused to enlist in the Prince's army. Evidence was produced that actually he had tended the English wounded, but this was rebutted.—*P.C.* 250; *Macbeth Forbes*, 14; *S.P.D.* 81-88, 88-42; *Scots Mag.* 1746, 483, 542. *Prisoners of the '45* Arnot and Seton, 1929, ii, 274-5. N<sup>o</sup>. 1246.



He saith, that the words in the Letter before mentioned viz<sup>t</sup>. what a Pity it was that “He was brought up in the true Loyal anti— Revolution Principles” are the words which were in Lord Balmerino’s written speech which the said Lord Balmerino delivered to the sheriff at the time of his Execution: and that the Exam<sup>t</sup>. apprehends they can mean nothing but Jacobite Principles, and the Exam<sup>t</sup>. inserted them in his Letter aforesaid as bearing that meaning only.

Whitehall 3 Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1746.  
The exam<sup>t</sup>. having read  
over this exam<sup>tion</sup>. declares  
that the contents thereof to be true,  
and signs the same before me

