

Sources in Local History
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A FARM LEDGER FROM
PARKGATESTONE, PEEBLESSHIRE,
1818-1832

Transcribed by
Barry Prater

with an introduction by
Colin Whittemore and Kenneth Veitch



THE EUROPEAN
ETHNOLOGICAL
RESEARCH CENTRE

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Sources in Local History
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FOREWORD

The ledger of Parkgatestone farm, Kilbucho, dating from 1818 to 1832, forms the opening section of a larger farm diary kept by James and Archibald Robb from 1818 to 1861, referred to by themselves as the farm's 'chronologer'. As is often the case (especially on farms), the ledger was kept somewhat haphazardly and minimally, and so presented rather more of a challenge for modern-day transcription than the diary itself (and at first glance appeared to be of less general interest). The EERC thus gave precedence to a transcription of the diary, which was duly published in 2022 as volume twenty-two of its *Sources in Local History* series. This present transcription should therefore be considered alongside that publication, wherein will lie immediate context.

The ledger is not a complete account of the farm's income and expenditure, but rather a record of James Robb's transactions with certain persons. Some of them were people off the farm, such as innkeepers and fellow farmers, who had either purchased produce from Robb or supplied him with goods. The great majority, however, were people employed at Parkgatestone as full-time farm servants, seasonal workers, or casual labour. The entries recording their fees, perquisites and dues provide valuable evidence not only of hiring patterns and costs on an early nineteenth-century Peeblesshire farm, but also of the work that was being carried out there. Perhaps even more importantly, they offer an insight into the lives of a group of rural workers who rarely feature in other documents of the period. That they appear in the ledger as named individuals, whose lives can subsequently be traced through other records, makes it even more valuable.

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EDITING

The layout of the original book has been reproduced as closely as possible, as have the likely pre-faded colours of its pre-printed columns and rows. The various single and double lines that James Robb added to divide his entries have been given in black. While the ditto marks he occasionally added to the date column have been reproduced, the lines and dots that he sometimes used either to fill a space or to connect an entry to its corresponding figure have not. The page numbers he wrote in the top outer corner of each page all appear in the top left corner of the transcription. It should be noted that he misnumbered page 45 as 47. The loose pages that were inserted into the ledger appear at the end of the transcription.

The original spelling has been retained. It is inconsistent, even by the standards of the time, and to prevent the text from becoming congested with editorial insertions and corrections, words that have been misspelled but are readily recognisable have not been annotated. Missing letters have been inserted in [] only when the meaning of the word would otherwise be unclear and then usually only on its first appearance. Sic has been used sparingly, mainly to indicate an irregular spelling or construction that might otherwise be mistaken for a transcribal or typographical error and then again only on its first appearance. For misspelled words that are not immediately obvious, or that might be confused with another word, the correct form is provided in a footnote. Words that have been transcribed tentatively are given as [?word].

GLOSSARY

Bear/bere	a type of barley.
Bing	to put potatoes or turnips into a pit and cover them with straw for later use.
Deviot	a slice of earth with grass on it, a divot.
Dicht	to winnow corn.
Ding	to demolish or knock down.
Fauld	an enclosed area of the outfield which was manured by folding cattle upon it.
Lead	to cart or otherwise bring in produce from the fields.
March	a boundary or border of a territory or landed property.
Meat	food in general.
Moss	a bog, specifically one from which peats are dug.
Quey	a cow up to three years old that has not had a calf, a heifer.
Sprit	a coarse, reedy rush growing on marshy ground.
Stell	an open enclosure made of dry-stone walling with an opening at one side to admit sheep for shelter.
Thack/Theek	material used for thatching; or to cover a roof, hay- or corn-stack, etc., with such material.
Thrash	(1) a rush; (2) to thresh grain.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

In 1824, an act of parliament imposed the English versions of imperial weights and measures on Scotland. James Robb nevertheless continued to use Scots measures for farm produce throughout the period covered by the ledger. The following tables contain their English imperial and metric equivalents. For a full list and description of the various weights and measures that were used in Scotland, see the Scottish Archive Network's online [Weights and Measures Guide](#). For Robb's use of the word 'rood', see the footnote on page 14.

DRY MEASURE

For pease and wheat

<i>Scots</i>	<i>Imperial</i>	<i>Metric</i>
Forpet	0.499 gallon	2.268 litres
Peck (4 forpets)	1.996 gallons	9.072 litres
Firlot (4 pecks)	3 pecks 1.986 gallons	36.286 litres
Boll (4 firlots)	3 bushels 3 pecks 1.944 gallons	145.145 litres

For barley and oats

<i>Scots</i>	<i>Imperial</i>	<i>Metric</i>
Forpet	0.728 gallon	3.037 litres
Peck (4 forpets)	1 peck 0.912 gallons	13.229 litres
Firlot (4 pecks)	1 bushel 1 peck 1.650 gallons	52.916 litres
Boll (4 firlots)	5 bushels 3 pecks 0.600 gallons	211.664 litres

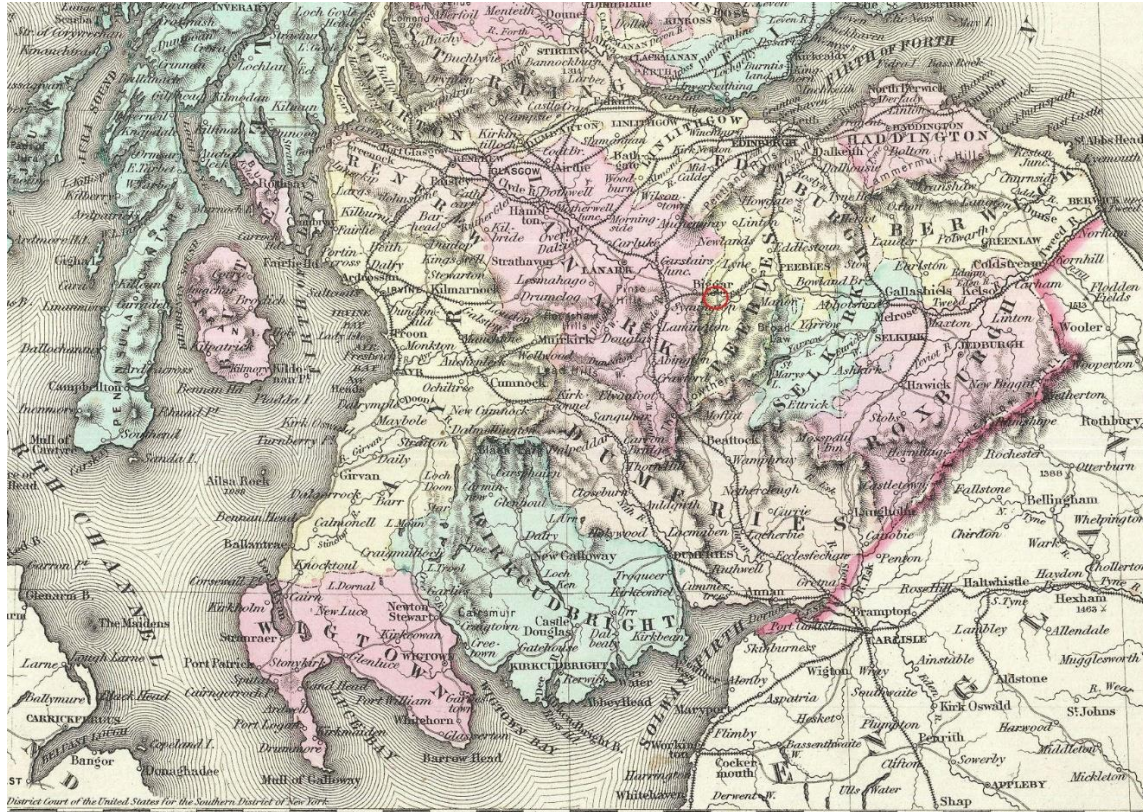
WEIGHT

Lanark measure*

<i>Scots</i>	<i>Imperial</i>	<i>Metric</i>
Drop	1.093 drams	1.921 grammes
Ounce (16 drops)	1 ounce 1.5 drams	31 grammes
Pound (16 ounces)	1 pound 1 ounce 8 drams	496 grammes
Stone (16 pounds)	17 pounds 8 ounces	7.936 kilogrammes

* The Edinburgh measure was heavier. A stone, for example, weighed 9.996 kg. Robb would have encountered both measures in Peeblesshire.

MAPS



Map 1. A detail from Colton's *Map of Scotland* (1855) showing southern Scotland. The approximate location of Parkgatestone has been circled. (Wikimedia Commons)

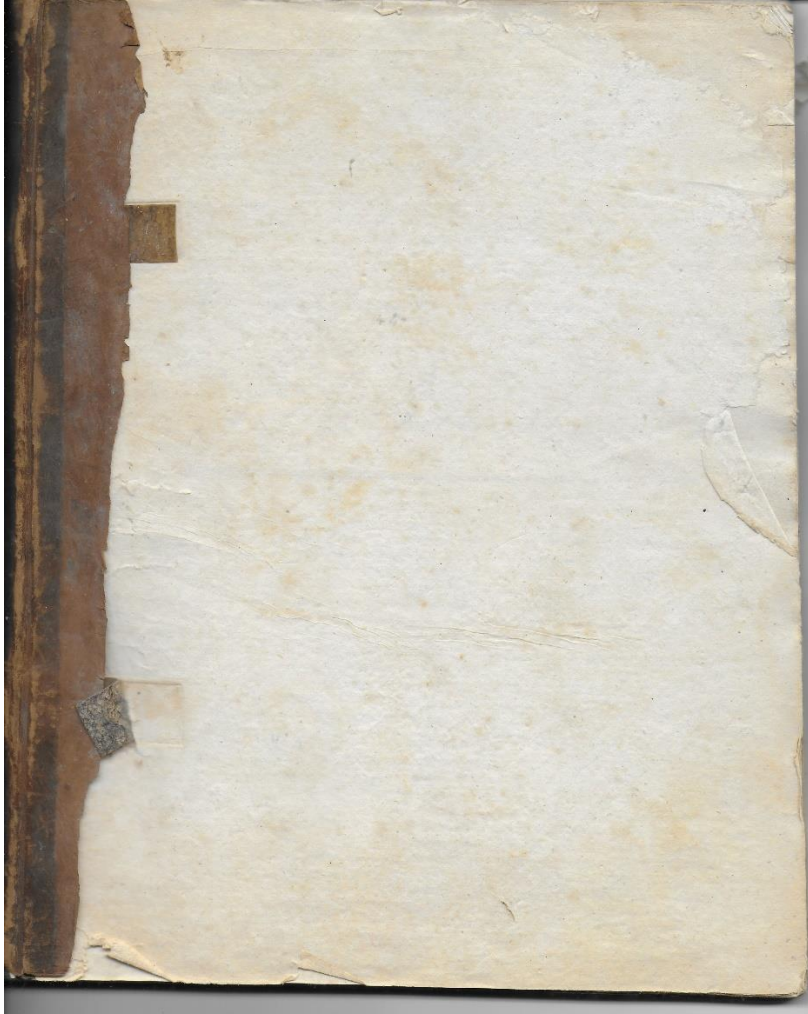


Map 2. A detail from Thomson's *Atlas of Scotland* (1832), showing the former parish of Kilbucho and neighbouring districts. Parkgatestone has been underlined.
 (Courtesy of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland)

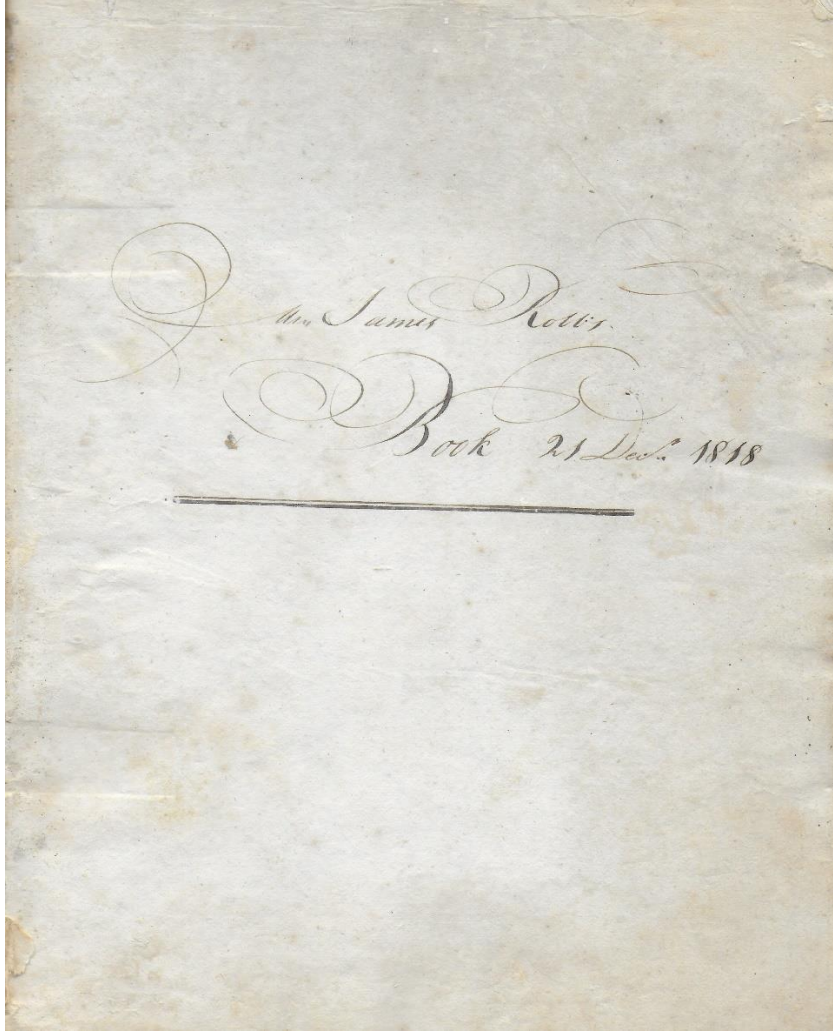
THE BOOK: A SHORT DESCRIPTION, WITH FACSIMILES

James Robb used a quarto-sized journal to record matters relating to his farm at Parkgatestone. It has 380 pre-printed pages, which are divided into two sections. The first forty-eight pages have pre-printed rows and columns for keeping accounts. Inserted into this section are three pages from an octavo-sized ledger containing additional entries relating to the year 1828. It is the material in this section of the book that is presented in the current volume. The pages in the second section of the book have pre-printed horizontal rules only and it is here that Robb began his annual summary of the work at Parkgatestone, as published in *The Chronologer of James and Archibald Robb, Parkgatestone, Peeblesshire, 1818-1861*.

The front and back covers of the book are missing. This has resulted in damage to the flyleaves, particularly at the back of the book. The leather spine has survived, however, and the binding is intact. Apart from some very slight foxing, the pre-printed pages are in good condition. The ink, both of the pre-printed lines and Robb's entries, has faded in some places although not beyond legibility.



Facsimile 1. The front of the book. The tabs to which the now missing cover was affixed can be seen protruding from under the leather spine.



Facsimile 2. James Robb's inscription at the beginning of the book.

		To pay Paid	
		L. S. D.	L. S. D.
1818	Parkgate stone		
June 6	To be paid agnes Michels th Shear	16..	16..
	Coop 1818		
	To David Mac for herding sheep	1 1..	1 1
	1818 at Martinmas		
	To Marion Shumler at Mar	1 3..	1 5..
	tinmas 1818 for herding proceed		
11	To A. Lucas due at	2 1/2..	2 1/2..
	Martinmas 1818		
July 9	To Janet Morris after Shear	1 8..	1 8..
	Coop 1818		
11	To Janet Whelan for Shearing	1 8..	1 8..
	Coop 1818		
Aug 5	To Mary Anderson for Shearing	1 10..	1 10..
	Coop 1818		
Oct 3	To Janet Scott due to, at Meeting	1 18..	2..
1819	1818 for the proceeding half year		
Febry 11	To David Mac from 1 st April to Martin	1 5..	1 5..
	mas herding		
	To Janet Scott due to, at Martinmas	3 10..	3 10..
	1819 for the proceeding half year		
March 11	To Janet Whelan due to, at Martinmas	3 15..	3 15..
	1819 with 2 for pit of lint saved		
April 1	To William Paterson due to, after Shearing	1 18..	1 18..
	Coop 1819		

Facsimile 3. The first page of the ledger, showing how Robb used right curly brackets to connect two-line entries with their corresponding figures.

1818		James Noble	To pay	Recd
July 9	To 6.6	Chesed 5/16 p. St.	1 15	1 15
1819		Janet Wood	To pay	Recd
		Margaret Lodge	To h. & S. St.	
Feb 6	To half	Bull oat Meal	11	11
May 27	To half	Bull Ditto	10	
July 7	To 2 carts	Coals	18	
	9	To one Ditto Ditto	10 6	
		To 2 bags Light Ditto	8	
	16	Received Payment	2 16	2 16
December 13	To a half	bag oat meal	8 9	8 9
1820	April 26	To two pecks pearl Meal	1 10	
May 12	To half	Bull oat Meal	10	
June 13	To 2 pecks	pearl Meal	11 10	
			1 10	
		Carried to page 18	15 8	15 8
1820		William Young	To h. & S. St.	
Feb 10	By his fur	in Cash	6 10	
	To 2 carts	Coals & wood Money	1 16	1 16
	To Cash	Balance due by me	4 14	1
March 8	To Cash			5
May 27	Ditto			4 16
Nov 8	By his fur		5 10	
1821	Feb 7	To Cash		1 1
		transferred to page 19		

Facsimile 4. This page shows how Robb added his own lines to the pre-printed ledger both when totalling figures and when he wanted to demarcate entries relating to a particular individual.

1826		Debit	Credit
March	7 Robert Scott at Marshmas 1826	2 17 6	2 17 6
April	16 Margaret develope harvest for 1826	1 10 "	1 10 "
June	16 Ann Guldberg ditto ditto	1 10 "	1 10 "
July	6 Janet Annis for harvest 1826	1 10 "	1 10 "
	Janet Sedell ditto ditto	1 10 "	1 10 "
Feb ¹⁸²⁷	8 Mary Minor at Marshmas 1827 with her	3 8 "	3 8 "
	Mary Keenan ditto	3 10 "	3 10 "
	Peter Berlman ditto	16 "	16 "
March	24 St. Lawrence ditto with his Cart Coach	6 5 "	6 5 "
July	4 Janet White for shearing Coop 1827	1 10 "	1 10 "
	5 Christian Tait for ditto	1 10 "	1 10 "
	Margaret Bell ditto ditto	1 10 "	1 10 "
	Marian Cooper ditto ditto	1 10 "	1 10 "
	Agnes Annis maid ditto	1 10 "	1 10 "
October	3 Agnes Burrows at Whidland, 1828	2 2 "	2 2 "
	Agnes Armstrong ditto	2 2 "	2 2 "
	Janet Lauris at ditto	5 10 "	5 10 "
Feb ¹⁸²⁸	10 Alice Taylor at Marshmas 1828	5 10 "	5 10 "
	Agnes Burrows at ditto ditto	3 10 "	3 10 "
	Agnes Armstrong at ditto ditto	3 8 "	3 8 "
May	8 Janet White for shearing Coop 1828	1 10 "	1 10 "
	Peter Annis for shearing Coop 1828	1 "	1 "
	Agnes Thorburn for shearing Coop 1828	1 10 "	1 10 "
July	8 Mary Tait for ditto ditto	1 10 "	1 10 "
	Marian Smith ditto ditto	1 10 "	1 10 "

Facsimile 5. Page 43 of the ledger, which lists the fees paid to various farm servants from March 1826 to July 1828.

INTRODUCTION

This introduction is intended to complement the one written by David Thompson for *The Chronologer of James and Archibald Robb, Parkgatestone, Peeblesshire, 1818-1861*. It begins by viewing developments at Parkgatestone in the context of agricultural change in Broughton, Glenholm and Kilbucho from c.1750 to c.1850. Maps produced at either end of this period provide a before-and-after snapshot of the district, while evidence from contemporary sources, including the *Statistical Accounts*, agricultural publications, and estate records, are used to show the local progress of improvement, attitudes towards it, and how reality sometimes differed from the ideal. Concomitant changes in local housing and diet, and the use of fuel, are then similarly examined in order to give an idea of how the Robbs and their workers might have lived. An outline of the farming year at Parkgatestone is followed by a look at the three main types of worker the Robbs would have employed, illustrated with examples drawn from the ledger itself.

Farming and the land

William Roy's military survey of Scotland, conducted between 1747 and 1755, recorded the things that mattered most to army logisticians: roads; settlements; high ground; rivers and burns; bogs; lands bearing crops. For anyone planning a military expedition or otherwise looking to consolidate Hanoverian power in Scotland, the resulting map would have been very useful. It is also of great value to modern-day historians, not least as it provides a snapshot of a landscape in the process of profound change.¹

Figure 1 depicts the district around Parkgatestone as recorded on Roy's map. The policies of Kilbucho Place are shown to lie in the valley of the Kilbucho Burn, just upstream of where that burn joins with the larger Biggar Water, soon to meet the River Tweed flowing east. The policies are marked with neat boxes of trees and rows of hedges, part of a planned landscape surrounding the seventeenth-century house. Otherwise, the map is devoid of trees, the natural woodland that once covered the area having long-since been felled for fuel and timber or cleared to make way for agriculture.²

The good grain-growing lands of the area (such as they were – which was not much) are shown towards Drumelzier, at the confluence of the Biggar Water and the Tweed. Coming back upstream towards Broughton, the good ground is increasingly restricted to ever-narrower strips either side of the Biggar Water. By the time Kilbucho is reached, there is some cropping ground marked, but really rather little.



Figure 1. A detail from the Roy Military Survey, strip 6 (Lowlands): Dumfriesshire, Peeblesshire, Lanarkshire, (surveyed 1752-1755), showing the district around Kilbucho. (Courtesy of the British Library)

Equally evident to Roy's diligent surveyors was the large bog on either side of the Biggar Water. This was partly fed by the numerous burns that ran off the surrounding hills, most of which were too small to be named on their map, but included the Cleuch, the Skirling and the Bamflat. The power they provided could be harnessed to operate mills, as at 'Milltoun of Kilbucho', marked on the map across the Kilbucho Burn from Kilbucho Place. A little further north again, now close by Biggar Water and on the edge of a tract of bog, a site of dwellings was recorded. Simply identified as 'Mains', this was the farm that became known as Parkgatestone.³

When the Robbs arrived at Parkgatestone in 1795,⁴ the parish of Kilbucho had newly been united with those of Broughton and Glenholm. Sir John Sinclair's (*Old*) *Statistical Account of Scotland* preserves a picture of them on the eve of this union. In his brief entry for Kilbucho, the Reverend William Porteous described the parish's soil and situation thus:

Kilbucho is somewhat remarkable for 2 parallel ridges of hills, covered with heath and grass stretching from W. to E.; and for 2 vallies, on the N. of each chain of hills. The heath on the hills is preserved by frequently burning it; a tender growth succeeds, which is delicious and excellent pasture for sheep. Carden, part of which is in the S.W. of this parish, is about 1400 feet above the level of the Tweed. The parish contains between 4000 and 5000 acres. The land is partly arable, and partly pasture ground. The soil is neither very good nor very bad. There are 19 ploughs of land, and pasture for 200 score of sheep. The rental is little above L. 1000 Sterling a year.⁵

He further observed that there were sixty-two houses in the parish, accommodating a population of 362, around half of whom were under twenty years old. He further noted that there was 'less ground in tillage than in former times',⁶ suggesting a shift to livestock rearing, perhaps partly brought about by the amalgamation of smaller farms and the division of common grazings. This was still a parish of mixed farming, however, where cattle were also kept and a range of crops grown.

The Reverend Bernard Haldan's entry for Glenholm described a 'high and hilly' parish where the raising of sheep was the main occupation of its farmers. Around 1,500 sheep were kept on the parish's hill farms, about a thousand of which were sent for slaughter each year. To the north east, the parish opened into a strath and here 150 native cattle were kept, and 340 bolls of corn sown annually. As with Kilbucho, the annual land rental value of the parish was around £1,000.⁷ There were fifty-five 'inhabited houses' in the parish, as well as two mills, a kirk and a school (the master of which augmented his income by working part-time as a shopkeeper). There were around 300 people resident in the parish where fifty years previously there had been nearly

400, a reduction that Haldan ascribed to the creation of larger sheep farms, which required less labour. Interestingly, he also noted that the figure would have been much higher if he had written his account in summer, as the arrival of maids to milk the ewes considerably increased the local population.

The population of the neighbouring parish of Broughton, which in the mid-eighteenth century had numbered 367 souls, had shrunk by the time of the *Account* to 264. The Reverend Thomas Gray noted that ninety-seven of them resided in the village of Broughton, the only urban settlement in the three parishes. It comprised around twenty houses, a school, an inn, two alehouses, and some shops. This, and its annual fair, made the village an important economic and social centre for the district. There were twelve farms in the parish, employing twenty-eight male and twenty-three female servants. There were 200 native cattle, upwards of 2,000 sheep, and eighty horses (used for ploughing, carting and other farm work, not riding). Of the 8,000 acres within the parish bounds, only 400 were tilled, with nearly all the rest given over to pasture. There was sufficient agricultural production to make some sales of corn, cattle and wool into the larger urban populations. The annual land rental of the parish, however, was only £700.⁸

If Roy's map shows that mid-century Broughton, Glenholm and Kilbucho was a district of no great agricultural richness, even a rather hard and mean place to live for the majority of its inhabitants, by the time these accounts were being written, the changes that were gradually transforming farming and the rural landscape across Scotland had also begun to make their mark on Peeblesshire.

One of the most significant changes had been the creation of single-tenant farms. In lowland districts, farms had previously been organised and worked according to the runrig system, in which cropping land was divided into small strips and then allocated annually to a group of tenants. Some of this land was leased to sub-tenants, while cottars were allotted patches of land in return for providing the main tenants with seasonal and other labour. The strips were either in the farm's infield (the best-quality land, which was cultivated continuously and tended assiduously) or in its outfield (the much more extensive poorer-quality land, which was cultivated only in part and for shorter periods). Many tasks were carried out communally and its population, which often included tradesmen, blacksmiths, weavers and others not directly involved in agriculture, usually lived on the farm in a largely self-sufficient settlement, known as a toun. As the eighteenth century progressed, however, proprietors realised that touns were not the most efficient way to work their estates, and when a lease on a farm expired, they amalgamated its strips of arable land and gave them over, along with its commonies, bogs and muirs, to a single tenant.

A similar trend was evident in the upland districts of Peeblesshire, where sheep farming was the main occupation. Traditionally, the farms here were

worked by a single family, although they were often small due to the practice of sons dividing the land among themselves on their father's death. By the latter half of the eighteenth century, however, much larger sheep farms had become the norm as enterprising proprietors either amalgamated their existing farms or bought up neighbouring properties to create much larger units. The tenancy of multiple separate farms was also on the rise, as was observed in Glenholm in the early 1790s: 'there are many instances of one farmer holding several farms, and some of them at a considerable distance from the place of his residence'.⁹ This development was made possible by the nature of sheep farming, 'as the management of a sheep farm does not require such a constant superintendence as renders the residence of the possessor to be necessary'.¹⁰

This is a reminder, incidentally, that in both lowland and upland districts of Peeblesshire, the re-shaping of agriculture was brought about not solely by improving landowners, but also by ambitious individual tenants, keen to extend their holdings and make the most of the growing market for agricultural produce. Indeed, the role that aspiring tenant farmers such as the Robbs played in the progress of improvement overall, especially during the period covered by the Parkgatestone ledger and chronologer, should not be overlooked.

While an increasingly small number of tenant farmers flourished, the displaced inhabitants of former touns and small farms were obliged to find accommodation and livelihoods elsewhere. Many of them would have ended up in Broughton village, or in local towns such as Biggar and Peebles. Others would have moved away entirely either to one of Britain's growing urban centres or to north America. The empty dwellings they left behind were a visible reminder of a disappearing way of life – although not for long, as they were quickly pulled down by the tenants of the new farms.¹¹ For the Reverend Gray, who had observed the wholesale demolition of cottages in the parish of Broughton, the consequences were clear:

The throwing down of cottages must be one principal reason of the decrease of population in country parishes, and of the increase of population in towns and villages, and a principal reason for the scarcity of servants [*i.e.* farm labourers], and the increase of their wages; the poor people being banished from the country, to take up their residence in towns, and breed their children to manufactures, who would otherwise have all been bred to the plough; and, if manufactures continue to flourish, and this growing evil, of throwing down cottages, and the banishing of poor from the country parts of parishes, is not properly corrected, it is more than probable that servants for carrying on the purposes of agriculture will not be obtained.¹²

In his *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Peebles* (1802), the Reverend Charles Findlater¹³ took a more sanguine view:

The notion of whining over the desertion and depopulation of the country, is now abandoned to idle and ignorant sentimentalists, who are left to lament, at pleasure, the loss of those enchanting fancied scenes of rural content, and cottage innocence and felicity, which no man of sense believes ever to have had an existence but in the imagination of the poet. Cottages have been built, and cottages have been deserted, according to the local or general demand, or want of demand, for them.¹⁴

Whatever view was taken (and it is unfortunate that the voices of those cleared from the county's cottages, touns and sheep farms go unrecorded), no one was in any doubt that the settlement pattern of rural Peeblesshire was being transformed.

Another change to the landscape that Roy's surveyors would have immediately noticed was the new growth of trees. Since 1750, plantations of ash, beech, elm, oak, Scots pine, sycamore and particularly birch had been established in various parts of the county to beautify an estate, to provide shelter for crops and livestock, or for timber. In Kilbucho, the extensive plantations at Rachan attracted particular comment, although tree planting on a more modest scale would have been the norm. That trees had been planted at Parkgatestone before the Robbs moved there in 1795 is revealed by the terms of William Robb's lease, which instructed him to pay 'all due attention to preserve and train up the trees growing thereon'.¹⁵

Even more noticeable would have been the enclosure and subdivision of the land with hedges, ditches and dykes. In 1792, for example, the Reverend Porteous observed that there were now 'several inclosures' in Kilbucho,¹⁶ and similar remarks are to be found throughout the statistical accounts for Peeblesshire. A highly visible symbol of the new tenurial regime, these enclosures delineated the ownership of land, including upland areas that had previously been shared with equanimity by the local population. In practical farming terms, they separated the livestock from the crops and generally helped farmers better manage their fields, and so improved efficiency and productivity. Indeed, in his assessment of the agriculture of the neighbouring county of Midlothian, George Robertson wrote, 'From enclosing alone, I am convinced, that the produce of the county can be increased by one third, and the rent increased in still greater proportion'.¹⁷

A key part of this process was the introduction of a basic system of crop rotation. According to the Reverend Findlater, the favoured rotation in Peeblesshire by 1800 was potatoes or turnips (ample dung having already been applied to the field); then barley or oats or rye; then grass ley for hay; then two further years of grass for grazing dairy cows; then oats. As clover (used in England to replenish soil nitrogen) was found not to grow so well in parts of Scotland, pease and beans were added into the rotation to serve the same re-

invigorating function. This latter variation is evident in Broughton in the early 1790s, where the following acreages were grown each year: 300 in corn (oats); sixty in bear (barley); thirty in pease; thirty in sown grass; and ten in potatoes.¹⁸ Notably, turnips were not among the crops listed in the *Old Statistical Account* as being grown in Broughton. A 'considerable quantity' were raised each year in Kilbucho, however;¹⁹ while in Glenholm, twenty-five acres were grown annually, along with fifty acres of sown grass.²⁰

Of the new crops grown, sown grass and turnips were the essential ingredients in the transformation of agriculture in Peeblesshire.²¹ They provided both winter fodder for cattle and pre-lambing feed for ewes. Turnips were particularly valuable: a heavy feeding crop, they could be grazed in situ or lifted, carted and stored in sheds or in earthen straw-covered clamps ('bings') for use over winter. Thus, (a) beasts could be fattened for slaughter after the grass had stopped growing, and (b) greater numbers of cattle (dairy and beef) could be kept over from year to year – substantially increasing productivity. No longer were farmers obliged to slaughter a proportion of their herds out of necessity at the coming of winter, to be salted down at a wastefully inefficient young age and light weight.

Cheviot and Half-bred sheep were better suited to turnip feeding than the (wilder) Blackface. Lambs marketed off turnips in December fetched a substantially higher price than those sold earlier in September, when the lush summer grass growth began to slow and there was a glut of lambs on the markets at Lanark and Linton.²²

With regards to cattle, the native breed continued to predominate throughout the county, although the very recent importation of cows from Kyle (probably of the Ayrshire breed) to Rachan offered a glimpse of future developments.

As for implements, the Reverend Haldan noted that the old Scotch plough continued to be widely used in Glenholm; and it is likely that this was also the case in Broughton and Kilbucho. Findlater observed in 1802, however, that improved models (featuring iron mould boards and light enough to be pulled by two horses) were now being used on tilled ground, with the old Scotch plough being restricted to cultivating hard, stony ground and to breaking in new land. Cleaning, draining and drilling ploughs were also now in use. Fanners, machines for winnowing corn, had spread throughout the county since their introduction to Newlands in the 1740s. Threshing-machines had likewise been widely adopted. Invented in the 1780s by Haddingtonshire millwright Andrew Meikle, its high-velocity drum hugely improved the efficiency of separating the grain from the straw and chaff and could be powered by steam, horse, wind or (importantly in Peeblesshire) water. Findlater believed its 'speedy diffusion' was 'decisive proof of the great utility of invention',²³ and its introduction had such an effect on the agricultural economy that some maps of the early 1800s thought fit to mark

the location of each and every one. Farm workers skilled in flailing, for whom threshing had provided steady employment through the winter months, were probably less enthusiastic. It also rendered hungry those previously well-fed hens that had scavenged the grain that traditional flailing left with the straw.

Unlike some other agricultural commentators of the time, Findlater did not indiscriminately dismiss traditional practices nor make exaggerated claims for new methods. He was quite happy to note, for example, that the established Blackface and Cheviot sheep were better suited to Peeblesshire than the various breeds of fine-wooled sheep that had been introduced to the parks of some local gentlemen; and that 'a great range of well observed experience is still necessary' before the recently imported cattle could be deemed superior to the native breed.²⁴ The conversion of flow-moss to cultivated ground, as started by the earl of Islay on The Whim, moreover, was 'an undertaking unsuitable to a farmer, upon any length of lease' due to the expense of draining the land.²⁵ Indeed, Findlater in general appeared unconcerned about the lack of drainage work being undertaken by tenant farmers, believing it a costly and largely redundant endeavour in a county the topography and soil of which lent itself to natural drainage.

Findlater was nevertheless a strong supporter of improvement, and usefully listed what he thought was retarding its progress in Peeblesshire. Bad roads, a deficiency of capital, the climate, the corn laws, and the inaccessibility of coal and lime all made the list, although perhaps the greatest obstacle was a prejudice among the county's farmers towards change. In his opinion, they had shown

a considerable degree of tardiness in adopting modes of improvement introduced by gentleman farmers, in farming their own properties. They are disposed to consider such improvers as admirers of the *curious*, as much as of the *useful*, in farming; and are disposed to lend but doubtful faith to the accounts of the profit of such schemes; looking upon them as the mere exaggerated statements of servants, wishing to curry favour with their masters, in flattering them with the idea of the utility of their experiments, rather than as the result of that accurate observation and rigorous calculation, which are, in great measure, incompatible with the numerous avocations incident to the station of such improvers ... they are reluctant in relinquishing the sure and trodden path of long experience for mere unascertained theory, whatever brilliant prospects it may hold out.²⁶

Even so, as he went on, 'though slow to change, they are not ... so bigotedly wedded to old practices, as to reject such improvements as have stood the test of repeated and unequivocal experience'. Thus, although crop rotation had first been practised in the county on a small scale by gentlemen farmers around

forty years ago, only recently and ‘after many unsuccessful attempts’ had it become ‘general practice among professional farmers’.²⁷

Findlater dedicated his *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Peebles* to one of these pioneering gentlemen farmers: Sir James Montgomery, 1st Baron Stanhope.²⁸ A lawyer by profession, as Lord Advocate he had introduced a measure that increased the power of an heir of an entail to lease and improve the entailed lands. After retiring from the law, and standing down as MP for Peeblesshire, he focused his energies on improving his estates in the county. This was an expensive undertaking but as with many early Improvers who had made their fortune in banking, law or commerce, he was motivated more by a ‘patriotic design of improving the agriculture of his native country’²⁹ than by the prospect of any immediate financial gain. As well as completing the drainage of The Whim and turning its bogs into fertile cropping soil, he erected enclosures, planted trees, and implemented crop rotations both there and on his Stanhope estate. Recognised as being ‘among the first to encourage ... [a] spirit of improvement’ in Scotland, he was also credited with introducing both turnip cultivation and the two-horse plough to Peeblesshire.³⁰

While Findlater focussed his attention on the endeavours of Sir James Montgomery, the so-called ‘Father of the County’ was not the only improving landowner in Peeblesshire in the eighteenth century. James Dickson of Broughton, for example, was ‘active in agricultural improvements’, which included enclosing all his lands and rebuilding the village of Broughton ‘after the English fashion’.³¹ Although his death in 1771 ‘marred the progress of these public-spirited schemes’,³² his neighbours and namesakes, the Dicksons of Kilbucho, had been following a similar course. A plan commissioned in 1768 by David Dickson (Fig. 2) shows that their estates of Kilbucho and Whiteslade had been divided into a number of farms, including ‘Pergatestone’ (Parkgatestone), and that some of the land on these farms had been enclosed to create parks for livestock. It is difficult to tell from the plan where the border between the farms of Parkgatestone and Kilbucho Mains lay, but at least two of these parks were on the former.³³ Although the arable lands on the Dicksons’ farms do not appear to have been enclosed, that the policies of Kilbucho House were fully enclosed by 1768 suggests that they had plans to do so.

The programme of improvements on the Kilbucho estate was arrested, however, by various family problems, not least the financial setbacks that in the 1780s forced William Dickson to sell a number of its farms, including Parkgatestone, to William Cunninghame of Lainshaw, a wealthy former tobacco merchant. Although not mentioned by Findlater (and oddly not among the subscribers to his *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Peebles*),³⁴ Cunninghame was a keen proponent of agricultural improvement both at Lainshaw (Lanarkshire) and on his Peeblesshire properties. As with Montgomery and others, he recognised that granting long



Figure 2. A detail from a plan of the lands of Kilbucho and Whiteslade commissioned by David Dickson in 1768, showing the farm of Parkgatestone and neighbouring properties. (Courtesy of the National Records of Scotland)

leases to his tenants was crucial for the success of agricultural improvement. Adam Cockburn, Lord Ormiston, in the neighbouring county of Haddington, had taken the first tentative steps in this direction in 1698 by offering a lease of eleven years to one Robert Wight, who subsequently became the first tenant farmer in Scotland to enclose his fields. His son John Cockburn continued the practice, leasing his lands for up to nineteen years and more.³⁵ Whereas earlier tenants on short-term leases had no interest in investing time, effort or capital in new practices and technologies, they were now encouraged to see the long-term benefit of coalescing scattered plots into viably sized farm units, enclosing fields and improving the land. Given time, increased productivity would serve both tenant and landlord: the former would make more money; the latter could impose higher rents.

Findlater heralded in particular the positive developments that had already resulted from the fifty-year leases granted in 1788 upon the lands of Neidpath. Shorter leases were standard in Peeblesshire, however, with tenants preferring nineteen years; and it was for this length of time that William Cunninghame leased Parkgatestone to William Robb. Notably, this lease was transferred to James Robb when his father William died in 1812.

As with most leases of the period, the one granting the tenancy of Parkgatestone to William Robb in 1795 included a clause stating that the rent would rise once improvements had been made.³⁶ For every acre of land newly brought into tillage, for example, the rent would be increased by £5 per annum. It would also rise to cover the cost of new ditches, dykes and hedges, this capital expenditure being met in the first instance by Cunninghame. The extent of the improvements carried out by William Robb during his time at Parkgatestone is indicated by the rise in rent from £63 per annum in 1797 to £150 in 1813. On 16 August 1819, James Robb added New Mains (later renamed Little Parkgatestone) to his nineteen-year lease,³⁷ his annual rent rising accordingly to £212.

The lease of 1795 was also very specific about the cultivation regime William Robb was to follow. In the first year, the whole farm was to be given over to grass. Thereafter, the 'croft lands' (another name for a farm's infield) were to be subject to a four-course rotation consisting of oats, turnips/fallow, barley, and clover. The outfield was to be less intensively cultivated, with periods of oats and barley followed by longer spells under grass. The 'green ground' on the banks of the Biggar Water and its tributaries was to remain permanently in grass, indicating that flooding was a problem on the farm, despite previous attempts at drainage.³⁸ A clause stating that Robb was required to keep the existing ditches, dykes and hedges in good condition shows that the farm had been enclosed, although perhaps only to delineate its boundaries and main divisions, as one of his first duties was to subdivide the croft lands.

That the old infield-outfield system continued to influence cultivation patterns at Parkgatestone into the 1790s might seem remarkable, but the ledger

shows that traditional methods persisted there well into the 1820s. Buildings continued to be roofed with thatch, not slate, for example, and the fields fertilised chiefly with dung. Indeed, there is no mention of lime at all. This is a reminder that agricultural improvement was a gradual process, the pace of which could be dramatically quickened by scientific and technological advances but was for the most part dictated locally not just by the attitude (and finances) of individual farmers and proprietors, but also by external factors such as access to materials and markets.

The pace of progress at Parkgatestone, however, was apparently greater than that anywhere else on Cunninghame's Kilbucho estate: a brief review of his properties there, written in 1808, noted that Parkgatestone farm was 'in a state of high Improvement – superior to anything on the Estate'.³⁹ William Robb had clearly made an impact during the first thirteen years of his tenancy.

The ledger shows that improvements continued to be made in the 1820s. They record, for example, regular payments for the digging of boundary ditches and the building of dykes, the latter no doubt comprising stones cleared from the fields. Some of these stones would also have been used to fill the drains that were being dug across the farm – the Robbs clearly not sharing Findlater's scepticism about the cost effectiveness of drainage. Cunninghame's original rotation, moreover, had been expanded to include pease, potatoes and wheat. The demolition of old houses continued.

The entry in the *New Statistical Account* for the now united parish of Broughton, Glenholm and Kilbucho (written by the Reverend Hamilton Paul in 1834, not long after the ledger ends)⁴⁰ painted a similarly progressive picture. Crop rotation was 'almost universally adopted', the modern iron plough had 'in a great measure superseded' the old Scotch plough, many of the farmhouses 'vie with those of the gentry in outward appearance and internal accommodation', while the 'draining of the bogs and cultivation of the meadows' had resulted in the loss from the area of water-loving bird species. Even so, while the Biggar Water had been successfully embanked at Rachan, elsewhere it 'pervades a tract of moss and meadows' and low-lying fields along its banks continued to be flooded on a regular basis.⁴¹

The chronologer shows that flooding remained a major problem at Parkgatestone for many years to come, and Archibald Robb was one of a number of farmers along the banks of the Biggar Water who lobbied to have it dredged. Improvements nevertheless continued. Drainage projects were ongoing elsewhere on the farm, and from 1836 onwards, lime was used as well as dung. New tools and machinery were introduced, including an iron grubber made by the smith at Drumelzier and a water-powered thrashing mill, which Archibald Robb proudly recorded, 'stiled a new era in the annals of Parkgatestone'.⁴² The mill was part of an extensive building campaign carried out during the 1840s, which included a new dwelling house, stable and cattle shed, all of which were roofed with slate, not thatch.



Figure 3. A detail from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of Peebleshire (surveyed in 1856), showing Parkgatestone and the surrounding district. (Courtesy of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland)

The Ordnance Survey map surveyed in 1856 (Fig. 3) confirms this transformation by showing a rather different scene to that depicted a hundred years earlier on Roy's map. Milltoun is now 'Kilbucho Mains', while at the foot of Parkgatestone Hill a large, tidy new-build 'model' farm steading is shown. Round the corner of the hill towards Biggar is found the steading of Little Parkgatestone. Of the bog, there is no sign. Rather, there are generous fields, divided by straight boundaries. Many of the fields are separated by well-ordered plantations of trees. The Biggar Water has been tamed into similarly straight lines. Much had happened at Parkgatestone; all in probably little more than three farming generations.

Diet, housing and fuel

For much of the eighteenth century, the life of a rural worker in Peeblesshire was one not to be envied. Nevertheless, once the clearances were completed and farming improvement began to take effect, living conditions for all levels of agricultural society improved – albeit from a low base.

Most importantly, starvation was a thing of the past, as crops could now be better stored and animals kept alive over winter by feeding on roots and hay from the grass leys. For cottars, farm servants and tenant farmers alike, the staples were milk, ale (drunk chiefly when the milk season was over), barley, oats and potatoes. The people of Drumelzier were so fond of the last of these things that they allegedly wanted to erect a statue in memory of Sir Walter Raleigh!⁴³ Bread was cooked as unleavened bannocks (made from barley, oat or pease flour) on the flat girdle (wheat bread raised with yeast was not common). Broth, based on potatoes or barley but importantly including kail and other greens, was a common stand-by on the kitchen hob. Barley and oat grains were milled locally to yield three products. The finer-milled grains were sifted off for baking, while the coarse outer husks were put aside for winter cattle feed. The middle part, being a mixture of outer husk and inner grain starch, was fermented in a barrel as sowens. From the tub could be drawn a thick mass, which when thinned and boiled to form a gruel was equally useful as human or animal food or for smearing on linen prior to weaving.

There were differences in diet between the various classes of farming folk, however. Findlater noted that compared with cottars, farm servants 'more often have broth made with flesh, and flesh, or cheese, or eggs, more frequently for dinner along with the broth'.⁴⁴ The consumption of beef and mutton (either fresh or salted), cheese, and eggs was even more prevalent among tenant farmers, although chicken meat remained a luxury for the upper classes.

The Reverend Paul's description of the diet of the 'common people' of Broughton, Glenholm and Kilbucho for the *New Statistical Account* shows that not much had changed by the 1830s, with one notable exception:

oatmeal porridge to breakfast; kale or broth, with sometimes a little animal food, to dinner; potatoes, whole or mashed; porridge or sowens ... with milk, to supper, and frequently bread and cheese, or butter. Those who have a little garden attached to their dwellings have always a supply of wholesome culinary vegetables. Loaf-bread has almost superseded the use of oaten cakes.⁴⁵

Some of the 'animal food' mentioned by Paul would have come from farmyard pigs.⁴⁶ They were fed on kitchen waste and other scraps and killed light at 120 lbs, some of their meat being eaten as fresh pork but most of it being preserved in one way or another for later consumption. Hens were also to be found in most farmyards, feeding on dropped grains and anything else they could forage, and providing the kitchen with a supply of eggs. That they were kept in substantial numbers is suggested by John Robb's annual rent for Threepland Backshaw, which in the 1830s included 'six fat hens'.⁴⁷

With regards to housing, Findlater offered the following description of the 'better' pre-Improved farmhouses in Peeblesshire:

... a long house of only six feet wall in height; the apartments all upon the ground; the dimensions about 45 by 15 or 16 feet in breadth within the walls; no division by partitions within, but the cross partitions effected by close beds set end to end with passage betwixt them. You entered at the front, where the door was placed near to one end: On the right hand, we shall suppose, you had a partition of close beds, which cut off a space for a room, and, on the other hand, the similar partition dividing the kitchen from the passage; turning to the left into the kitchen, a similar partition cut off a room from the kitchen. These three apartments, *viz.* a kitchen in the middle, with a room at each end of it, constituted the whole accommodation.⁴⁸

These longhouses would be mud floored and thatched with whatever suitable material was on hand, and close around them would have been a cluster of similarly constructed stock buildings and farm stores.

By 1802, however, some tenant farmers in Peeblesshire now lived in 'commodious dwellinghouses, mostly of two stories, and covered with slate',⁴⁹ with the best examples being 'built in a style similar, but somewhat inferior, both as to size, height of ceilings, and quality of finishing, to the dwellinghouses, or manses of the clergy'.⁵⁰ In these improved farmhouses, Findlater further noted, the following layout was typical: on the ground floor, a central hall gave access on one side to a kitchen and scullery, and on the other to a living room; the first floor contained up to four rooms for sleeping or living; the roof space was either occupied by the house servants or used as storage.

It might be assumed from Findlater's description that the 'Several good farmhouses'⁵¹ the Reverend Porteous reported in 1792 as being lately erected in Kilbucho were of this improved type. William Robb's lease of 1795 suggests otherwise, however. It stipulated that he was to build a new farmhouse according to the following design:

Thirty feet long and seventeen feet wide within the walls consisting of two divisions one in each end and a pantry in the centre opposite to the entry by running up a third wall. The said house to have a covering of foreign wood and thatch with every thing substantially done in the same manner as the Master's house on his two adjoining farms of Cleugh and Blendewing.⁵²

In short, a version of the traditional thatched longhouse – and one of at least three of the same design on Cunninghame's Kilbucho estate.⁵³

Interestingly, the new farmhouse was just one part of a rebuilding programme that William Robb was required to undertake when entering the tenancy of Parkgatestone. The existing farmhouse was to be converted into a byre, and the barn given a new roof. A new stable block, twenty-four feet long, was to be built adjoining the barn. Cheaper 'home wood', rather than 'foreign wood', was to be used for the rafters of all these work buildings. This traditional farmhouse and steading would appear to have remained in use at Parkgatestone until the 1840s, when the aforementioned major rebuilding programme was undertaken.

Pre-Improvement housing for farm workers in Peeblesshire left even more to be desired than contemporary farmhouses. The problem was twofold. On the one hand, there was no cost benefit to the proprietor in maintaining them. On the other, farm workers were held on such short leases that they saw no sense in maintaining their houses because likely they would not be in them for long. As Charles Findlater observed:

These hovels, such as they were, cost nothing to the proprietor, but were upheld for ever by the tenant; it being understood, at common law, independent of covenant, that the outgoing tenant should leave them always to his successor, in tenantable and habitable condition: From use and practice, tenantable and habitable, had come to imply merely, wind and water tight; and the common style of farmhouse admitted of little more accommodation than mere shelter from the weather.⁵⁴

Described by William Chambers as 'huts' rather than cottages,⁵⁵ these low, damp dwellings usually had walls of rough stone and roofs of thatch, although the meaner sort might use turf for either or both. The difficulty supporting a heavy roof resulted in a limitation to the width of such dwellings to some six

or seven paces. This being so, any increase in size meant increase in length: kitchen, living room and byre all in a line, one room in width. It did not take much for this type of dwelling to collapse back into the landscape once its roof timbers had been removed and any supporting stone buttresses knocked down.

The cottages that at first replaced these mean dwellings were simply better-quality versions, made of stone and lime. The following general description of a common labourer's house at the beginning of the nineteenth century was provided by Findlater:

... 18 or 20 feet by 15 or 16 within walls; the door is in front, close by one of the gables; two close beds form the cross partition, dividing the space occupied by the family from a space of four feet from the gable at which you enter, where stands the cow behind one of the beds, with her tail to the door of the house. There is one window in front near the fire gable, opposite to which, at the opposite wall, stands the *ambry*, or shelved wooden press, in which the cow's milk, and other family daily provision are locked up ...⁵⁶

Greater improvement, however, was to be seen in the cottages of 'substantial labourers'. They generally had two apartments, a kitchen and 'a room', divided by a 'Galashiels partition',⁵⁷ a wall made from wooden standards and doors filled with stone chips and lime and finished with plaster. In these superior cottages, the cow no longer lived under the same roof as its owner, but in a to-fall building of its own. In the parish of Broughton, Glenholm and Kilbucho, as throughout Peeblesshire, cottages of both sorts were still mainly covered with thatch, not slate. The only exceptions were to be found in the village of Broughton, where the cottages had been given slate roofs by the local proprietor – although not for the good of their inhabitants but to improve the view from his mansion.

The standard of farm workers' housing in Scotland as a whole remained a cause for concern despite these advances and various attempts were made in the early nineteenth century to stimulate improvements. In 1804, for example, the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement published a report setting out basic standards of accommodation, while from the 1820s onwards, the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland offered premiums, initially for the best-kept cottages and then for the erection of new ones. These new cottages were built of stone and slate, often in rows or as pairs and on a site that was both economical in terms of land use and convenient for farm work. For the most part consisting of two rooms, they were generally used to house married workers (and their families) engaged on a yearly contract. When two farms were amalgamated, the redundant farmhouse and associated buildings were often converted into housing for farm servants, as happened at New Mains when it was amalgamated with Parkgatestone.

With regards to fuel, in the absence of natural woodland, farmers and farm servants alike used peat both to cook their food and to heat their homes. Cutting, stacking and drying peat was an arduous task, however, and the minister of Glenholm noted that his parishioners had largely abandoned it by the 1790s, when coal became more readily available. The only people who still cut peat, he noted, were those thirled to one of the mills (it being used to dry the grain) and cottars, although theirs was often of such poor quality that it could only be used along with coal. Peat appears to have been given up entirely in Broughton by this time, with the Reverend Gray noting, 'This parish labours under a great disadvantage to feuel [*sic*], having none but coal'.⁵⁸ The disadvantage being that the coal had to be carted from Carlops or Douglas, which if undertaken by contractors added considerably to its cost, and if done by the farmer himself or one of his servants, 'gives a great interruption to the operations of husbandry'.⁵⁹ This apparently made coal an unattractive commodity to the thrifter people of Kilbucho, who, after trying and failing to find deposits in their own parish, continued to use 'a good deal of peat'.⁶⁰

While peat was still being dug at Parkgatestone in the 1850s, the ledger shows that coal was being used there from at least the 1820s. That Robert Shankie, the blacksmith, received regular deliveries is not surprising given the nature of his work, but cart loads were also delivered to day labourer Robert Tait, weaver James Bertram, and the farm's shepherd, William Stewart. In the case of farm servant James Laurie, the two cart loads of coal appear to have been part of his fee.

The working year

The combined farms of Parkgatestone and Little Parkgatestone extended to 482 acres, around fifty of which were pasture, with the rest given over to the growing of oats, barley, pease and (occasionally) wheat, as well as sown grasses, turnips, potatoes and lint. The mixed farming regime pursued by the Robbs followed the same seasonal pattern throughout the period covered by the ledger. Seedtime began most years in March with the sowing of oats and pease and continued through April and sometimes into May with barley, lint, potatoes and turnips, in that order. Grass seed for pasture and for hay was also sown at this time. As summer progressed, the lint, potato and turnip fields were weeded and the turnips singled, before attention turned (usually in July) to the hay harvest, which involved cutting, drying and stacking first the ryegrass and then the meadow grass. The meadow hay harvest often continued into late summer, even early autumn, overlapping in some years with the start of the corn harvest. Barley, pease and wheat (this sown the previous autumn) were the first crops to be harvested, then oats. No sooner were the last sheaves carted and stacked in the yard, than the potatoes (their tops already likely frosted) would be ready for lifting. Once the fields had been cleared of their

crops, the ploughs set to work, continuing all through winter until seedtime came round again.

While the seasonal round remained the same year in, year out, the exact timing of the various field work varied according to the weather. Snow delayed the sowing of pease in 1825 and 1832, in the latter case for twenty-seven days, while in 1823 the ryegrass harvest was suspended for a week due to rain. The timing of the corn harvest in the period 1818 to 1832 further shows the effect that the weather had on the farm's work calendar: in 1823, a wet year, it did not begin until 22 September and finished on 18 October; in 1826, after a very dry summer, it began on 5 August and finished three weeks later.

Sheep farming had its own seasonal rhythm. Lambing at Parkgatestone was usually in March and April, although it could commence as early as January. Those lambs intended for wedders were castrated in June, with a small number being kept each year for tups. The Robbs' flock of around 150 adult sheep were clipped in early July, and the lambs speaned in early August. Summer was also a busy time for lamb sales, with the Robbs both buying and selling stock. Draft ewes would be selected and sold in the autumn, with those remaining being served by the farm's tups in November. The sheep were then smeared with a mixture of turpentine and grease or other oily substance in order to protect them against the weather and kill any vermin in the fleeces. At the beginning of winter, the sheep being fattened were put on the turnip field, gradually being moved from one temporarily fenced-off section to another so that their consumption of the crop could be controlled.

As with most farmers, James and Archibald Robb used their diary mainly to record outdoor tasks, in particular ones that were affected by the weather, so that they could use it in subsequent years as a guide to harvest timings. They made no direct mention of the considerable amount of work that would have taken place in the stable, the byre and the dairy at Parkgatestone. The threshing of corn other than for seed, which before the advent of the threshing mill would have occupied a farm servant for much of the winter and early spring, goes similarly unrecorded. There are nevertheless entries in the ledger that hint at the wider work of the farm, such as those recording the sale of almost eighty stone of cheese to Peter Jackson in Broughton in the autumn of 1818, and the payments made to Marion Shankie in 1818 for herding and to James Smith in 1826 for threshing barley.

The workforce

There were three main types of agricultural worker employed at Parkgatestone: full-time farm servants; seasonal workers; day labourers.

Unlike in pre-Improvement farming regimes, where demand for labour tended to concentrate in brief periods of the year, improved mixed farming, as practised at Parkgatestone and throughout most of Lowland Scotland by the early nineteenth century, required regular year-round labour. To meet this

need, a new class of full-time farm servant emerged. They were usually engaged at hiring fairs, day-long events held at set times during the year, usually a few weeks before engagements would commence. The chronologer shows that the Robbs attended the fairs held in Broughton every October, in Biggar in February and November, and, to a lesser extent, in Peebles in March and October. Here, local farmers and potential employees met and bargained, their verbal agreements symbolically confirmed by the advance of a small sum of money (known as 'arles') to the worker. The fee offered by the farmer varied both from year to year according to demand and from individual to individual according to their ability.

The hind, a married male farm worker, tended to be hired at the springtime fairs on a one-year contract, beginning at Whitsun (15 May). He performed a range of tasks throughout the year, although it was his ability as a ploughman that would be valued most and set him above his fellows who lacked his expertise. James Aitken and William Young were among this class of worker at Parkgatestone. The ledger shows that they were paid between £11 and £14 per year, with Aitken the better paid of the two. These annual wage rates were, in a manner of speaking, cash-in-hand. Hinds had, in addition to their wage, a cottage on the farm and much of their keep in the form of potatoes, oats, etc., as well as a good-sized cottage garden to grow their own vegetables (and keep the odd hen and pig). To a certain extent, this protected them from increases in the price of food and gave them produce that could be sold on for extra cash.

The hind's wife was also expected to work on the farm. This included a set number of unpaid days a year, usually during the corn harvest, which was seen as paying the rent of the cottage. During the summer, she was regularly employed in the fields, singling and hoeing turnips, weeding potatoes and lint, and helping with the hay harvest. She might also be engaged in a range of jobs in barn and byre throughout the year. For tasks such as weeding, she would have earned around 4p a day with victuals or 8p a day without. If the hind's wife was unable to work, and he did not have an unmarried sister or older daughter who could take her place, he was obliged to hire a female outworker, known in the south east of Scotland as a 'bondager'. Bondagers lived with the hind and his family in his already cramped cottage.

Single men and women were also hired by farmers: the men either yearly or half yearly; the women half yearly, and then sometimes only for the summer term, mainly because there was less work for female farm servants during the winter. Their tasks were more or less the same as those of their married counterparts, although single women might be hired either for their dairying skills, and so spend much of their time milking and making butter and cheese, or for more domestic tasks such as feeding the hens and keeping the yard and buildings clean. Unmarried female servants usually lived in the farmer's house, receiving bed and board as well as wages. The men would live in a room or

'chaumer' in the steading and have their meals in the farmhouse. Again, men were generally paid a higher rate than women, and in both groups the rate varied according to experience. Examples in the ledger from 1819 to 1821 include Janet Scot, Cecilia Bertram and Grizzel Waukingsher, who were paid £1.8, £2.10 and £3.15, respectively, for half a year, and John Brown and Alexander Borthwick, who were paid £8.10 and £11, respectively, for a year.

The ledger records that Grizzel Waukingsher and other servants also received a 'forpit of lint sowed'. This was a traditional part of a farm servant's fee in Lowland Scotland, and small quantities of lint were grown on most farms with suitable soil partly for this purpose. The farmer also grew enough for his own family's use and during the shorter days of winter, the unmarried female servants would make up their hours by spinning it in the farmhouse. By the time of the ledger, however, lint's popularity as a perquisite was waning largely because of the work that was required to prepare it for use after harvesting.

The shepherd was another full-time employee. A special class of rural worker, he was a free spirit, usually simultaneously owning his own flock of sheep (known as a 'pack') while also looking after his employer's sheep – running the two flocks together. Good shepherds were at a premium. They tended to be hired for longer stretches of time (indeed, some worked the same hills throughout their lives), and were not at the beck and call of their employer. They were left alone to care for the sheep as they thought fit, being judged (and paid) on the basis of their performance, including sales of mutton and wool. William Stewart was the shepherd at Parkgatestone during the period covered by the ledger and although they show that he was only paid £4 per year, this was supplemented by a range of perquisites and the aforementioned right to run his pack on the farm. His cottage was probably also of a superior quality to those occupied by other farm servants.

Similarly treated to the shepherd was the grieve. He was employed on larger farms to supervise the workers in their day-to-day work. The degree of autonomy given to the grieve would depend upon how interested the owner or tenant was in the tactical (rather than the strategic) aspects of rural work. It is likely that this role, or a similar supporting role, was undertaken at Parkgatestone in the 1820s by one of James Robb's brothers.

Although not an employee, it is worth mentioning here that the farmer's wife also played an important role in the farm's hierarchy, overseeing not just the domestic staff but also the unmarried female farm servants. Her remit would also extend to supervising the dairy and, if able, taking a lead in the production of butter and cheese. James Robb was unmarried, so this role was possibly filled by one of his sisters or another female relative.

Villages were an important source of seasonal workers in many parts of Lowland Scotland during the early nineteenth century, and it is likely that most of those employed at Parkgatestone came from Broughton. They were hired chiefly to help the farm's own workforce bring in the hay, corn and, to

a lesser extent, potato harvests. In this way, they filled the labour gap left by the farm's cottars – indeed, at least some of them would have been former cottars or their descendants. Among them would have been craftsmen, tradesmen, weavers, spinsters and older children drawn by the opportunity to supplement their income and perhaps also by the prospect of enjoying a few sociable weeks in the open air. That James Robb hired locally for the corn harvest, rather than rely on bands of Highland or Irish shearers, is implied by the surnames of the shearers listed in the ledger. That the majority came from the vicinity, moreover, is suggested by the fact that it was deemed necessary to note that one shearer came from Biggar and another from 'Symingham' (probably Symington, Lanarkshire).

If the supply of village shearers was insufficient, additional hands would be sought at local hiring fairs, which were usually held a few weeks in advance of each harvest. The Robbs, for example, sometimes hired shearers for the corn harvest at the Biggar midsummer fair, held each year at the end of July. They also engaged additional workers after the harvest had begun. On 14 September 1835, four weeks into the corn harvest at Parkgatestone, for example, Archibald Robb travelled to Biggar in order to hire three 'port shearers', so called because they signalled their availability for hire by congregating on the port (the piece of open ground by the town gate where hiring fairs were held).

Port shearers hired at Biggar were different from other harvesters in that they were paid by the week – between 10/ and 11/ in 1835. Generally, seasonal workers at Parkgatestone were either employed for the whole harvest at a fixed fee or paid by the day (in which case, their wage was usually based on the amount of work done). During prolonged periods of bad weather, the former were employed at other tasks, while the latter were usually disbanded. Findlater recommended that farmers employ a mix of both types. The set fees paid to harvesters varied according to gender (men being paid a higher rate than women), the labour market (fees rising in times of labour shortages), the type of harvest (grain paying better than either hay or potato), and the task being undertaken (shearers were generally paid more than binders). The set fees paid to harvesters at Parkgatestone during the period covered by the ledger ranged from £1/4 to £2, although all of the women mentioned below were paid £1/10, which accords with the upper limit of harvest fees recorded by Findlater twenty or so years earlier.

Seasonal workers who came from outwith the neighbourhood had to be provided not just with accommodation, usually a pallet in the hay loft or barn, but also with three meals a day – breakfast, dinner and supper – whether they were working or not. Local shearers were more economical in that they returned home each evening, and so required neither sleeping quarters nor supper. They were supplied with breakfast and dinner, however, and in some

parts of Scotland received an allowance of barley at the end of the harvest according to how many days they had worked.

Distinguished in the ledger by having 'harvest' or 'shearing crop' written beside their names, the seasonal corn harvesters at Parkgatestone comprised mainly women, including Margaret Dunlop, Ann Ghilchirst, Janet Ramsie and Janet Liddle (1826), and Janet Mitchel, Christien Tait, Margaret Bell and Marion Cooper (1827). This shows, among other things, that the grain crops were being reaped by sickle, rather than by scythe.⁶¹ Each of the women would have been allocated to a bandwin, a working party consisting of six or seven shearers and a binder. The middle shearer (who made up the bands with which the sheaves were bound) and the binder (who both bound the sheaves and set them up into stooks) were usually men, the other shearers, women.

Among the harvesters being paid piece rate at Parkgatestone, Isabel Lawrie stands out. Born in 1756 and widowed in 1801, she lived on the farm in a cottage rented by her son James Bertram, a handloom weaver. Perhaps unable to commit to a full workload due to her advanced age, she was paid by the number of stooks of corn she cut. At the harvest of 1827, when she was in her seventies, she cut eighty stooks, earning herself 11/5. This system of harvesting was known as 'threaving' (a threave generally comprising twenty-four sheaves, or two stooks, of corn) and enabled those inexperienced in shearing (such as youngsters and domestic servants), as well as the old and weak, to work at their own pace.

Other labour-intensive activities during the summer months included sheep clipping and turnip singling. To clip a flock of 157 sheep in a day (as happened at Parkgatestone in July 1827) would have taken more than William Stewart to achieve, and it is likely that he was helped by shepherds from local farms – a form of 'neighbouring' customary to the Borders. Clipping formed only part of the day's labour, however, and extra hands would have been required to lead the sheep from the fold to the clippers, to gather and bind the fleeces and to buist the clipped sheep. There is no mention in the ledger of payments for these tasks, so they were probably carried out by the farm servants and their outworkers without the help of casual labour. This would also appear to have been the case with turnip singling, which was often spread out over a number of weeks at Parkgatestone.

Day labourers formed the smallest group of workers employed by the Robbs, although their role was nonetheless important. In general, they constituted a pool of labour that could be called upon not just to perform occasional tasks throughout the year as the need arose, such as clearing snow off a road, mending a dyke or thatching a house, but also to provide additional labour at busy times in the farming year. They also came to play a vital role in advancing agricultural improvement, not least in helping to break in new land for cultivation. Across the period covered by the ledger, two such day labourers were consistently employed at Parkgatestone: James Smith and

Robert Tait (see the Appendix). The occasional tasks they performed for the Robbs included demolishing old buildings, digging over the kitchen garden, and dyking. They also provided additional labour during the hay harvest. They were most frequently engaged, however, in maintaining the farm's ditches, drains, dykes and hedges.

As their title suggests, day labourers were employed by the day even though the duration of their employment could stretch over many days or even weeks. Daily rates varied according to the work being undertaken: some tasks were measured by time, others by the amount done. A higher daily rate was also awarded for difficult or more skilled tasks. In the summer of 1824, for example, Robert Tait received 1/8 per day for mowing meadow grass, but only 1/3 per day for stacking it. Later that year, the task of storing turnips earned him a mere 1/ a day. Daily rates also took into account whether the labourer received his midday meal from the farmer or had to supply it himself. Day labourers sometimes resided in local villages such as Broughton, although both Smith and Tait lived in cottages on the farm at Little Parkgatestone, no doubt paying their rent partly or wholly through labour. These cottages would probably have come with a kailyard, a couple of acres of land, a cow's keep, and free carting of coal (although they paid for the coal itself).

The ledger shows that James Robb also employed local children to herd cattle during the summer, a task which earned Marion Shankie (b.1804), daughter of the Kilbucho blacksmith, £1/3 in 1818 and Peter Bertram (b.1817), son of the aforementioned handloom weaver, £1 in 1827. It is possible that the younger children of married farm servants were also employed in light field work, such as planting potatoes and weeding.

Conclusion

Farm diaries and accounts such as the chronologer and ledger of Parkgatestone were commonplace in Scotland during the nineteenth century, but why were they kept? It would be patronising to suggest 'because all farmers are obsessed with the weather and the price of lambs', even if that be true! There is rather more, namely the collection of 'evidence', and differently, the collection of information for learning and future emendation of farming practices. Examples include:

- evidence of payments made and received in case of subsequent dispute
- evidence (particularly for tenants) of duly diligent care of land, livestock, buildings and farm servants
- background information for landlords when in receipt of pleadings for rent reductions or payment delay

- weather conditions that will subsequently be correlated with production performance and effective practice
- the success or otherwise of strategic decisions involving capital investment
- keeping track of field usages over the years to plan crop rotations and soil improvements (such as liming and adding dung)
- comparing yields and values of grain and potato crops etc. in relation to costs of their inputs
- recording prices for farm products, and thereby their relative profitability.

The keeping of a farm diary, and the associated accounts, would have made a tedious end to a hard day outdoors, but the matters they covered were not trivial.

For those into whose hands such documents may fall generations later, they are a source of huge historical value. They tell of the actuality (rather than the fancy). Behind the records and transactions lie lives that can be divined. For this, however, the brute facts require to be interpreted – insights gained as to what living in those times was really like. For those interested in understanding the history of agriculture there are two steps:

1. decipher the entry itself
2. determine and pass on its message.

The work reported here concerns mostly the first step, thus enabling a record for subsequent scholarship.

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NOTES

- ¹ Digital images of William Roy's maps can be viewed on the National Library of Scotland, Roy Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-1755, [webpages](#). The Lowland section of the map was surveyed between 1752 and 1755.
- ² Contributors to the *Old Statistical Account* [OSA] frequently commented on the lack of natural wood in Peeblesshire. See, for example, OSA, IV (1793), 157: Broughton, Peeblesshire.
- ³ The origin of the name Parkgatestone is obscure. Andrew Baird's belief that it was 'comparatively recent' (*The Annals of a Tweeddale Parish. The History of the United Parish of Broughton, Glenholm and Kilbucho*, Glasgow, 1924, 330), is borne out by its absence both from seventeenth-century charters listing the lands of Kilbucho and from the land tax rolls of the 1690s. As mentioned above, the settlement marked 'Mains' on Roy's map of c.1750 was probably the farm that was later known as Parkgatestone; perhaps it already was by locals. The farm of 'Pergatestone' was recorded on an estate map of 1768, and variations of this form – 'Pergateston' and 'Pergaston' – appear in farm horse tax rolls later in the century. Mostyn Armstrong's map of 1775 gives the farm's name as 'Parkgatestone', as does the land tax rolls of 1802; and thereafter, with the exception of John Ainslie's map of 1821 (which had 'Birkgatestone'), this was the accepted spelling.
- ⁴ In the chronologer, James Robb stated that the family arrived at Parkgatestone in 1797 but the lease is dated 1795.
- ⁵ OSA, IV (1792), 325: Kilbucho, Peeblesshire.
- ⁶ OSA, IV (1792), 326: Kilbucho, Peeblesshire.
- ⁷ OSA, IV (1792), 429-436: Glenholm, Peeblesshire.
- ⁸ OSA, IV (1793), 156-160: Broughton, Peeblesshire.
- ⁹ OSA, IV (1792), 430-431: Glenholm, Peeblesshire.
- ¹⁰ OSA, IV (1792), 430-431: Glenholm, Peeblesshire.
- ¹¹ This was being done not merely to tidy up the landscape or to salvage building materials, but importantly to prevent squatters.

- ¹² *OSA*, IV (1793), 160: Broughton, Peeblesshire.
- ¹³ Findlater was the minister of Newlands parish for almost fifty years. For a summary of his life, see Watkins, M G. ‘Findlater, Charles (1754-1838)’, rev. A Du Toit, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* [*ODNB*], Oxford, 2004.
- ¹⁴ Findlater, C. *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Peebles*, Edinburgh, 1802, 43.
- ¹⁵ National Records of Scotland [NRS], GD247/57/L, Tacks and other Estate Papers of Kilbucho and Duchrae Estates, 1768-1816, ‘William Robb, Parkgatestone’.
- ¹⁶ *OSA*, IV (1792), 326: Kilbucho, Peeblesshire.
- ¹⁷ Robertson, G. *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Midlothian*, Edinburgh, 1793, 81.
- ¹⁸ *OSA*, IV (1793), 158: Broughton, Peeblesshire.
- ¹⁹ *OSA*, IV (1792), 326: Kilbucho, Peeblesshire.
- ²⁰ *OSA*, IV (1792), 431: Glenholm, Peeblesshire.
- ²¹ Charles ‘Turnip’ Townshend was the first person in Britain to grow turnips systematically, as part of a four-year crop rotation on his estate in Raynham, Norfolk. Its introduction to Peeblesshire was credited by some commentators to George Dalziel of Noblehouse and by others to James Montgomery of Stanhope.
- ²² From the mid-seventeenth to the mid-eighteenth century, Linton market alone shifted between five and ten thousand sheep weekly over the late summer months. It collapsed when the southbound railway line reached Lanark and the summer and autumn markets were set up there.
- ²³ Findlater, 1802, 123.
- ²⁴ Findlater, 1802, 185.
- ²⁵ Findlater, 1802, 387.
- ²⁶ Findlater, 1802, 55-56.
- ²⁷ Findlater, 1802, 56.

- ²⁸ For a brief biography, see Hamilton, J A. 'Montgomery, Sir James William, first baronet (1721-1803)', rev. A McConnell, *ODNB*, Oxford, 2004.
- ²⁹ *A series of original portraits and caricature etchings by the late John Kay, with biographical sketches and illustrative anecdotes*, 2 vols, Edinburgh, 1838, I, 191.
- ³⁰ *Farmer's Magazine*, 4 (1803), 374.
- ³¹ *OSA*, IV (1793), 156: Broughton, Peeblesshire.
- ³² *OSA*, XI (1794), 306: Ednam, Roxburghshire.
- ³³ The names of some of the parks alongside the Biggar Water – South Boge End, North Boge End, Thrishie Park and Mains Haugh – testify to the continued bogginess of the land. See Figure 2.
- ³⁴ A number of local lairds did subscribe to the book, including the Robbs' neighbours Colonel Alexander Dickson of Hartree and Colonel William Dickson of Kilbucho.
- ³⁵ The *ODNB* contains entries for both father and son: Patrick, D G. 'Cockburn, Adam, of Ormiston, Lord Ormiston (c. 1656-1735)', *ODNB*, Oxford, 2004; Campbell, R H. 'Cockburn, John, of Ormiston (1679-1758)', *ODNB*, Oxford, 2004.
- ³⁶ NRS, GD247/57/L, Tacks and other Estate Papers of Kilbucho and Duchrae Estates, 1768-1816, 'William Robb, Parkgatestone'.
- ³⁷ James Robb was already working New Mains in partnership with his uncle Richard before he took on the sole tenancy in 1819. See NRS, GD247/57/L, Tacks and other Estate Papers of Kilbucho and Duchrae Estates, 1768-1816, 'Rental, 1816'.
- ³⁸ William Robb was probably one of the farmers who in 1808 supported a plan for the Biggar Water to be deepened and widened. It came to nothing, however, probably because the cost (1,000 guineas) proved prohibitive. NRS, GD247/57/L, Tacks and other Estate Papers of Kilbucho and Duchrae Estates, 1768-1816, 'Minutes with respect to Kilbucho Houses etc. September 1808'.
- ³⁹ NRS, GD247/57/L, Tacks and other Estate Papers of Kilbucho and Duchrae Estates, 1768-1816, 'Minutes with respect to Kilbucho Houses etc. September 1808'.

- ⁴⁰ *New Statistical Account of Scotland [NSA]*, III (1845), 83: Broughton, Glenholm and Kilbucho, Peeblesshire.
- ⁴¹ *NSA*, III (1845), 79: Broughton, Glenholm and Kilbucho, Peeblesshire.
- ⁴² *The Chronologer of James and Archibald Robb, Parkgatestone, Peeblesshire, 1818-1861*, transcribed by David Thompson, *Sources in Local History* 22, Edinburgh, 2022, 204.
- ⁴³ *OSA*, IV (1793), 154: Drumelzier, Peeblesshire.
- ⁴⁴ Findlater, 1802, 44.
- ⁴⁵ *NSA*, III (1845), 89: Broughton, Glenholm and Kilbucho, Peeblesshire.
- ⁴⁶ The first mention of pigs at Parkgatestone, however, does not appear until 1842, when Archibald Robb mentions a sow pigging. By this time, Adam Bryden had established a successful bacon- and ham-curing business in Broughton, which encouraged active pig-keeping in the district.
- ⁴⁷ NRS, GD184/3/1/3/8, Leases on Kilbucho and Hartree, showing old tenants in possession, 'Missive offer for lease of Back Shaw'.
- ⁴⁸ Findlater, 1802, 39-40.
- ⁴⁹ Findlater, 1802, 106.
- ⁵⁰ Findlater, 1802, 38.
- ⁵¹ *OSA*, IV (1792), 326: Kilbucho, Peeblesshire.
- ⁵² NRS, GD247/57/L, Tacks and other Estate Papers of Kilbucho and Duchrae Estates, 1768-1816, 'William Robb, Parkgatestone'.
- ⁵³ In 1808, William Robb's farmhouse was said to be 'in very good order' (NRS, GD247/57/L, Tacks and other Estate Papers of Kilbucho and Duchrae Estates, 1768-1816, 'Minutes with respect to Kilbucho Houses etc. September 1808').
- ⁵⁴ Findlater, 1802, 37.
- ⁵⁵ Chambers, W. *A History of Peeblesshire*, Edinburgh, 1864, 234.
- ⁵⁶ Findlater, 1802, 41.

⁵⁷ Findlater, 1802, 45.

⁵⁸ *OSA*, IV (1793), 158: Broughton, Peeblesshire.

⁵⁹ *OSA*, IV (1792), 432: Glenholm, Peeblesshire.

⁶⁰ *OSA*, IV (1792), 326: Kilbucho, Peeblesshire.

⁶¹ The first mention of a scythe in the chronologer is in 1840.

A FARM LEDGER FROM
PARKGATESTONE, PEEBLES SHIRE
1818-1832

1818		Parkgatestone	To pay			Paid		
			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
June	6	To be paid agnes Richie of for shearing crope 1818	1	6	-	1	6	-
		To David Rae for herding Sumer 1818 at Martimas	1	1	-	1	1	-
		To Marion Shankie at Martimas 1818 for herding proced[ing] Sumer	1	3	-	1	5	-
	11	To An Frisel due at Martimas 1818	2	14	-	2	14	-
July	1	To Janet Ramise ^[1] after shearing crope 1818	1	8	-	1	8	-
	17	To Janet whilaw for shearing crope 1818	1	8	-			
Augt	5	To Mary Anderson for shearing crope 1818	1	10	-	1	10	-
Oct	3	Janet Scot due to, at Whitinday 1818 for the proceeding halfyer ^[2]	1	18	-	2	-	-
Febry ¹⁸¹⁹	11	David Rae from 1 st Aprile to Martimas herding	1	5	-	1	5	-
		Janet Scot due to, Martimas 1819 for the proceeding halfyear	3	10	-			
March	27	Grizzel Waukingsher due to Martimas 1819 with a forpit of lint sowed	3	15	-	3	15	-
Aprile	1	William Paterson due to, after shearing crope 1819	1	18	-	1	18	-

¹ Probably a mistake for 'Ramsie'.

² *i.e.* half year.

<u>2</u>		Chronologer	To pay			Paid		
			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
July	15	Hired William Young from the firs[t] } August to Martimas next for }	3	15	-	3	15	
August	21	Robert Laurie for shearing crop 1819 } with a boll potatoes }	1	9	-	1	9	-
October	4	Helen Robb hired from Martimas 1819 } to Whisunday 1820 at }	2	4	-	2	4	
Novr	11	William Young hired from Martimas } 1819 to Whitsunday 1820 }	6	10	-	6	10	
1820	12	Daivid Rae from Martimas firs[t] to } whisunday 1820 }	1	1	-	1	1	
Febry	10	William Stewart sheep herd 3 carts 39 loads } each 3 firlots bread meal a forpfit lint sowed } Ditto potatoes & 6 sheep per year and mony ^[1] }	5	-	-	5	-	-
	..	Alexr Borthwick from Whitsund first to } Ditto 1821 }	11	-	-	11	-	-
	..	Margaret Delop from Whitsunday first } till Martimas thereafter }	3	10	-	3	10	-
	..	Alexr Bertram from May first till } Martimas thereafter }	1	10	-	1	10	-
April	15	Mary Anderson harves fee & forpfit of lint sow } James Young ditto no lint }	1	7	-	1	7	-
July	12	David Rae for shearing crop 1820 }	1	5	-	1	5	-
August	12	Cecilia Bertram from Martiny next to Whit foll }	2	10	-	2	10	-
Feby ¹⁸²¹	9	Ditto Ditto from Whitsud first to Martin next }	3	5	-	3	5	-
March	5	John Brown from Whitsndy 1821 to Ditto 1822 }	8	10		8	10	

¹ '1821 contining at [*illegible*]' has been written in very cramped letters in the margin alongside this entry.

3 1821 Chronologer			To pay			Paid		
			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
March	15	To Nancy Rae at Whitsudy first & forpit lint	2	-	-			
	..	To David Rae at Ditto Ditto	3	3	-			
March	16	To Mary Anderson for shearing crope 1821 l[int] sow	1	8	-	1	8	-
May	28	To Helen Forrest for shearing Ditto Ditto	1	4	-	1	4	-
July	5	To harvest fees Catherine Mcm ^[1]	1	10	-	1	10	-
	..	To Ditto Marion Purdie	1	10	-	1	10	-
Nov	8	To William Young till Whitsun first	5	10	-	5	10	
	..	To Willie Minto for ditto Ditto	1	15	-	1	15	-
	..	To Cecilia Bertram ditto Ditto	2	6	-	2	6	-
Febr	7	To William Young for a year	11	5		11	5	-
	..	To James Minto 6 Months	2	15	-	2	15	-
	..	To Agness Ovens Ditto	3	-	-	3	-	-
March	5	To Helen [?Wellie] Ditto	3	5		3	5	-
June	22	To Janet Wightman for harves shearing 1822	1	12	-	1	12	-
	27	To David Rae for Ditto	1	10	-	1	10	
July	3	To Bettie McMillan for Ditto	2	-	-	2	-	-
	..	To Catherine McMillan Ditto Ditto	1	10	-	1	10	
	..	To Margaret Russel for Ditto	4	8	-			
Oct 1822	3	To Peggy Hill from Martin to Whit 1822	1	19	-	1	19	-
Febry ¹⁸²³	5	To ditto from Whitsinday to Martiny 1823	3			3	-	-
	..	To William Stewert parqusite as page 4 ^[2] 7 Sheep for Annum and	4	-	-			
	6	To William Young for at Whitsind 1823	11	-	-			
	..	To Peggy Dunlop at Martimas 1823	3	6	-	3	6	-
	..	To William Ingless at Ditto	-	15	-	-	15	-

¹ Probably an abbreviation for 'McMillan'.

² This appears to have been written in error, as Stewart's perquisites are listed on page 2.

4		Chronologer	To pay			Paid		
			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
1819								
Aprile	14	Mary Anderson due to p. after shearing						
1823		crope 1819 with a forpfit of linseed sowed	1	7	-	1	7	-
June	25	David Rae to be paid for shering crop 1823	1	10	6	1	10	6
July	3	Peter McMillan Ditto Ditto	1	19	-	1	19	-
	..	P Janet Stevenson Ditto Ditto	1	9	-	1	9	-
	..	Jean Smith Ditto Ditto	1	9	-	1	9	-
October	3	Janet Brunton at Whitsindy frst	2	-	-	2	-	-
	6	Helen Thomson at Ditto	1	8	-	1	8	-
Febry ¹⁸²⁴	12	William Young at Whitsinday 1825	11	-	-	11	-	-
	..	Peggy Hill at Martimas due 1824	3	10	-	3	10	-
		Nancy Ovens at Ditto Ditto	3	5	-	3	5	-
March	2	Robert Scott at Ditto Ditto	1	5	-	1	5	-
July	1	Harvest fees Peter McMillan	2	1	-	2	1	-
	..	Betty Ditto Betty Yearly	1	10	-	1	10	-
	..	Ditto Agness Ormiston	1	10	-	1	10	-
	..	Ditto Janet Cooper	1	10	-	1	10	-
October	4	Mary Mino ^[1] at Whitsinday 1825 due	2	-	-	2	2	-
Febry ¹⁸²⁵	10	Peggy Pake at Martimas	3	5	-	3	5	-
	..	Robt Tait at Ditto with a c lod ^[2]	-	15	-	-	15	-
	18	Jas Laurie at Whitsinday 1826	10	5	-	10	5	-
July	6	Nancy [?Bremer] harvest	1	10	-	1	10	-
	..	Janet Mitchel Ditto	1	10	-	1	10	-
		Janet Plinderleith Ditto						
Febry ¹⁸²⁶	9	Jas Laure at Whitsinday 1827	12	-	-	12	-	-
	..	Marion Pillans at Martimas Ditto	3	12	-	3	12	-
	..	William Tait at Ditto	1	5	-	1	5	-

¹ Probably a misspelling for 'Minto'.

² Probably 'cart load' of coal.

<u>5</u>											
1818			James Noble ^[1]			To pay			Paid		
July	9	To 6 st 6 lib cheese @ 5/6 per ston	1	15	-	1	15	-			
1819			Janet Scot			To pay			Paid		
			Margaret Hodge			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
Febry	6	To half Boll oat Meal	-	11	-	-	11	-			
May	30	To half Boll Ditto	-	10	-						
July	7	To 2 carts coals	-	18	-						
	9	To one Ditto Ditto	-	10	6						
	..	To a load light Ditto	-	3	-						
	16	Received Payment	2	1	6	2	1	6			
December	13	To a half boll oat meal	-	8	9		8	9			
Aprile ¹⁸²⁰	26	To two peks pease meal	-	1	10						
May	12	To half Boll oat meal	-	10	-						
June	13	To 2 pecks pease meal	-	11	10						
			-	1	10						
		Carried to page 15	-	13	8	-	13	8			
1820			William Young			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
Febry	10	By his fee in cash	6	10							
	..	To 2 carts coals and mony	1	16	-	-	11	-			
	..	To cash	4	14	-	1	-	-			
		Ballence due by me									
Aprile	8	To cash				-	5	-			
May	27	Settled				1	16				
Nov	8	By his fee	5	10	-						
1822 Feb	7	To cash				1	1	-			
		transferred to page 19									

¹ James Noble (d. 1857) was a merchant in Biggar.

<u>6</u>			due to me			due by me		
			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
1818		James Aitken						
July	26	To a firlote barley meal	-	5	3			
October	10	To a firlote oat meal	-	6	6			
January ¹⁸¹⁹	14	To a Boll oat meal	1	2	-			
May	24	To a stone bearely [<i>sic</i>]	-	2	3			
		By a years wages				14	-	-
June	19	By cash				13	10	-
1820	-	To a boll oat meal	1	-	-	Pd	10	
Janry	13	To cash	-	8	-			
		paid	1	8	-			
1819		Willaim [<i>sic</i>] Ovans	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
March	3	To 4 bols corn @ £1.4 per B	4	16		4	16	
1819		William Paterson	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
March	3	To a boll seed corn	1	4	-	1	4	-
October	7	paid						
1819		John Newbigging	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
May	27	To 3½ bols potatoes @ 4/ [per boll]	-	14	-	-	14	-

<u>§</u>			To pay			Paid		
			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
1818		Mr John Hutchison Crook ^[1]						
Sepr	19	To 8 Bolls corn @ 19/ per Boll	7	12	-	7	12	-
Sepr	1821	To 823 Stons ^[2] @ 10½ Sto	36	-	1½			
Feby	1822	By cash to acct				20	-	-
July	6	By acct settled				16	-	½
						36	-	½
October	1	To 848 Stons hay @ 8d per Ston	28	5	4	28	5	4
1819		Mary Andeson [<i>sic</i>]	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
Aprile	29	To lintseed paid for	[<i>blank</i>]					
October	7	By payment	-	1	9		1	9
1819		Janet Rae Biggar	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
June	4	To a firLOT of oat meal	-	5	-		5	

¹ The large quantities of hay being supplied to John Hutchison suggests that this was the proprietor of the Crook Inn, another popular resting place on the road between Edinburgh and Dumfries in the parish of Tweedsmuir.

² Robb has omitted the item but given the large quantity and that it was being measured in stons, it was undoubtedly hay.

<u>10</u>			To pay			Paid		
1818		Mr John Forrester ^[1]	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
Novr	2	To a cheese 1 st 3 lib @ 7/6 per st	-	8	10	-	8	10
1820		Mr Richard Robb ^[2]	£	£		£	£	D
Novr	23	By a loan	3	6				
1819		Isabella Laurie	£	Sh	D	L	Sh	D
Aprile	2	To a house from Whitsund 1818 to ditto 1819	1	1	-	1	1	-
	..	To cash paid for lint working	-	2	9			
July	1	To a cart co[a]ls for her house	-	2	6			
	..	To Ditto for hire	-	9	-			
	9	To Ditto 4 load Ditto	-	10	6			
	..	To a load light coals	-	3	-			
October	5	To a cheese 1 st 2 lib weight	-	6	6			
Decr	8	To two pecks oat meal	-	2	2			
	..	To cash paid for a book binding	-	1	3			
Febry 1820	10	To lint working	-	3	5			
	22	To a firloot oat meal	-	4	6			
			<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>			
	..	By shearing 18 days at 1/6 per Day	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>-</u>			
			<u>-</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>7</u>

¹ John Forrester was the local schoolmaster.

² Probably James Robb's uncle, whose lease of New Mains and stock of sheep he acquired in 1820.

<u>11</u>			To pay			Paid		
1819		Robt Shankie ^[1]	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
Febry	6	To half boll oat meal	-	11	-			
	..	To Ballence	-	15	4			
May	31	To half boll oat meal	-	10	-			
July	5	To a 1½ loads light coals	-	4	6			
			£	2	10	10		
	10	By half years Accompt				1	18	5
	..	To Ballence	-	12	5			
	20	To 2 carts coals	-	5	2			
	23	To a firlothe oat meal	-	5	6			
Novr	2	To a firlothe Ditto Ditto	-	4	4	1	7	5
			1	7	5	1	19	1
Decr	4	By a half years accompt					11	8
	13	To a boll oat meal	-	17	-			
Aprile	1	To a firlothe oat meal	-	4	10			
May	16	To cash	1	-	-			
	24	To half boll pease meal	-	7	-			
			2	8	10			
	30	By half years Acct				2	18	10
						3	10	6
	..	To sundries as above				2	8	10
		Ballance due by me	Settled		£	1	1	8
June	8	To a cart of coals	-	3	-			
	9	To cash for coals	-	5	-			
August	2	To a firlothe pease meal	-	4	-			
	9	To 2 carts coals	-	19	-			
		Caried to page 14	£	1	8	-		

¹ Robert Shankie was the Kilbucho blacksmith. See Appendix.

<u>12</u>			To pay			Paid			
1820		Isabella Laurie	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D	
Febry	25	To her house from Whitsund 1819 to Ditto 20	1	1	-	1	1	-	
June	23	To a firlothe oat meal	-	5	4				
July	27	To a cart of coals	-	2	7				
	..	To Ditto Ditto	-	9	6				
	31	To a cart coals 4 loads	-	10	-				
	..	To two pecks pease meal	-	2	-				
October	17	To a chees 23½ lib at 5/4 per st	-	7	10				
July	27	To alexander Bertram one stone woole	-	8	-				
Novr	30	To 2 pecks oat meal @ 1/1 [per peck]	-	2	2				
Decr	26	By 5 days shearing hay working	2	7	5	-	9		
	..	By Alex Bertram's summer fees	1	19	-	1	10	-	
			-	8	5	1	19	-	
		Deduct	-	2	-				
1821		Ballance Settled	-	6	5		6	5	
Janurary	11	To a firlot oat Meal	-	4	6				
May	28	To Ditto Ditto	-	4	-				
	..	To 2 pecks pease meal	-	1	8				
	..	To a house Rent from Whit 1820 to 1821	1	1	-				
			£	1	9	6	1	9	6
August	6	To 1 cart coals	-	3	-				
	..	To 2 Ditto Ditto	1	-	-				
	..	To 2 pecks oat meal	-	2	4				
Novmr	1	To a cheese 1 st 15 lib @ 5/6 per st		10	2	10	2	-	
		By 4 days shearing at				-	5	-	
			£	1	15	6	1	15	6

13			To pay			Paid		
1820			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
Robert Tait Jn ^[1]								
July	9	By cow kept by him for a year	4	-	-			
	..	By 7 loads coals	-	5	3			
	..	To 288 Roods hedges cleaning @ ½d per Rood ^[2]				-	12	-
1821	..	To days wages 6 at 1/3 per Day					7	6
Aprile	24	By a half bolls oat meal	-	8	6			
	..	By a firlothe Ditto	-	4	3			
	..	By 1½ bolls potatoes @ 8/ per b		12	-			
August	18	To 4 days mowing @ 2/ per D				-	8	-
October	23	To 167 Rood hedges cleaning @ ½ per R				-	6	11½
Augt	14	To 3 days work @ 1/3 per Day				-	3	9
Decr	26	To 49 Roods drains @ 4d per Rood				-	16	4
	..	To William herding				-	5	-
March ¹⁸²¹	10	By a firlothe oat meal	-	4	3			
Aprile	13	By 1½ boll potatoes @ 8/ per B		12				
	..	To 13 days work @ [blank]	5	10	0	-	18	4
May	2	To 2 Ditto @ 1/3 per [day]				-	2	6
	12	To 28 Roods drains @ 4d per Rood	-	9	4		9	4
June	2	To 15 day work at @ [sic] 1/3 per day		18	9		18	9
		By ballence due to me	1	0	10p	5	13	6p
		Sundries debtor to cash	5	10	-			
		Cash debtor to sundries	5	3	6	5	3	6
		Ballince due to me	£	-	6	6	6	6
Aprile ¹⁸²⁴	9	To a boll of oat meal	1	1	6			
May	29	By cash				1	-	-
June	4	To a boll oat meal	-	12	6			
		Car[ryi]ng to page 28	£	1	14	-		

¹ For Robert Tait and his family, see Appendix.

² *i.e.* 'a rood of work'. Unlike the standard rood (which was equivalent to *c.*1,274 sq. metres), a rood of work was a much smaller area (*c.*31 sq. metres). Used originally to measure the work carried out by masons and slaters, it was later adopted by farmers to calculate the cost of tasks such as building and repairing dykes, planting and cleaning hedges, and digging and clearing ditches.

<u>14</u>			To pay			Paid		
1820			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
		Robert Shankie						
August	8	Brought from page 14 th ^[1]	1	8	-			
Novr	30	To a firlothe pease meal	-	3	6			
			1	11	6			
Decr	11	By half years Acct		3	3	1	14	9
	..	By cash	1	14	9	1	14	9
	12	To half boll oat meal		8	6			
January ¹⁸²¹	19	To cash	-	5	-			
Aprile	23	To a half boll oat meal		8	6			
			1	2	-			
June	6	By a half years Acct				2	12	5
						1	2	-
		Ballince due by me			£	1	11	5
July	4	To a half boll oat meal	-	9	-			
	..	To cash	-	4	-			
August	7	To 2 carts coals	1	-	-			
	31	To a firlothe pease meal		3	6			
October	23	To Ditto Ditto		3	6			
Novr	30	To 2 Peck peas meal @ 10d per [peck]		1	8			
			£	1	18	8		
Decr	13	By a half year Acct	2	6	5	2	6	5
		Ballince	-	7	9		7	9
January ¹⁸²²	7	To a half boll oat meal	-	8	-			
March	28	To cash	-	6	-			
Aprile	3	To half boll oat meal	-	8	-			
May	9	To Ditto Ditto		7	9			
		Carried to page 20	£	1	9	9		

¹ Written in error for 11.

15			Paid			To pay			
1820		Mr William Gairns ^[1]	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D	
Novr	16	By Intrest on £43 Sterling @ 5 per cent				18	5	6	
	..	To 8 sheep at £1.5 each	10	-	-	10	-	-	
	..	By ballence				8	5	6	
		To cash as per receipt				43	-	-	
August 1821	29	By four lambs @ 3/each	-	12	£	51	5	6	
Augst 1822	26	To 21 Months intrst				4	10	3	
					£	55	15	9	
			To pay			Paid			
1821		Margaret Hadge [sic]	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D	
April	23	To two pecks pease meal	-	1	10				
	24	To half bolles oat meal	-	8	6				
May	1	Settled	-	10	4	-	10	4	
August	31	To half boll oat meal	-	9	6	-	9	6	
1824		Helen Thomson	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D	
Feby	1	To cash for a pair of stocking	-	2	-				
March	24	To ditto for a corn [illegible] & a u[m]brella	-	2	6				
			£	-	4	6	-	4	6
1824		Janet Rae	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D	
March	1	To a half boll oat meal	-	10	-	-	10	-	

¹ This was perhaps William Gairns of Posso and Kirkhope.

<u>16</u>			due to me			due by me			
1821		James Bertram ^[1]	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D	
July	14	To quey grassing	1	1	-				
	..	To 2 carts coals	-	5	-				
	..	By a pint of hony				-	5	6	
August	7	To 2 carts coals 4½ loads each	1	1	-				
Octr	23	To a quay grassing	1	5	-				
	..	To a cart of potatoes	-	12	-				
	..	To a cow keeping per year	4	4	-				
Decmr	3	To ½ boll bere	-	9	-				
Janry 1822	23	To lint working		2	3p				
Febry	26	By cash	£	8	19	3	3	-	-
	..	By cash paid for cloth					1	1	6
May	23	To his Acct weaving					5	1	7
							9	3	1
	..	By sundries					8	18	3
	..	Settled					£-	4	10
July	25	To a firLOT oat mea[l]	-	4	-				
October	5	To a cart of potatoes	-	8	-				
	18	To a cow grassing per Annum	4	4	-				
	..	To a cheese 14½ lib @ 4/6 per sto	-	4	-				
Decmr	4	To a load oat meal	1	6					
	..	To a firLOT pease meal		3	-				
March	2	To a boll pease meal	-	11	-				
		By Margaret Bertram shearing ^[2]					-	17	10
	20	To lint working paid	-	1	4½				
Aprile	5	By cash 3 To paid for a deal	-	1	6		3	3	10
			£	7	2	10½	3	17	10

¹ James Bertram was a handloom weaver in Kilbucho.

² Margaret Bertram was James Bertram's wife.

<u>17</u>			due to me			due by me		
1821			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
		John Robb						
June	26	By a fee due at Whitsunday last				12	-	-
	..	To cash	2	-	-			
October	9	To Ditto	-	12	-			
	..	To shoes soling	-	2	-			
Decr	3	To cash	1	-	-			
June 1822	1	By fee				12	-	-
	22	To cash	2	10	-			
Decmr	5	To cash for straw John Clark	-	9	6			
June 1823	29	To cash	2	15	-			
	..	By fee per Annum				11	-	-
August	8	To cash	1	-	-			
Decm	1	To Ditto	-	10	-			
Janry 1824	2	To Ditto paid Adam Brydon ^[1] for [?more] straw	3	-	-			
Febby	12	To Ditto <u>returned</u>	4					
June	16	By fee per Annum				11	-	-
July	1	To cash	2	-	-			
Octr	21	To Ditto	5	-	-			
June	1	By fee per Annum				11	-	-
Novr	30	To cash	3	-	-			
July 1826	21	By fee due at Whitsunday last				12	-	-
October	3	To cash	2	-	-			
Decm	19	To cash	4	-	-			
Febby 1827	3	To paid for mending a watch	-	8	-			
June	15	To cash	5	-	-			
Octob	27	To an Accomt had John Fowler	4	7	6			
		By wages due at Whisunday last				12	-	-
			£	41	14	-	81	-

¹ Adam Bryden farmed Rachan Mill, Glenholm.

<u>18</u>			due to me			due by me		
1821			£	Sh	D	£	S	D
		Isabella Laurie						
Decmr	14	To her house from Whitsnd 1821 to 1822	1	1	-			
	..	To sunderis [<i>sic</i>]	4	15	-			
	..	By 4 days shearing @ 1/3 per Day					5	
	..	By cash				4		
March	4	To 2 pecks oat meal	-	2	-			
	..	To lint working	-	1	2½			
Aprile	3	To 2 pecks oat meal	-	2	-			
October	14	To ditto Ditto @ 11d per peck	-	1	10			
	..	To a cart of coals	-	2	7			
	18	To a cheese 14½ lib @ 4/6 per st	-	4	-			
			-	13	7½		13	7½
March	20	To lint working	-	-	10			
June	23	To a house rent per Annum	1	-				
	..	To a firloate oat m	£	1	-	10		
	..	To a firloate oat meal		-	4	6		
			£	1	5	4		
July	15	To a firloate oat meal	-	5	-			
August	2	To a cart of coals	-	2	6			
	..	By working at hay				-	2	6
Novr	20	To a cheese	-	4	6			
	26	To a firloate		4	9			
			-	16	9			
		deduct		2	6			
			-	14	3			

<u>19</u>			due by me			due to me		
1822			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
		William Young						
March	26	To his fee due at Whits: first	5	10	-			
	..	By cash @ differen[t] tim[e]s	2	3		2	2	-
		By paying for a letter	3	7	-	-	1	3
						2	3	3
October	3	By cash				-	5	-
Novm	7	By Ditto				1	-	-
Janury 1823	10	By Ditto				-	8	-
	..	By two carts coals				-	12	-
		To wages per Annum	11	5	-			
Feby	6	By cash off	5	5		1	-	-
May	1	By cash 3 ballence	6	-		2	-	-
		settled				5	5	
August	2	To fee due at Whitsinday next	11	-	-			
	..	By cash for coals				-	8	6
		By one cart driving				-	4	-
Novr	6	By cash				4	-	-
Decemb	13	By cash				2	-	-
Feby 1824	12	By Ditto				1	-	-
March	13	By a half boll oat meal				-	10	6
						7	19	-
June	9	By cash				3	1	
		To fee brought down	11	-	-	11	-	-
			11	-	-			
	..	By cash				1	-	-
August	6	By a stone of Cheeviot woole				-	11	-
		Carried to page 31				1	11	-

<u>20</u>			due to me			due by me		
1822			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
		Robert Shankie						
May	20	Brought from page 14 th	1	9	9			
	..	To cash	1	10	-			
			£	2	19	9		
July	3	By Acct	2	12	5	2	12	5
		Ballence		7	4			
October	15	To a firLOT oat meal	-	3	8			
Decmr	4	To half boll oat meal	-	6	4			
	27	To a row of turnips		3	6			
			£	1	-	10		
	28	By Acct Smith worke				1	9	10
		Ballence due by me				1	9	0
Feburary ¹⁸²³	14	To half boll oat meal	-	6	6			
Aprile	11	To Ditto Ditto pease meal	-	6	-			
	24	To cash	-	10	-			
	..	To half boll oat meal	-	9	6			
July	5	By Acct Smith halfyer	1	12	-	1	13	3
						1	12	-
		Ballence <u>Settled</u>					1	3
	10	To half boll pease meal	-	7	6			
August	23	To cash		5				
		By a Acct per 6 Month				1	10	8
							7	6
1824		Ballence			£	1	3	2
Januray	12	To half boll oat meal	-	10	6			
March	26	To 2 pecks ditto	-	2	8			
		Carried to page 27	£	-	13	2		

<u>21</u>			due to me			due by me			
1822			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D	
		Helen Wylie							
July	2	To cash	-	5	6				
Sept	24	To cash	-	10	-				
October	22	To Ditto	-	2	6				
	..	To Summ[er] fee	-	18	-	3	5	-	
						-	18	-	
		Ballence				2	7	-	
1823			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D	
		Margaret Hill							
March	20	By wages from Martimas 1822 to Wh 1823				2	-	-	
	..	To cash	-	5	-				
June	10	To Ditto	1	18	-				
			£	2	-	2	-	-	
August	8	By wages at Martimas first				3	-	-	
	..	To a ston of Cheeviot wool	-	12	-				
1824			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D	
		Janet Brunton							
Febry	2	To cash	-	1	6				
	12	To ditto paid for shoes	-	5	6				
March	25	To ditto for a short gown	-	1	6				
			£	-	8	6	-	8	6

<u>22</u>			due to me			due by me		
1822			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
		Robert Tait						
May	18	To ballence at a former settlement		5	8			
	..	To half boll oat meal at different times	-	8	-			
	..	To a cow keeping per Annum	3	15	-			
	..	By 6 days work				-	6	-
		By 300 Rood hedges cleaned 3 Qrs ^[1] per R				-	18	9
[blank]	12	By 5½ day mowing at 1/8 per day				-	7	2
	..	By 4 ditto Ditto at the Ry grass 1/8				-	6	8
October	3	To cash	-	2	6			
November	4	To old houses dinging down				-	1	-
	..	To two days work				-	2	-
	6	To Ditto Ditto				-	2	-
	15	To Ditto Ditto				-	2	-
	16	By cash	-	2	6			
	20	To 100 Roods hedging @ 2 Qrs per R. & 100 Ditt @ 3 Qrs per				-	10	5
	30	By 6 days work @ 10d per day				-	5	-
December	14	By Ditto Ditto				-	5	-
	26	By 4 days work					3	4
Janury 1823	1	To two carts coal	-	15	6			
	3	By 179 Roods ditching at differe[nt] prices				2	2	8
	..	To cash	-	8	-			
	27	To a firLOT oat meal ¾ & 2 pecks pease ditto	-	5	-			
Febry	16	To 6 pecks pease meal	-	4	-			
March	20	To lint working	-	-	11½			
Aprile	10	By 8½ days work	£	6	7 1½	-	8	6
	30	By two days work				-	2	-
		Caried to here 24				£6	2	6

¹ i.e. a quarter of a penny.

<u>23</u>			due to me			due by me			
1822		William Stewart	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D	
June	3	To ballence at settlement	-	12	9				
		To 3 carts coals	-	7	6				
		To firlote bere	-	4	3				
Sept	16	To cash	1	3	-				
	..	By wage per Annum				5	-	-	
		By 7 lambs @ 5£ per 21				1	13	3½	
Dec	9	To 2 stons barley	-	3	-				
Januray ¹⁸²³	9	To an Acct paid per Receipt	-	11	2½				
	..	To two ewes @ 9/6 each	-	18	-				
	16	To one Ditto @ 9/	-	9	-				
March	20	To lint working		1	2				
May	4	To half boll pease meal	-	6	-				
June	3	To Acct paid William Robb Ed ^[1]	-	9	9½				
	6	To a load of pease meal	1	6	6				
			£	6	12	2	6	13	3½
							6	12	2
		Ballence due by me					-	1	1½
Decembr	13	To By wages per Annum				4	-	-	
		By 6 lambs at 5/ each				1	10	-	
Feby ¹⁸²⁴	12	To cash	-	5	6	5	10		
May	20	To a load pease meal	1	14	-				
	..	To 3 carts coals	-	8	6				
	..	To one cart of coals	-	8	6				
	..	To cash paid for corn bought at Rox ^[2] per		14					
			£	3	10	6			

¹ Probably an abbreviation for Edinburgh.

² Probably an abbreviation for Roxburgh.

<u>24</u>			due to me			due by me		
1823		Robert Tait	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
May	8	To sundries brought over	6	7	1½			
	..	By ditto ditto				6	2	6
		To 2 By 2 days work filling drains				-	2	-
		By 48 Roods drains @ 4d per Rood				-	16	-
	12	By 1 days casting peats				-	1	6
						£7	2	0
		To Sundries as above				6	7	1½
		Ballence due by me				£-	14	10½
<hr/>								
1823		James Smith ^[1]	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
June	9	By 2 days work				-	2	4
	10	To Ditto cleaning hedges				-	2	4
	14	To 55 Roods at 3 farthing				-	3	5¼
	..	To 48 Ditto at 5 Ditto				-	5	-
	17	To 2 days work @ 1/2 per Day				-	2	4
July	22	To 1 days mowing Ry grass				-	1	10
August	30	To 4 day Ditto at mead[ow]				-	7	4
Sept	11	To 3 Ditto Ditto at hay working				-	3	6
October	28	To 4 Ditto stacking @ 1/6 per Day				-	6	-
Novr	1	To 2 ditto Ditto theeking				-	2	6
	11	To 3 ditto				-	3	9
	25	To 44 Roods @ 3d per Rd ditching				-	11	-
	..	To 29 ditto @ 8d per Rood				-	19	4
	27	To 9½ roods drains at 8 per rood				-	6	4
Decmr	9	To 11½ Ditto Ditto at 8½ per [rood]					8	2
		forward to page 26	£			4	5	2

¹ For James Smith and his family, see Appendix.

<u>25</u>			due to me			due by me		
1823		James Bertram	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
May	27	Brought from page [<i>blank</i>]	7	2	10½			
		By Ditto Ditto				3	17	10½
		By a calf				-	5	-
	..	To 2 cart coals	-	5	-			
			£	7	7	10½		
	..	By Acct Weaving				3	17	2
						8	10	-
						7	10	40
		Ballence due by me	-	-	-	pd	9	1½
June	7	By a load pease meal	1	7	-			
	20	By a load oat meal	1	18	-			
Febry	21	By 3 Stons pork at 4/6 per St.	-	13	6			
	..	By a cow keeping per Annum	4	-	-			
May	15	By lint working	-	3	5			
		By a cart of coals	-	2	10			
	26	By Isabella Lauries hous rent	1	10	-			
July	19	£	9	14	9			
		To Weaving Acct per Annum				4	11	4
	..	To cash				5	3	5
						9	14	9
	24	To a cart of coals	-	2	6			
Decembr	2	To a boll of pease meal	-	14	-			
		By a Calf				-	5	-
May 1825	6	To [<i>blank</i>] of pease meal	-	15	-			
	26	To cow per Annum	4	-	-			
		Caried to page 35	£	5	11	6		

<u>26</u>			due to me			due by me			
1823			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D	
		James Smith							
December	9	By sundries brought forward				4	4	10	
		By 51½ Roods drains at 3 per R				-	12	10	
		To a cow keeping per Annum	4	-	-				
		To a cart of coals pay at the hill		2	6				
	11	To a load oat meal	1	17	6				
Janry ¹⁸²⁴	24	By 3½ days opning & filling drains				-	3	6	
Febry	7	By 1½ ditto Ditto & binding that[c]h				-	1	6	
	10	By 36 roods drained 5d per rood				-	15	-	
	14	By 2 days work filling drains				-	2	-	
	17	By ditto ditto clearing water furrows				-	2	-	
	28	To 2½ stons pork @ 4/6 per Ston	-	11	3				
March	1	By two days in the barn	£	6	11	3	-	2	6
	6	By Ditto Ditto				-	2	6	
	20	By one ditto clearing water furows				-	1	3	
Aprile	9	By one ditto & one clearing pond ditch				-	2	6	
	16	By 4 days delving the yard					4	8	
May	5	By 2 ditto dyking				-	2	4	
	15	By 1 ditto casting peats				-	1	8	
May	31	By a open drain 36 Rood @ 3½d & 9 R at 2d per R				-	12	-	
June	3	To cash	1	-	8	7	11	11	
			7	11	11	7	11	11	
	18	By 3 days work @ ½ per diem cleaning per R				-	3	6	
	..	By 180 Roods hedge cleaning @ 3 Qrs per Rood				-	11	3	
	..	By 48 Ditto @ 1d per Ditto				-	4	-	
	26	By 4 days work				-	4	8	
		Carried to page 29			£	1	3	5	

<u>27</u>			due to me			due by me		
1824			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
		Robert Shankie						
Aprile	9	Brought from page 20	-	13	2			
	..	To half boll oat meal	-	10	9			
		£	1	3	11			
June	15	By half years Acct } To cash		15	2	1	19	1
			1	19	1			
	24	To 11 pecks oat meal @ 18 pence per p	-	16	6			
July	24	To cash for coals	-	5	-			
October	4	To a firLOT oat meal	-	4	3			
	30	To Ditto Ditto	-	4	3			
December	3	To ditto ditto	-	4	3			
	11	To a half boll Ditto	-	9	-			
	25	By half years Acct	2	3	3	1	15	7
June ¹⁸²⁵	14	By Acct from Dec 1824 to June 1825				2	4	7
			4	-	2	4	-	2
		To sundries				2	3	3
						1	16	11
		By deals				-	5	6
						2	2	5
Augst	6	To 2 carts coals at 10/6 per cart	1	1	-			
	..	To a firLOT oat meal	-	4	6			
	..	To half boll oat meal	-	9	-			
		£	1	14	6			
		By half year Acct				2	12	2
		Ballence				-	17	8

<u>28</u>			due by me			due to me			
1824		Robert Tait	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D	
June	26	Brought over from page 13				1	14		
	..	To a half boll oat meal				-	12	-	
	..	To cash for Meal	1	-	-				
		To clearing black ditch	-	6	-				
		To a day mowing biggar water	-	3	6				
Jully	9	To cutting the Kilbucho Mill burnfoot Sh½	-	6	-				
	19	By 2 carts coal				-	5	8	
	31	To 2 days mowing meadow @ 1/8		3	4				
October	1	To 2 days stacking etc @ 1/3 per day	-	2	6				
	16	To Ditto building a house	-	2	-				
November	4	To one day binging turnips	-	1	-				
Decm	11	To 4 days mowing thrashes & leveling dykes	-	4	-				
	17	To 2 ditto draining Millbourn & c yeard ^[1]	-	2	-				
Janry 1825	10	To 1 day filling stons in drains	-	1	-				
Febry	5	To 2 ditto covering ditto	-	2	-				
	..	To helping to thrash at different t[i]m[e]s	-	5	-				
	22	To a day filling drains	-	1	-				
March	17	By a firlothe oat meal				-	4	9	
	19	To 3 days filling drans & thrashing	-	3	-				
	26	To Ditto Ditto	-	3	-				
Aprile	2	To 5 days filling drains & delving yeard	-	5	-				
	9	To 3 ditto dyking @ 1/3 per d	-	3	9				
May	15	To 2 days carting peat @ 2/ & one day [illegible] at 1/3	-	5	3				
	24	To 1 day thrashing & mowing	-	1	3				
		By a half boll potatoes	£	4	-	7	-	3	-
		Carried to page 34				£	2	19	5

¹ Possibly the cattle yard.

<u>29</u>			due by me			due to me			
1824		James Smith	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D	
July	9	Brought forward	1	3	5				
	..	To Kilbucho burnfoot 12/ per half	-	6	-				
	10	To a days mowing Ry grass	-	1	8				
	19	By a cart of coals				-	2	10	
August	3	To 2 days mowing meadow @ 1/8	-	3	4				
	20	To 1 Ditto Ditto sprit ¹		1	8				
Octobr	6	To a day stacking	-	1	6				
	16	To 2 Ditto casting devlots	-	2	-				
	23	To ond ² Ditto ditching	-	1	-				
	27	To two ditto ditto & devlots casting & thacking	-	2	-				
Decmr	31	To 1 day cleaning clay burn head [<i>illegible</i>]	-	1	6				
March 1825	11	To Ditto mending the Mill dam & shoot	-	1	-				
	19	To 12½ Roods drains @ 5d per Rood	-	5	2				
	..	To 19 Ditto ditch cleaning at 7d per [rood]	-	10	6				
	..	To 44 ditto Ditto @ 6d per R	1	2	9				
	..	To 24 ditto Drains @ 7d per Ro	-	14	-				
	..	To 64 Ditto Ditto @ 3d [per rood]	-	16	-				
		£	5	13	6				
		By a cow per Annum				4	-	-	
			4	13	10				
		By a ston Cheivot woole				-	11	-	
		Ballenge	£	-	19	8	4	13	10
Aprile	9	To a day dyking	-	1	3				
May	15	To a Ditto Ditto	-	1	3				
	25	To Ditto Ditto nearly	-	1	-				
	30	To Ditto Ditto	-	1	3				
		£	1	4	5				

¹ Sprits were frequently used in rope-making and in stack-thatching.

² Possibly an abbreviation for 'one day'.

<u>30</u>			due by me			due to me		
1824		Isabella Laurie	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
July	28	To a cart of coals				-	2	6
	30	To a firlothe oat meal				-	5	3
Nov	17	To a cheese 15 lib @ 5/9 per St					5	4
	..	To a firlothe					5	-
Decr	24	To By cash	-	17	1	-	17	1
January ¹⁸²⁵	1	To a house Rent at Whitsunday first			pd	1	10	-
March	4	To a firlothe of oat meal				-	4	6
May	25	To Ditto Ditto				-	4	6
August	8	To one cart coals paid at hill & 1d				-	3	6
	..	To Ditto & carriage				-	10	-
Sept	1	To a firlothe oat meal					4	6
	12	By 42½ stooks corn cut @ 2d per st	-	7	1	1	7	-
	..	By working at hay at different times	-	2	6	-	9	7
1826						-	17	5
June	3	To a firlothe oat meal				-	4	6
July	19	To a cart coals at hill				-	3	2
	..	To Ditto driven				-	9	6
August	26	By 80 stooks corn cut at 2d per st	-	13	4			
October	24	To two pecks oat meal				-	3	3
March ¹⁸²⁷	16	To a firlothe oat meal				-	7	-
June	3	Ballence Settled				1	7	5
	29	To a firlothe oat meal				-	6	9
July	25	To a cart coals at the hill				-	3	7
	..	To Ditto & driven				-	10	-
Sept	28	By 80 stooks corn shorn @ 1/ per 7 stook	-	11	5	1	-	4
			-	11	5			

<u>31</u>			due by me			due to me		
1824			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
		William Young						
August	17	Brought forward from page 31 ^[1]	11	-	-			
	..	Ditto Ditto				1	11	-
	..	To cash				1	-	-
	..	To 2 carts coals paid at hill				-	5	-
Novr	11	To cash				3	-	-
Decembr	22	To a boll of oat meal				-	17	-
1825		By cash for meal	-	10	-			
Aprile	22	To cash	11	10	-	-	7	-
	23	To a firlothe of oat meal	7	4	6	-	4	6
		Ballence due by me	£	4	5	6		
Jully	30	To John Young half boll oat meal		10	6	-	10	6
		John Wilson ^[2]						
1825		Newland bridge lands	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
Augt	27	To 563 Stons hay @ 7d per Sto				16	8	3
Sept	15	By Cash	15	-	-			

¹ Written in error for 19.

² John Wilson was the tenant of Bridgelands (also known as Briglands) farm on the Murrays Hall estate, Newlands.

<u>32</u>			due by me			due to me		
1824			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
		William Stewart						
June	27	By wages due at Whitsunday 1825	4	-	-			
August	3	By 4 lambs @ 5/ each	1	-	-			
		To 3 carts coals paid at hill				-	8	6
		To 1 Ditto driven & Ditto				-	8	6
Decm	31	To a ewe				-	12	-
Aprile ¹⁸²⁵	20	To a load of oat meal				1	17	-
			£	5	-	-	3	6
				3	6	-		
		Ballence due by me	£	1	14	-		
July	22	By 2 lambs @ 6/8 each	-	13	4			
		By wages due at Whitsunday 1826	4	-	-			
		To 3 carts coals paid at hill				-	9	6
August	6	To a cart coals 4½ loads				-	14	6
Sept	26	To half boll pease meal				-	7	6
Febry ¹⁸²⁶	6	To a boll pease meal				-	14	-
	..	To a fat ewe got in December				-	15	-
June	2	To cash paid for lint working				-	6	1½
			4	13	4	3	2	7½
July	3	To a load oat meal				1	16	-
						4	18	7½
						4	13	4
		Ballence due to me				-	5	3½
	19	To 3 cart coals at Hill				-	9	6
	..	To 1 Ditto driven				-	10	-
Febry ¹⁸²⁷	17	To ballence due @ last settlemt & 1/ pd for lint					5	3½
		Caried to page 41				1	4	9½

<u>33</u>			due by me			due tow me		
1825		Mary Muir	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
May	6	To cash at different times	1	4	-			
		By wages due at Whitsinday first				2	-	-
June	10	To cash	-	16	-			
			2	-	-			
1827		Isabella [<i>sic</i>] Laurie	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
Novr	21	Brought from page 30 sindries	1	-	4			
	..	By sundries from Ditto				-	11	5
		To a firLOT oat meal	-	4	-			
1825		Peggy Pocok	£	Sh	d	£	Sh	D
Octob	3	To cash at differint times				-	5	-
	17	To Ditto				1	-	-
Novr	..	To Ditto				-	1	-
					£	1	5	6

34			due by me			due to me		
1825 Robert Tait			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
May	24	Brought from page 28	4	-	7			
	..	By Ditto Ditto				2	19	5
June	1	By a cow per Annum				4	-	-
	11	To two days work @ dung @ 1/3 per Day	-	2	6			
	18	To two days @ [?]foot @ 1/3 & mowing work 1/6	-	4	-			
	25	To 5 Ditto Mowing biggar water @ 1/6	-	7	6			
	28	To 80 Roods drains @ 6d per Rood	2	-	-			
	..	To 68 Roods ditch cleaning [illegible] ^[1]		12	4			
		By a Cow per Annum	£	7	6	11	4	-
				6	19	5		
		Ballence due by me	£	-	7	6		
		deduct for potatoes			3	6		
		Net ballence		-	4	-		
July	8	To 2 days mowing Ry grass	-	3	4			
	19	To 2 cart coals at hill				-	6	3
	30	To 3 days mowing the meadow	-	5	-			
August	10	To 1 Ditto Ditto sprits	-	1	8			
Sept	24	To 8 Ditto stacking & theeking at 1/3	-	10	-			
Decm	10	To 3 days clearing open drains	-	3	-			
	12	To one Ditto Ditto	-	1	-			
Janury ¹⁸²⁶	19	To Ditto Ditto thrashing barly	-	1	-			
	28	To 5 Ditto clearing drains & dighting corn	-	5	-			
Feby	2	To 3 Ditto Ditto	-	3	-			
March	31	To 1 Ditto nearly delving the yerd	-	1	-			
May	13	To 3 days dyking		3	9			
		Carried to page 38	£	2	1	9	-	6
							3	

¹ Either 'Clay Burn' or 'Clewgh Burn' has been overwritten with what appears to be 'bogen'. This might refer to the part of the farm known as Boge End. See Figure 2.

<u>35</u>			due by me			due to me		
1825		James Bertram	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
June	14	By sundries brought forward	5	11	6			
	..	To Ditto Ditto				-	5	-
		By Isabella Laurie house per Annum	1	10	-			
			£	7	1	6		
	..	To cloth weaving	3	-	-	2	15	-
		Ballence	4	1	6	3	-	-
July	19	By a cart coals at hill				-	3	1
August	10	By a firLOT pease meal				-	3	9
Sepr	20	By half boll Ditto Ditto				-	7	6
Novr	19	By Ditto Ditto				-	7	-
Decmr	16	By ewe killed in the fauld				-	6	-
Nov	12	By the half of a bee hiv paid				-	14	-
	23	By cash				2	-	-
Febry ¹⁸²⁶	6	By a half boll pease meal				-	14	-
March	29	To a calf	-	8	-			
April	19	To cash	4	-	-			
May	..	By cash				-	5	-
		By lint working				-	6	7
		By a half boll pease meal				-	7	-
	25	By a cow per Annum				4	-	-
June	8	By a house				1	10	-
		To Acct for weaving per Annum	5	10	2½	10	18	11
						9	19	2½
							19	8½

<u>36</u>			due by me			due to me			
1825		James Smith	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D	
July	..	To 100 Roods hedge clearing @ ¾ per R	-	6	3				
	..	To 48 Ditto @ 1d per Ditto	-	4	-				
	8	To 1 day mowing Ry grass	-	1	8				
	19	By a cart coals at hill				-	3	1	
August	3	By 6 days mowing meadow @ 1/8 [per day]	-	10	-	-	10	-	
	10	To 1 Ditto Ditto sprits		1	8				
Sept	20	To Ditto theeking stacks	-	1	3				
October	15	To 5 days cleaning hedge & sundris	-	6	-				
	22	To 2 Ditto clearing furows & milldam	-	2	-				
	29	To 1 Ditto theeking the milk house	-	1	-				
Novr	19	To 3 Ditto draining	-	3	-				
	..	By a boll of oat meal				-	17	6	
	23	To one day filling a drain	-	1	-				
Januray ¹⁸²⁶	20	To three Ditto thrashing barly	-	3	-				
March	11	To Ditto cutting hedges & delving	-	3	-				
	18	To 5 days thrashing and delving the yard	-	6	-				
	..	To 1 Ditto making & filling drains @ wither[?]	-	1	6				
	..	By 15 lib bacon				-	6	6	
	25	To 2 days dilving & sorting hedges	-	2	4				
Aprile	7	To Ditto thrashing	-	2	4				
	19	To one day at sundries	-	1	3				
May	13	To 3 days dyking & mending @ dyke	-	3	9				
		To 10 Roods drains at 7 per Rood	-	5	10				
	20	To one day casting peats	-	1	8				
	26	To 3 days turning dung etc	-	3	9				
		Carie[d] to page 39	£	3	12	3	1	7	1

<u>37</u>			due by me			due to me		
February			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
		Robert Shankie						
1826	4	To a half boll pease meal				-	7	-
March	27	To a firloate oat meal				-	4	3
April	11	To a half boll aoat mMeal [sic]				-	8	6
	19	To Ditto Ditto				-	8	6
			2	12	5	1	8	3
Jun	7	By halfyears Acct				1	4	2
July	14	By cash for coals				-	7	4
	29	By two carts coals				1	-	-
						1	7	4
December	30	To half boll oat meal				-	14	-
Feby 1827	17	To a firloate pease meal				-	4	6
Aprile	4	To a half boll oat meal				-	14	-
May	29	To a firloate Ditto				-	6	9
July	11	To a boll oat meal				1	4	-
	24	To 2 carts coals				1	-	-
Novm	21	To a firloate oat meal				-	4	-
Decemr	4	By a half years Acct due at June last	1	19	-	4	7	3
	..	By Ditto Ditto at Martimas last	1	16	7			
			£	3	15	7		
		Ballence due to me				-	11	8
Janry	16	To a half boll pease meal				-	6	-
	..	To Ditto				-	5	-
	..	To 1 ston barley					1	6
June	8	By half year Acct	2	12	2	1	5	2
		Ballence	1	7	-	1	7	-

<u>38</u>			due by me			due to me		
1826 Robert Tait			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
May	13	Brought forward	2	1	9	-	6	3
		To 36 Roods drins @ 4d per R for ov[e]r 1/6 depth	-	13	6			
June	3	To 2½ days filling drains	-	2	6			
	..	By a cow per Annum				4	-	-
	24	To 3½ days in Biggar water	-	4	6			
	27	To 2 Days mowing Ry gras at 1/8 per [day]	-	3	4			
July	17	By two cart coals pa[i]d @ hill				-	6	5
	24	To Ry 5½ days mowing meadow	-	9	-			
Sept	26	To a day cleaning the milldam & 2 in Biggar water	-	5	3			
Oct	21	To 3 days build at hom[e] & casting divots	-	3	9			
Febry 1827	23	To cleaning 35 Roods ditches @ 4 per Rood	-	11	8			
	..	To th[e] half of a ditch 40½ Roods @ 7½ per Ro[o]d	-	12	8			
March	13	By a firLOT oat meal				-	7	-
	31	By two carts coals at hill					6	5
	..	To 3 day reparing drain	-	3	-			
	..	To 2 Ditto before this time in the barn	-	2	-			
Aprile	7	To 6 days delving at 1/3 per Day	-	7	6			
May	19	To 2 Ditto dyking & turning dung	-	2	6			
	26	To 3 Ditto fetching water for the meadow	-	3	9			
June	2	To 4 Ditto Ditto	-	5	-			
	23	To 4 Ditto cleaning hedge ditch	-	5	-			
	..	By a cow per Annum				4	-	-
July	2	To 5 days in biggar water hardly full day	-	6	3			
	7	To 3 Ditto mowing Ry grass @ 1/8 per Day	-	5	-			
August	20	To 6 Ditto Ditto meadow at Ditto	-	10	-			
	31	To 1 Ditto Ditto in biggar water	-	2	-			
March 1828	22	By cash paid for lint working & the seed				-	2	9½
			8	0	11	9	8	10½

<u>39</u>			due by me			due to me			
1826		James Smith	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D	
June	3	Brought forward	3	12	3				
	..	By Ditto				1	7	1	
	..	By a cow per Annum				4	-	-	
	..	To 2 days nearly tur[nin]g dung	-	2	-	5	7	1	
	9	To 3 Ditto clearing ditches		3	9				
		To the Sheep Stell C[lay] Burn & small ditch	4	8	-				
			1	16	11				
			£	6	4	11			
				5	7	1			
		Ballence due by me	£	-	17	10			
June	27	By a boll oat meal				-	17	6	
						-	-	4	
	..	To 2 days mowing Ry gras @ 1/8 per Day	-	3	4				
July	19	By a cart of coals pa[i]d at hill				-	3	2	
	24	To 5½ days mowing meadow	-	9	-				
Sept	12	To 4 ditto stacking & leading etc at 1/4	-	5	4				
	19	By a cart of coals				-	10	-	
	28	To 2½ days casting devlots & mowing thrash	-	3	6				
October	10	To 1 Ditto casting devlots nearly & one mow Biggar water	-	3	-				
Novr	25	By a boll of oat Meal				4	7	-	
Decmr	9	To a load oat meal				2	18	-	
Febby	23	By cleaning dit[c]hes at different times	3	1	4				
Aprile	7	By 6 days delving @ 1/3 per Day		7	6				
	14	By 2 Ditto clearing water furrows	-	2	6				
May	12	By 2 Ditto dyking & the moss	-	3	-				
		Caried to page 42	£	4	18	6	3	11	2

<u>40</u>			due by me			due to me		
		James Bertram	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
1826								
July	19	By a cart of coals at the hill				-	3	2
Febry ¹⁸²⁷	13	By a firLOT of pease meal				-	4	6
March	7	By Ditto Ditto				-	4	6
April	6	By 4½ stons beef @ 2/ per st				-	9	-
June	23	By a cow per Annum				4	-	-
July	24	By a cart coals at hill					3	3
Novemr	24	To Peter Bartarms [<i>sic</i>] summer fee	-	16	-			
	..	To Isabella Laurie house Rent				1	10	-
March ¹⁸²⁹	22	To cash paid for lint working				-	2	4½
July	25	To a cart coals paid at hill				-	3	2
	..	To a cow per Annum keeping due at W last				4	-	-
Novr	-	By Peeter Bartrms [<i>sic</i>] Summer fee	1	4	-			
		To you mothers house rent due at wh 1828				1	10	-
June ¹⁸²⁹	9	To a cow per Annum				4	-	-
	..	To you Mot[her's] house rent due				1	10	-
July ¹⁸²⁹	4	To a cart coals paid at hill				-	3	3
August	1	To cash paid for lint working [<i>sic</i>]				-	2	11
May ¹⁸³⁰	28	To a cow per Annum				4	-	-
	..	To a your mother hous rent due				1	10	-
June ¹⁸³⁰	10	To cash paid for lint working				-	3	2½
July	14	To 1 cart coals pait [<i>sic</i>] at hill				-	3	2
Decmr	1	By Peter Bertrams fee	1	4	-			
July ¹⁸³¹	16	To a cow per Annum	£	3	4	4	-	-
	17	To cash paid for lint working				-	2	6
	..	To cash paid for a cart coals				-	3	3
						£	28	8 3

<u>41</u>			due by me			due to me		
1827			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
William Stewart								
Aprile	6	Brought from page 41 ^[1]				1	4	9½
	..	To 4½ stons beef at 2/ per sto				-	9	-
Jun	3	To a load of oat meal				2	14	-
	..	By two lambs @ 5/ each	-	10	-	4	7	9½
	..	By fee per Annum	4	-	-			
			4	10	-			
			<hr/>			<hr/>		
July	19	To 3 carts coals paid at hill				-	9	-
	24	To 1 Ditto driven				-	10	-
March 1828	22	To cash paid for lint working				-	3	11½
	27	To a half boll pease meal				-	6	-
May	26	To wages due at [<i>illegible</i>]	4	-	-	1	8	11½
		deduct	1	8	11½			
		Ballenge due by me £	2	11	½			
			<hr/>			<hr/>		
July	26	By 3 carts coals paid at hill				-	9	-
June 1829	9	By a boll pease meal				-	13	-
	..	To wages due at Whitsnd last	2	-	-			
	27	To 2 lambs @ 5/ each		10	-			
	..	To 1 Ditto	-	3	-			
August	6	By 1 cart coals	2	13	-	-	10	-
	..	By cash paid for lint working	1	15	1½	-	3	1½
		Ballenge due by me £	-	17	½	1	15	1½
			<hr/>			<hr/>		
			<hr/>			<hr/>		

¹ Written in error for 32.

<u>42</u>			due by me			due to me		
1827 James Smith			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
May	19	By sundries brought forward	4	18	6			
	..	To sundries brought forward				3	11	2
	..	By 4 days dyking turning dung & cleaning ditches etc	-	5	-			
	26	By 3 Ditto dyking & cleaning calf park ditch		3	9			
June	2	By 4 Ditto at sundri[e]s	-	5	-			
	22	By 71 Roods ditching cleaning at 2d per Rood		11	10			
	..	By 100 Roods hedges cleaning at 3 per Rood		6	3			
	23	To a cow per Annum	6	10	4	4	-	-
						7	11	2
						6	10	4
		Ballence due to me pd				1	-	10
July	2	By 2 days without mat ¹ pairing & on[e] in biggar water	-	5	6			
	7	By 1½ days mowing Ry grass	-	2	4			
	24	To a cart coals at hill				-	3	3
August	20	By 7 days mowing meadow	-	11	8			
October	13	By 6 Ditto stacking etc	-	8	-			
	27	By 1½ days theeking stacks & one covering pits	-	3	-			
	..	To 1 load oat meal				1	12	-
Decmr	..	By 4 days clearing open dra[i]ns	-	6	-			
March ¹⁸²⁸	15	By 9 Ditto cutting hedges & threshing	-	9	-			
April	10	By 7 Ditto delving & clearing water furrows @ 1/3	-	8	9			
	12	By the half 43 Roods march ditch @ /2 per Roo[d]		3	7			
May	1	By 3 days clearing furrows & filling dung	-	3	9			
	7	By 2 Ditto dyking & setting potas [<i>illegible</i>]	-	2	6			
	14	By 1 Ditto in the peat moss	-	2	-			
		£	3	6	1	1	15	3

¹ Probably 'without meat', *i.e.* Robb did not provide James Smith with his meals, which would explain the higher daily fee.

<u>43</u>			To pay			Paid		
1826		Fees	£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
March	7	Robert Scot at Martimas 1826	2	17	6	2	17	6
Aprile	16	Margaret dunlop harvest for 1826	1	10	-	1	10	-
June	16	Ann Ghilchirst Ditto Ditto	1	10	-	1	10	-
July	6	Janet Ramsie for harvest 1826	1	10	-	1	10	-
	..	Janet Liddle Ditto Ditto	1	10	-	1	10	-
Febry ¹⁸²⁷	8	Mary Muir @ Martimas 1827 with lint	3	8	-	3	8	-
	..	Nan[c]y Beaman @ Ditto	3	10	-	3	10	-
	..	Petter [<i>sic</i>] Bertram @ Ditto	-	16	-	-	16	-
March	24	Jas Laurie @ Ditto with two carts coals	6	5	-	6	5	-
July	4	Janet Mitchel for shearing crop 1827	1	10	-	1	10	-
	5	Christien Tait for Ditto	1	10	-	1	10	-
	..	Margaret Bell Ditto Ditto	1	10	-	1	10	-
	..	Marion Coop[e]r Ditto Ditto	1	10	-	1	10	-
	..	Symingham maid dito	1	10	-	1	10	-
October	3	Agnes Beaman at Whitsinday 1828	2	2	-	2	2	-
	..	Grizzel Armstrong @ Ditto	2	2	-	2	2	-
	..	James Laurie at Ditto	5	10	-	5	10	-
Febry ¹⁸²⁸	10	Alexr Taylor at Martimas 1828	5	10	-	5	10	-
	..	Agness Beaman at ditto Ditto	3	10	-	3	10	-
	..	Grizzan Armstrong at Ditto Ditt	3	8	-	3	8	-
May	8	Janet Mitchel Biggar for shearing crope 1828	1	10	-	1	10	-
	..	Petter Bertram for herding summer 1827	1	-	-	1	-	-
	22	Agness Thorburn for shearing crop 1828	1	10	-	1	10	-
July	8	Mary Tait for Ditto Ditto	1	10	-	1	10	-
	..	Marian Smith Ditto Ditto	1	10	-	1	10	-

44			To pay			Paid		
1828 Fees			£	Sh	D	£	Sh	D
Jully	18	Thomas Beaumont for shearing crop 1828	1	10	-	1	8	-
	..	Catherine Jameson for Ditto	1	10	-	1	10	-
October	2	Mary Tait to be paid at Whitsind 1829	2	3	-	2	3	-
	3	Wages to A Taylor due at Ditto Ditto	5	5	-	5	5	-
	..	Ditto Ditto Grizzel Armstrong [<i>sic</i>] at Ditto	2	3	-	2	3	-
Novr	5	Mathew Fitzpatrick Ditto Ditto	1	4	-	1	4	-
Febry ¹⁸²⁹	5	Ditto Ditto at Martimas first	1	4	-	1	4	-
	..	Mary Tait at Ditto Ditto	3	10	-	3	10	-
	..	Grizzel Armstrong at Ditto Ditto	3	10	-	3	10	-
	..	John Veitch at Whitsindy 1830	8	5 ^[1]				
	27	Betty Taylor at Martimas first	2	15	-	2	15	-
June	7	Agness Beaumont for Shear[ing] Crop	4	10	-			
	..	To [T]homas Ditto for Ditto {1829}	1	10	-	1	10	-
	..	To Agnes Mitchel for Ditto Ditto	1	10	-	1	10	-
July	4	To James Martin for Ditto Ditto	1	15	-	1	15	-
	..	To Janet Tait for Ditto Ditto	1	10	-	1	10	-
August	1	To Agnes Taylor for Ditto Ditto	1	10	-	1	10	-
	..	To Marian Smith for Ditto at Ditto	1	10	-	1	10	-
October	3	To Rachel Tennant at Whitsinday 1830	2	-	-	2	-	-
	..	To Agnes Ovans at Ditto	2	5	-	2	5	-
	11	To Robert Tait at Ditto with a cart coals	5	-	-	5	-	-

¹ The number eight in the £ column has been smudged as if an attempt has been made to erase it, and above the '5' Robb has written 'or 10'.

<u>47</u>								
1814	Yearly Accompts		£	S	D	£	Sh	D
			Cash			Contra		
June	1	Money paid and received	410	9	11	350	17	9
1815 June	1	Ditto Ditto	409	5	3	314	19	5½
1816 ..	1	Ditto Ditto	328	2	3½	280	17	1½
1817 ..	1	Ditto Ditto	355	2	1½	313	13	9½
1818 ..	1	Ditto Ditto	316	16	2	268	10	0½
1819 ..	1	Ditto Ditto	382	2	8½	302	8	0
1820 ..	1	Ditto Ditto	354	5	2	356	8	2
1821 ..	1	Ditto Ditto	305	16	4½	341	16	2
1822 July	1	Ditto Ditto	393	15	1	393	18	6
1823 June	18	Ditto Ditto	325	11	4	345	7	1
1824 June	16	Ditto Ditto	393	-	1	419	8	2½
1825 June	23	Ditto Ditto	441	-	3	426	8	5½
1826 June	24	Ditto Ditto	508	-	11	443	18	10½
1827 June	23	Ditto Ditto	393	11	0½	369	19	0½
1828 June	26	Ditto Ditto	445	1	11½	398	13	11½
1829 June	26	Ditto Ditto	546	-	6	423	7	8
1830 June	30	Ditto Ditto	562	9	-	483	18	3
1831 June	28	Ditto Ditto	564	6	8	408	11	-½
1832 June	22	Meat mony paid & received since 28 Jun last	515	17	11	459	16	6½
1832 June	28	Ditto Ditto D Ditto Ditto	501	12	5	449	3	1½

APPENDIX

NOTES ON SOME KILBUCHO FOLK
by Barry Prater

ROBERT SHANKIE AND HIS DESCENDANTS

Robert Shankie was the blacksmith in Kilbucho. As such, he would have been a key player in the local farming infrastructure, both as a farrier and as someone who would have been able to turn his hand to creating and maintaining all sorts of essential equipment for Parkgatestone and other farms in the district.

Accounts for Robert appear in the Parkgatestone ledger for the years 1819–1826. They record not only payments made by James Robb for smith work undertaken in the previous six months, but also the money owed and paid by Robert for commodities supplied by Robb. The latter comprised chiefly oat meal, pease meal, and coal – the last no doubt used to fire up the forge.

Robert was born on 28 March 1775 in Biggar (Lanarkshire), the son of Andrew Shankie and Ann Carrick, who came from Carstairs and Culter, respectively, also in Lanarkshire. He married Elizabeth Watt (b. 1782) in about 1800 and between then and 1821 they had at least seven children. One of them, Marion (b. 1804), is mentioned in the ledger, having worked as a summer herd at Parkgatestone in 1818.

At the time of the 1841 Census, Robert and Elizabeth were living together in Kilbucho Place with their granddaughter Margaret (b. 1830). The returns describe Robert as a smith, so he was still working despite being well into his sixties. Marion is also recorded as living in Kilbucho Place, although at a separate property with her husband David Gilchrist and their several children. Originally from Crawford (Lanarkshire), David was a joiner who also served as the local undertaker.

Robert died in March 1851, an event that occasioned his two mentions in the Parkgatestone chronologer:

- ‘Old Robert Shankie the Smith of Kilbucho died today’ (1 March 1851)
- ‘Attended the funeral of Robert Shankie to Broughton Church Yard’ (4 March 1851).¹

That year’s Census was taken a few weeks later. Margaret was now ‘taking care of her grandmother’,² who was listed as being widowed and blind. Margaret subsequently married the son of Ann Shankie, John White, an agricultural labourer with whom she had three children. He died of typhus in 1859, and at the Census of 1861, Margaret was living in Kilbucho Place with her children and grandmother Elizabeth. Elizabeth died four years later, Archibald Robb noting in his memorandum book: ‘The funeral of Old Elizabeth Watt widow of the late Robert Shankie smith, Kilbucho to Broughton churchyard’ (20 November 1865).³

Although two of Robert's sons, Andrew (b. 1807) and James (b. 1814), had followed their father's trade and become blacksmiths, neither of them took over from him in Kilbucho. At the Census of 1851, Andrew was working in Hopehouse (Ettrick) and James in Shettleston (on the outskirts of Glasgow). Interestingly, two of their siblings, Robert Jr (b. 1816) and Helen (b. 1819), were to make much further and more significant moves.

Robert Jr married Agnes Proudfoot (b. 1819) in 1839 and they lived thereafter in her home parish of Borthwick (Midlothian). They were still there at the time of the 1851 Census, Robert Jr working as a labourer and Agnes looking after their three daughters. In 1857, the family emigrated to Canada. After a year or so in Waterloo County, they moved to Kent County, finally settling in the township of Orford. Agnes died there in May 1865, aged just forty years, while Robert lived until August 1894. They are both buried in Gosnell Cemetery, Orford, along with several of their descendants.

Helen Shankie married David Gladstone (b. 1819) in 1844. When the 1851 Census was taken, they were living on the small farm of Windgate Foot in Carnwath (Lanarkshire) with their four sons. In 1858, they too emigrated to Canada, where David was granted 211 acres of undeveloped Crown land in Orford, 57.5 of which he offered to Robert Jr. The 1861 Census returns for Orford record them as farmers, living in neighbouring log houses with their families. The returns further reveal that many of their neighbours were also from Scotland, which no doubt helped them to adapt to their new surroundings more quickly.⁴

Orford had been heavily forested, but once the land was cleared of trees and other vegetation it was well suited to the type of mixed farming regime that both David and Robert Jr would have been familiar with from home. David subsequently added to his holdings in Orford, a county atlas published in 1881 stating that he owned 275 acres in the township.⁵ He died in May 1892, aged seventy-three years. Helen lived for another fourteen years, dying in December 1906, aged eighty-eight years. They are buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Ridgetown, Kent County.

The descendants of Robert Shankie nicely illustrate three strands of family development that were prominent at the time: the passing on of skilled trades from father to son; the move away from rural areas to the cities; and, more dramatically, the exodus of folk to North America in search of a better life.



Figure A1. A detail from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of Peebleshire (surveyed in 1856), showing Kilbucho Place and the smiddy. (Courtesy of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland)



Figure A2. A photographic portrait of Robert Shankie Jr.

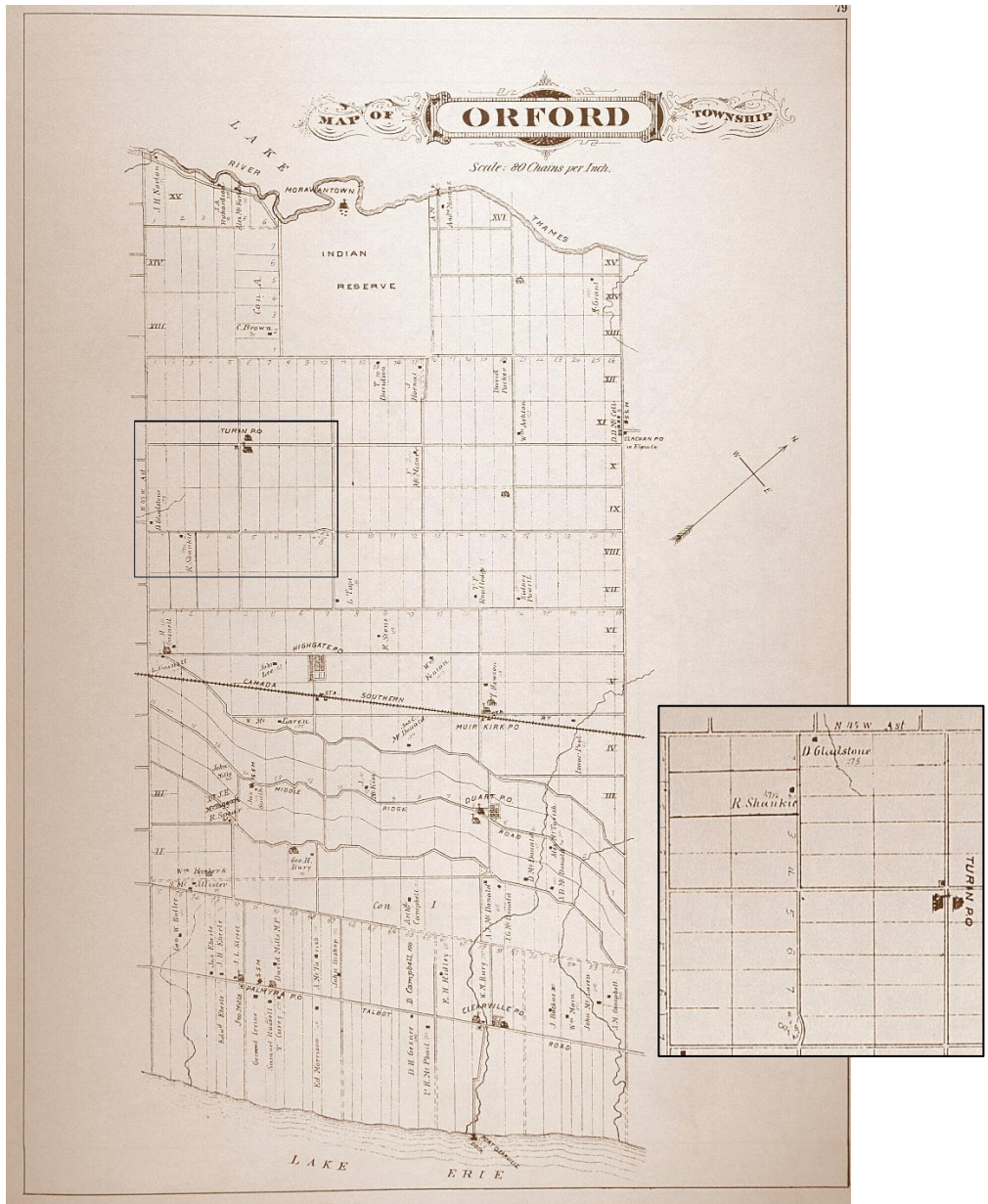


Figure A3. A map of Orford township (1881). The boxed detail shows the houses and farms of Robert Shankie Jr and David Gladstone.
 (Courtesy of the Canadian County Atlas Digital Project)

PEOPLE AT NEW MAINS AND THE STORY OF JAMES SMITH JR

In 1819, James Robb of Parkgatestone took on the tenancy of the neighbouring farm of New Mains, which later came to be known as Little Parkgatestone. There were six cottages there, which were occupied by various families during the period covered by the Parkgatestone ledger and chronologer. This note provides a brief account of three of them – the Tait, the Stewarts and the Smiths – before going on to recount an episode in the life of the settlement.

The Tait

When Robert Tait moved to New Mains c.1818, he was married to Elizabeth Scott. They had seven children together, a number of whom feature in the pages of the chronologer and ledger. After Elizabeth's death, he married Janet Moffat, the daughter of a lead miner from Leadhills (Lanarkshire). She is probably the Janet Tait who received a harvest fee in 1829.

At the Census of 1841 Robert and Janet were living at New Mains with their three children: Rachel (aged 6), Euphemia (4) and Elizabeth (2 months). A day labourer, Robert was employed by the Robbs to perform various tasks at Parkgatestone, as noted in the ledger. He is also mentioned in the chronologer as taking part in a curling match with James Robb (25 January 1823).

Although the Census returns for 1841 list Robert as a labourer, it is possible that his activities had been curtailed by age (he was sixty years old according to the returns, although other records suggest he would have been around sixty-five in 1841). In 1837, for example, Archibald Robb thatched his cottage, a task which Robert would have been able to perform himself in younger days. Certainly, the 'general debility – increasing for years'⁶ that was given as the cause of his death in 1855 appears to have taken hold by August 1845, when he received 2/6 from the parish poor fund – the first of a number of payments. Notably, they included 10/6 paid in October 1845 to cover his children's school fees.

At the Census of 1851, he was still receiving parochial relief and living at New Mains with his wife Janet, daughter Elizabeth and one-year-old granddaughter Jane. The birth of Jane went unregistered, but she was latterly known as both 'Tait' and 'Murray', the latter probably her father's surname.

It was Archibald Robb who reported Robert Tait's death in 1855 to the registrar. He also noted it in the chronologer – 'Old Robert Tait died this morning at 6 A.M.' (23 February 1855)⁷ – and was among those who attended his burial three days later in Skirling kirkyard. The Tait household suffered another tragedy later that year when Rachel's illegitimate son George died of a chest infection aged six months. The death was reported by his grandmother Janet, who, unable to write, signed the register with an 'x'. Archibald Robb

once more attended the funeral at Skirling. He was back there again in 1860 at the burial of Euphemia Tait's illegitimate two-year-old son Robert, who had died of scarlatina.

The Tait's were still living at New Mains when the Census of 1861 was taken, the household comprising Janet, Rachel (still unmarried and working as a domestic servant), and Robert Lee, Rachel's one-year-old illegitimate son. Janet remained living there until 4 August 1868, when she died aged sixty-three of a 'disease of the hip joint'.⁸

The Stewarts

In 1841, the Stewart household at New Mains included George (40), Christian (35) and three of their children: Elizabeth (8), William (6) and Margaret (4). Christian was Robert Tait's daughter, and no doubt the 'Christien Tait' mentioned in the ledger as having received a harvest fee in 1827. Thomas Notman (14), Christian's son by an earlier relationship, lived with them. By 1844, he was working for the Robbs as a shepherd, although he is not mentioned in the chronologer. George was a shoemaker and his apprentice, Robert Tait (25), was also listed as part of the household. He was Christian's brother.

Archibald Robb recorded George's death in the chronologer on 25 July 1845 and attended his funeral in Broughton kirkyard three days later. At the Census of 1851, Christian was living at New Mains with her daughter Jane (8) and Thomas, who was listed as a labourer. A lodger provided Christian with some extra income, as did occasional farm work, although she was poor enough to deserve parochial relief. By then, Robert Tait Jr had gone to work for his brother William at West Drochill farm, Newlands. William is mentioned a number of times in the chronologer, and Archibald Robb attended his funeral at Skirling kirkyard on 27 August 1851.

By 1861, Christian was sharing her cottage at New Mains with two lodgers, both agricultural labourers in their twenties from Ireland. Her daughter Margaret was living at that time with the Robbs at Parkgatestone, working as a dairymaid. The following year, Margaret gave birth to an illegitimate daughter, Jane, and mother and child subsequently went to live with Christian in a cottage in Broughton. The Census returns of 1871 describe Christian as a pauper and Margaret as an out-of-work domestic servant. Christian died in Broughton on 2 November 1877, aged seventy-six years, after suffering a stroke.

The Smiths

James Smith, born in Kilbucho in 1771, married Janet Stewart in 1793. They initially lived in Skirling, where four of their children were born: Janet (1794), Isabel and Jean (1797), and Marion (1799). James was back in Kilbucho with his wife sometime before 1806, when their daughter Jane was born. Jean Smith

is recorded in the ledger as having received a harvest fee in 1823. It was in this year that James received the first of his regular payments from James Robb for labouring work carried out at Parkgatestone, as detailed in the ledger.

In 1841, the Smith household at New Mains comprised: James, Janet, Jane, and her illegitimate son James Jr. (b. 1827), more of whom below. By the Census of 1851, Janet and James Jr were dead, and James and Jane were living at New Mains with Jane's illegitimate daughter Janet (aged 13 years). Janet Jr's birth was not registered, but in later documents her surname is given as Smith Stewart or just Stewart, suggesting a father of that name.

James' death was noted in the chronologer: 'Old James Smith died last night' (4 April 1854).⁹ He was buried three days later in Skirling kirkyard, Robb again in attendance.

At the Census of 1861, Jane was still living at New Mains with Janet Jr, who was now working as a dairymaid. Janet Jr had further followed in her mother's footsteps by having an illegitimate daughter, who was born in 1859 and lived with them at New Mains. In the birth register, she is named Jane Smith Stewart, but in the 1861 Census returns she is Jane O'Donald, no doubt an approximation of her father's name.

Archibald Robb recorded attending the funeral of 'Old Jean Smith New Mains' at Skirling kirkyard on 8 January 1864.¹⁰ According to the official record, she died a pauper of 'decay from old age'.¹¹ Her daughter Janet went on to have another two illegitimate children, and by 1871 they were all living in Innerleithen under the name Donell.

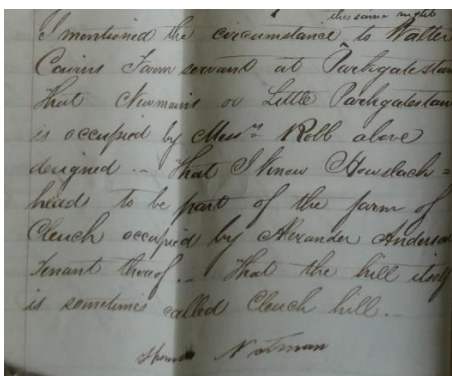
James Smith Jr: crime and punishment

In May 1844, James Smith Jr (16) was accused of attempted rape, one of a series of assaults he had carried out on Euphemia Tait (8) and Margaret Stewart (7 or 8). Thomas Notman had come upon the scene and told his mother, Christian Stewart, what he had seen. This prompted the two girls to tell what had been happening. On 6 September 1844, Smith (by then being held in Peebles Prison) and all the relevant witnesses were summonsed to Jedburgh High Court for a hearing. The verdict of the assize (jury) was that all or a part of the charges were found proven or had been admitted by the judicial confession of Smith himself. The conclusion of the court was that 'you, the said James Smith, ought to be punished with the pains of law, to deter others from committing the like crimes in all time coming'.¹² And punished he was. The chronologer records on 7 September 1844 that 'James Smith Junior Newmains received sentence of Transportation for 7 years at Jedburgh'.¹³

Smith was to be transported to Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania) with 267 other convicts on the *Mountstuart Elphinstone*. Described in 1849 as a 'deplorable prison-ship',¹⁴ it had been built in Bombay (now Mumbai) in 1826 and was used originally by the East India Company to transport troops and goods between India and Britain. During its time as a convict ship, it carried

nearly 1,700 prisoners to Sydney and Hobart on voyages that lasted between three and five months.

The *Mountstuart Elphinstone* sailed from Woolwich on 26 February 1845. Smith's journey to Australia was cut short, however. The ship surgeon's detailed medical notes record that he became ill on 25 March and, despite attention and treatment, at "4 am on 31st he expired".¹⁵ So, a miserable end to a short and foolish life; if the family back home ever got to know what happened, it would have been after quite a delay. There is no mention of it in the chronologer.



I mentioned the ^{the same night} circumstance to Walter Cairns from around at Parkgate street that Chumains or Little Parkgate street is occupied by Mrs. Robb above designed. That I know Howdack is hired to be part of the farm of Church occupied by Alexander Anderson tenant thereof. That the hill itself is sometimes called Church hill.

Thomas Notman

Figure A4. The last part of Thomas Notman's witness statement. Some of the adults' statements end with the declaration 'I cannot write'. Both Notman and James Smith Jr, however, were able to sign theirs. (Courtesy the National Records of Scotland)



Figure A5. William Knell, *The Mountstuart Elphinstone* (1840). (Courtesy the Greenwich Maritime Museum, London)

NOTES

- ¹ *The Chronologer of James and Archibald Robb, Parkgatestone, Peeblesshire, 1818-1861*, transcribed by David Thompson, Sources in Local History 22, Edinburgh, 2022, 217.
- ² NRS, 1851 Census Returns, 763/1/2, Margaret Shankie.
- ³ *The Memorandum of Archibald Robb* (forthcoming).
- ⁴ Canadian Census returns are available to search online at: [Library and Archives Canada](#). Further genealogical information was kindly supplied by Cindy Robichaud, chair of the Kent Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society.
- ⁵ See the Canadian County Atlas Digital Project [website](#).
- ⁶ NRS, Statutory Registers Deaths, 763/4, Robert Tait, 5 February 1855.
- ⁷ *The Chronologer of James and Archibald Robb, Parkgatestone, Peeblesshire, 1818-1861*, 259.
- ⁸ NRS, Statutory Registers Deaths, 763/2, Janet Tait, 4 August 1868.
- ⁹ *The Chronologer of James and Archibald Robb, Parkgatestone, Peeblesshire, 1818-1861*, 249.
- ¹⁰ *The Memorandum of Archibald Robb* (forthcoming).
- ¹¹ NRS, Statutory Registers Deaths, 763/1, Jane Smith, 4 January 1864.
- ¹² NRS, JC26/1844/164, Trial papers relating to James Smith. See also NRS, AD14/44/309.
- ¹³ *The Chronologer of James and Archibald Robb, Parkgatestone, Peeblesshire, 1818-1861*, 155.
- ¹⁴ The description is Sir Lucius O'Brien's. See Royal Museums Greenwich [website](#).
- ¹⁵ National Archives, ADM 101/55/8, Medical and surgical journal of the convict ship Mount Stuart Elphinstone for 12 January to 28 June 1845 by James Gordon, Surgeon and Superintendent. See also Smith's entry on the Convict Records of Australia [website](#).

FURTHER READING

Near-contemporary descriptions of Broughton, Glenholm and Kilbucho can be found in the *First (Old) Statistical Account of Scotland*, 21 vols, Edinburgh, 1791-1799, IV, 324-326 and 429-436, VII, 156-160, and the *Second (New) Statistical Account of Scotland*, 15 vols, Edinburgh, 1845, III, 78-98. Andrew Baird's *The Annals of a Tweeddale Parish. The History of the United Parish of Broughton, Glenholm and Kilbucho*, Glasgow, 1924, provides a history of its lands and landowners, as does volume three of Buchan, J W and Paton, H. *A History of Peeblesshire*, 3 vols, Glasgow, 1925-27. See also Chambers, W. *A History of Peeblesshire*, Edinburgh, 1864.

For a detailed description of agriculture in Peeblesshire when James Robb's father was farming Parkgatestone, see Findlater, C. *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Peebles*, Edinburgh, 1802. Symon, J A. *Scottish Farming, Past and Present*, Edinburgh, 1959, provides the wider context for the period, as does Fenton, A and Veitch, K, eds. *Scottish Life and Society. A Compendium of Scottish Ethnology, volume 2: Farming and the Land*, Edinburgh, 2011.

The improving movement in Scottish agriculture, and its impact on social structures in particular, is studied in detail in Devine, T M. *The Transformation of Rural Scotland. Social Change and the Agrarian Economy, 1660-1815*, Edinburgh, 1999. For the changing conditions and role of agricultural workers in Lowland Scotland during the period the Robbs were at Parkgatestone, see Devine, T M, ed. *Farm Servants and Labour in Lowland Scotland, 1770-1914*, Edinburgh, 1984. See also his essay 'The making of a farming elite? Lowland Scotland, 1750-1850', in *Scottish Elites*, Edinburgh, 1994.

See the Introduction for other relevant works.

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