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SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON  
AND NEWTON CASTLE IN 1559



ROSS MacKENZIE

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# A SCOTTISH RENAISSANCE HOUSEHOLD

## SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON AND NEWTON CASTLE IN 1559

### THE HAMILTON/WALLACE FEUD

On the night of November 17th 1559 at around 10 p.m., John Wallace of Craigie and some forty accomplices broke into and occupied the "tour and fortalice" of Sanquhar-Hamilton. At this time the tower was the residence of Sir William Hamilton the provost of Ayr. Situated at the edge of the small burgh of Newton on Ayr the tower became better known as Newton Castle, and is referred to as such throughout this paper. The tower was one of Ayr's two medieval castles and like its royal counterpart across the river nothing now remains of it, the last remnants having been cleared away by the end of the eighteenth century.

One of the results of Craigie's occupation of the tower was the drawing up of an inventory of the contents and a description of the tower and ancillary buildings, to be used by Sir William Hamilton in furtherance of his case against Wallace of Craigie in the Court of Session. As such, it is considerably fuller than the inventory of the castle which was drawn up in 1587 when it was being transferred by Elizabeth Stewart, Countess of Arran to Wallace of Burnbank, and which is printed in Paterson's History of Ayrshire.<sup>1</sup> The earlier inventory is of considerable value to the local historian—it shows for example the goods available to a wealthy provincial establishment of the period and gives an indication of Ayr's mid-sixteenth century trade links. It will also be of assistance to the archaeologist attempting to make sense of any fragmentary remains of the tower and its out-buildings that may yet come to light. The description and inventory show Newton Castle to have been a sophisticated and luxurious residence, giving a picture of the domestic comforts available in



sixteenth century Scotland somewhat at variance with the popularly received notion of Scotland's backwardness and poverty during this period—they are published for the first time as an appendix to the present study.<sup>2</sup>

Little is known of the early history of the castle or indeed its builders, the earliest mention on record of it being as late as 1524.<sup>3</sup> Thanks to a late seventeenth century engraving we do have an indication of its appearance—this shows an L-shaped tower house of the type common in Scotland throughout the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.<sup>4</sup> After some severe storm damage in 1701 it appears to have been demolished and by 1791 the Newton contributor to the Statistical Account of Scotland could only record as still standing "some part of the wall which inclosed the garden." It is from this that Garden Street in Newton is named.<sup>5</sup>

In common with the castle's past, little is known of the early owners of the lands of Newton.<sup>6</sup> They formed part of the lordship of Kyle Stewart and the Stewards of Scotland were the earliest owners, but to whom they were granted in turn is not clear. A possible first mention of the lands of Newton is a confirmation by James II to John Lockhart of lands which his father originally held—this mentions the lands of Newton in Kyle Stewart. The confirmation is dated to 1440.<sup>7</sup>

The first family to style themselves 'of Newton' are the Wallaces, who are first described as such in December 1489, when a Hugh Wallace of Newton appears as a witness to a lease of lands for coal mining from the burgh of Prestwick in favour of John Wallace of Craigie.<sup>8</sup> This Hugh Wallace was originally Wallace of Smythystoun, first appearing on record in 1477, and again in March 1488, when he exchanged an annual-rent of 5 shillings in Holmyshill for the Waulkmill and its salmon fishing then belonging to the burgh of Ayr.<sup>9</sup> He was the father of Adam Wallace of Newton, Alderman of Ayr on several occasions between 1516 and 1531, and who died some time before March 1532. This Adam founded an obit in the church of the Dominican Friars in Ayr for himself and his father in exchange for a piece of waste land at the mill and a fishing at the Stob Acre ford in October 1531.<sup>10</sup> The above indicates that the Wallaces did not come into possession of their Newton lands until between March 1488 and December 1489. A Hugh Wallace in Smythystoun is named as Baillie of Kyle Stewart in 1446.<sup>11</sup> Because of the length of time involved, this is unlikely to have been the father of Adam as he was still alive in 1501—more likely is that he was Adam's grandfather, and we may

identify him with the Hugh Wallace who was custumar of Ayr between 1448 and 1450. This Hugh Wallace was also granted the office of Hospitaller of Kingcase, with its associated lands of Spittalshiels near Prestwick, on February 14th 1451/2.<sup>12</sup> It is also likely that this Hugh was, in his turn, the younger brother of Sir John Wallace of Craigie, and of Adam Wallace, an auditor of the Exchequer and Comptroller in the 1460s. Hugh Wallace appears to have died sometime before December 4th 1452.<sup>13</sup> The Wallaces of Newton were therefore a cadet branch of the Wallaces of Craigie, and one which died out with Adam's grandson James at some time after 1587.<sup>14</sup>

The office of Baillie or Hospitaller of Kingcase and its associated lands of Spittalshiels was intimately connected with the holders of Newton in our period—the Wallaces seem to have had a long term interest in the hospital and its revenues, in time coming to regard it as a hereditary possession.<sup>15</sup> The next holder of Newton Castle was also Baillie of Kingcase—Sir William Hamilton—and it is here that we may have the germ of the feud between Wallace of Craigie and Sir William Hamilton. James II's grant of Kingcase in 1451/2 certainly implies a Wallace interest prior to this date, and after Sir William's appointment as Baillie in May 1530 Adam Wallace's sons Hugh and Arthur kept an interest in the hospital and its administration until at least 1538 when Arthur is described as "Prior of the Hospital of St. Ninian called Kingcase".<sup>16</sup> Regress to the Wallaces had been granted in May 1530—at this time Kingcase had been appraised to Sir William for a debt—and it may have been this question of re-entry that forced the Wallace's hands in 1559. The possession of a heritable Wallace interest by Sir William and a refusal to surrender it may have been considered provocation enough for the occupation of Newton Castle.<sup>17</sup>

The Wallaces of Craigie were an old established family in Ayrshire by 1559. The first Wallace of Craigie was John Wallace of Riccarton, who married Margaret Lindsay, described as the heiress of Craigie in 1371. It is from this date that the Wallaces of Riccarton style themselves 'of Craigie'.<sup>18</sup> Little now remains of their principal residence at Craigie, but what existed last century was described as "containing one of the finest specimens of a vaulted hall to be found in Scotland. Its groined arches are quite equal to any of those in our abbeys and churches, while among castles its only rivals of the same period have been at Tulliallan, Bothwell and Auchendoun".<sup>19</sup> This is an indication of the wealth and power of a family which rapidly grew in local importance—by the fifteenth century they had become Baillies of



Kyle Stewart, customars and Aldermen of Ayr, and had begun to branch out into royal service.<sup>20</sup> Their local offices helped to confirm the Wallaces of Craigie as one of the most important families in Kyle. Their local control was consolidated yet further in the sixteenth century when another Wallace of Craigie was Alderman of Ayr between 1503 and 1508, to be followed by his kinsman Wallace of Newton through to 1531. Craigie was also 'ovirsman' of Prestwick, and the Wallaces also seem to have exercised a form of control over the burgh of Newton on Ayr, presumably by virtue of their office of Baillie of Kyle Stewart.<sup>21</sup> That all this created a solid local power was recognised by the Crown in 1488, when by an act passed in Parliament lords undertook to punish criminals in their localities—for Ayrshire these were Lord Kennedy for Carrick, the Sheriff of Ayr for Ayr, Lord Montgomerie for Cunninghame, and Wallace of Craigie for Kyle.<sup>22</sup> The Wallaces of Craigie also held in tack part of the royal lordship of Dundonald, with a junior branch of the family coming to be known as 'of Dundonald'. John Wallace of Dundonald is described as the "tutor of Craigie" in 1545, and by 1547 he had become the Lord of Craigie with the death of his cousin.<sup>23</sup> This John of Craigie would seem to be the one who seized Newton Castle in 1559. If his son, also John Wallace, had been responsible for the occupation, Sir William's indictment would surely have styled him 'junior' or 'younger of'. John senior also had a daughter, Annabell, who was later married off to Sir William's grandson, William. If this was an attempt to settle the feud it clearly did not work—when John Wallace senior died in 1570, his son not only inherited the feud, but it appears to have intensified, with his brother-in-law William Hamilton attempting to kill John Wallace junior after leaving St. John's Church in Ayr after service in 1578.<sup>24</sup>

The Hamiltons of Sanquhar-Hamilton were not so old an established family in the county as the Wallaces. They first appear on record in the late fifteenth century, and their first holdings of land in the county were the lands of McNairston, lying in the burrowfield and parish of Ayr. The first Hamilton of McNairston is an Alexander, who is mentioned along with his son Patrick in 1479, Patrick then being a student in the University of Glasgow.<sup>25</sup> Nothing more is heard of either, and indeed it is not clear what relationship there was, if any, between them and John Hamilton of McNairston, who was Sir William's father. The lands of McNairston were wadset (given as security for a loan, but with the right of recovery on repayment) to this John by David Dunduff of that ilk at some time between 1493 and 1501, indicating that the lands had passed

out of the family's hands shortly after they had appeared on record for the first time.<sup>26</sup> It is possible that John may have been a younger brother of Patrick although we have no evidence for this. John Wallace also appears on record as John Wallace of Mauchline before becoming 'of McNairston' by 1501.<sup>27</sup> Mauchline was the administrative centre for Melrose Abbey's large Ayrshire barony of Kylesmuir, and we find both John and Sir William associated with the Abbey. John Hamilton of McNairston witnessed a charter of Melrose in 1511, at which time he was described as a burghess of Edinburgh, and he may be the John Hamilton who was Provost of Edinburgh in 1517-18. He also witnessed an obligation of Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, Melrose's Baillie of Kylesmuir in 1521. John last appears on record in October 1521, and was dead by May 1524, leaving eight sons by two wives. The eldest of these was Sir William Hamilton of Sanquhar-Hamilton.<sup>28</sup> When Sir William was born is unknown. If he can be identified with the William Hamilton who was incorporated as a student at the University of Glasgow in 1497, he would have been born in the early 1480s and thus have been in his seventies at the time of the occupation of Newton Castle.<sup>29</sup> He succeeded to his father's estates between 1521 and 1524, but before then he had entered royal service, first as a 'servitor' in the King's Household of James IV by 1511/12. It was to be through his royal service that Sir William acquired his wealth and power in Kyle—by the time that he succeeded his father he had risen to being Royal Pursemaster and a Gentleman of the Royal Household. By 1526 he is described as Depute Master of the Royal Household, a position that he was to hold until at least 1538. He also undertook foreign missions, being sent as the bearer of a letter to Cardinal Wolsey in England in 1528, and later in the same year he undertook an embassy to the Emperor Charles V seeking an imperial bride for James V.<sup>30</sup>

Royal service also encompassed more mundane duties—Sir William was an auditor of the Exchequer from 1531 to 1559 and he audited the accounts of both the King's Master of Works and the Lord High Treasurer during the 1530s. He was also sent to Kintyre in 1541 to help uplift the king's rent and tacks for North Kintyre at Saddell Castle—despite this experience he does not appear to have been Chancellor of Scotland as is stated by Paterson.<sup>31</sup>

After James V's death Sir William continued to serve under the Regent Arran, another Hamilton, and he is described as being "the greatest man in power amongst the Hamiltons after the Regent himself". This was presumably by virtue of his experience as a royal

servant since early in the century.<sup>32</sup> During 1542 to 1543 he was chosen as one of the ambassadors sent to negotiate the marriage of Henry VIII's son Prince Edward with the infant Mary, Queen of Scots, culminating in the Treaty of Greenwich of July, 1543. Sir William became a member of the Regent Arran's privy Council between 1543 and 1553, was appointed one of the Ordinary Judges of the Court of Session in May 1546, and was granted a tack of the Edinburgh Mint for 1547-49. A clear example of Hamilton aggrandisement!<sup>33</sup> His importance to Arran is underlined by his appointment to the office of Keeper of Edinburgh Castle between 1548 and 1553, with its salary of £533 6s 8d—one of the "Keys of the Kingdom" in safe hands. And as part of Arran's attempt to woo public opinion in the capital during his struggle with the Queen Dowager, Marie de Guise, Sir William became Provost of Edinburgh for the year 1553 to 1554, a post that his father may also have held. After 1554, apart from his duties as an auditor of the Exchequer, Sir William gradually dropped out of public life, a process begun by the eclipse of Arran by Marie de Guise, whose regency lasted from then until her death in 1560.<sup>34</sup>

His national career did not preclude a local one—he was Provost of Ayr between 1539 and 1560, he represented Ayr in Parliament throughout the 1540s, was a sheriff-depute of Ayr in 1541 and Custumar of Ayr from 1539 to 1542. Here he was showing signs of consolidating his influence in an area which up until then had been dominated by the Wallaces. Whilst the Wallaces have been described as one of the "new nobility", Sir William was a 'new man', and an example of a new class of lairds who were beginning to make their influence felt.<sup>35</sup>

This influence in and around Ayr was strengthened by marriage. Sometime before January 1516/17 he married Katherine Kennedy, daughter of David, 1st Earl of Cassillis, and the widow of Quentin Mure of Ard who was killed at Flodden. She bore him four daughters, Katherine, Agnes, Isobel and Margaret, but no surviving sons, and she herself survived Sir William, dying in September 1576. There appears to be a Hamilton-Kennedy link before their marriage, with a John Hamilton, possibly Sir William's father, witnessing four charters of Kennedy of Bargany between 1492 and 1502/03. Sir William was thus the brother-in-law of Gilbert, 2nd Earl of Cassillis, who was murdered in 1527 at the instigation of Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, sheriff of Ayr. For this Campbell was outlawed and amongst others Adam Wallace of Newton was amerced for assisting him.

Katherine however was not the mother of Sir William's son and heir, another William, who was legitimised in 1539 in order that his father's estates would pass to him. Katherine is unfortunately a shadowy figure with little known of her—the inventory reveals that she was fond of fine clothes and jewellery, whilst her testament shows her to have been a comfortably off widow and a pious woman.<sup>36</sup>

Sir William and Katherine were, after their marriage, settled just outside Dalrymple in the lands of Barbieston, this being Sir William's first territorial designation. He then succeeded to McNairston on the death of his father between 1521 and 1524. These lands were to form the nucleus of Sir William's estate, which in time spread widely throughout Ayrshire and had outlying lands in both Wigtownshire and Renfrewshire. The most important grant to him however was the one in October 1527, when, described as a "familiar servant of the king", he obtained the lands of Sanquhar-Lindsay, and from this time he is described as 'of Sanquhar', this being an alternative name for St. Quivox. In September of 1527 he also acquired the lands of Mossgiel from the Commendator of Melrose, and by March 1533 he bought Ovir and Nethir Sorn, again from Melrose thereby maintaining the family link with the Abbey and its barony of Kylesmuir.<sup>37</sup>

On January 11th 1529/30 most of his Ayrshire lands were erected into the barony of Sanquhar—this barony was based on his lands in St. Quivox, and this grant also allowed Sir William the right to bear arms. In 1539/40, for further good service and "in partem recompensationis" (presumably for loans made to James V), the barony of Sanquhar was enlarged and renamed the barony of Sanquhar-Hamilton—this grant included lands and fishings in Newton on Ayr as well as Newton Castle, which had come into the hands of baillies and burgesses of Newton and which had been resigned by them to the king. Newton Castle was to be renamed the "tower and place of Sanquhar-Hamilton" and was to be the principal messuage or dwelling place of the barony—Sir William now had the home to match his estates. Several of the territories that made up his barony of Sanquhar-Hamilton can still be identified today—these include the farms of Newdykes, Shields, Shawhill, Clune, Sandyford and the Sanquhars, scattered around the perimeter of Prestwick Airport. With the erection of his barony and the acquisition of Kingcase and Spittalshiels Sir William had managed to establish a compact block of lands close to the major burgh of the shire of which he was also Provost. This gave him a power base from which to challenge Wallace domination of Kyle.<sup>38</sup> Outside of his barony lands



and fishings, Sir William speculated further afield. From June 1539, for 5 years he was tacksman of the lands and possessions of the Abbey of Kelso with its cell of Lesmahagow for an annual tack of 3800 merks (a merk was worth 13s 4d, this sum being equivalent to £2533 Scots). This meant that Sir William was responsible for uplifting the abbey's revenues, with anything collected over and above the 3800 merks being his profit. Of course things did not always work out so easily and Sir William was still trying to get payment out of Sir Patrick Murray of Phillipshaugh in 1558 for the teind sheaves of 1541 and 1542. Sir William's tack of the Mint would also have produced for him some profit. Over the period from April 1st 1547 to March 7th 1549 when we know that Sir William held the tack, some 121 stones of silver were coined. The profit on each stone coined was £35 Scots, making him £4235 Scots. Out of this had to come, for the first year at least, the 1800 merks or £1200 Scots for his tack. What is clear however is that with his lands, fishings and tacks, Sir William had become a wealthy man, achieving his wealth through royal service and favour. It was only with his family's political eclipse during Marie de Guise's regency that he was obliged to retire from active political life, enabling him to contemplate a less demanding existence in Newton Castle.<sup>39</sup>

It is difficult from a distance of four hundred and thirty years to discern the reasons behind the Hamilton-Wallace feud and occupation of Newton Castle in 1559. It is possible that Wallace participation in the murder of Gilbert, earl of Cassillis in 1527 may have played some part in it. We know that by October 1530 Sir William and Adam Wallace of Newton were at odds over lands belonging to Sir William in and around Sanquhar. Sir William had been forced to purchase royal letters to prevent Adam interfering with his lands, and this ties in with another action between Sir William and the burgesses of Prestwick concerning a dispute over the boundaries of Sir William's lands of Sanquhar and Clune with those of Prestwick, at about the same time. Adam Wallace was at this time 'ovirsman' of Prestwick, and the duties of his office had clearly been carried over on to a more personal level. By 1546 John Wallace, then tutor of Craigie and Sir William were involved in a case of arbitration heard in Ayr's Franciscan Friary. This also involved Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis, the son of the murdered earl. Wallace withdrew from the hearing without making any reply or defence, and unfortunately the fragmentary nature of the source gives us no further indication of the reason behind this cause. It does however indicate continuing tension between the Hamiltons and the Wallaces.

Tension would have also existed over Sir William's acquisition of Kingcase and Spittalshiels in 1530 and the confirmation in 1539 of this acquisition with its negation of the residual Wallace interest.<sup>40</sup>

From the little evidence available to us we may postulate the following: Sir William's acquisition of lands in the immediate area of Newton and his rise to local prominence, eclipsing the local branch of a powerful family, caused tensions. The loss of Kingcase and Spittalshiels after some eighty years in Wallace hands, and then Newton Castle after possibly one hundred and forty years in the family finally sparked off the feud—a feud that lasted until the 1580s and led to the occupation of Newton Castle in 1559.

Sir William died early in 1560, and we cannot be certain that he regained possession of the castle before his death. It is possible that his death allowed matters to be settled fairly quickly. However, it is not until February 1582/83 that we know for certain that Newton Castle had been recovered by the Hamiltons, it then being in the possession of Sir William's grandson William. It did not remain in his possession for long, for on January 1st 1584/5 he sold it, along with the lands that had comprised his grandfather's barony of Sanquhar-Hamilton to James Stewart, earl of Arran. This William, styled 'of Sorn' had sold off many of the family's lands during the 1570s and 1580s, with Arran being the major purchaser.<sup>41</sup>

Arran's fall and forfeiture in late 1585 led to his lands being escheated by the Crown although they were transferred in July 1587 to his son James. As a minor his wardship would be a valuable gift in Crown hands. However, Newton Castle was not to remain in James junior's hands—by July 20th 1587, Wallace of Burnbank, acting apparently on behalf of Wallace of Craigie had purchased letters of removal against him. On July 22nd his mother, Elizabeth Stewart confirmed that he (James) had removed himself from the castle, and she was temporarily allowed to remain in residence. She rebuffed an attempt to regain the castle made by William Hamilton of Sorn in November 1587. Possession of the castle was finally vested in Wallace of Burnbank on November 25th 1587—Elizabeth Stewart then vacated the premises, turning them over to the agent of the family who had lost the castle over fifty years previously. Burnbank was a nominal owner only—Paterson states that in April 1588 a James Wallace, son and heir of Hew Wallace deceased, at one time of Newton (Adam of Newton's son Hugh) had resigned all claim that he had, or might have to the castle and fortalice of Newton in favour of John Wallace of Craigie. It



is from this date that the Craigie Wallaces made Newton Castle their main residence, from where they could keep a close eye on the affairs of Newton-on-Ayr and Prestwick and where they were to successfully impose themselves as hereditary provosts. Craigie Castle was now allowed to fall into ruin. The family remained at Newton Castle until at least 1701 when the castle appears to have been badly damaged in a storm. It was demolished sometime after this date and from here the family moved to Craigie House on the banks of the Ayr, built about 1730 and which still survives.<sup>42</sup>

The Hamiltons had finally lost Newton Castle with its surrounding lands, and as the fortunes of the Wallaces waxed, so theirs waned. By 1603, Sir William's great grandson, another William, and styled 'of Mosgiel' had sold off the remainder of the family lands to Wallace of Craigie and disappears from record after April 1605. After this date the Hamiltons are heard of locally no more.<sup>43</sup>

## NEWTON CASTLE AND ITS FURNISHINGS

Newton Castle having been demolished at some time in the course of the eighteenth century, only Sir William's inventory and description allow us a glimpse of the structure and complex arrangements of what was not only a house, but the centre for a scattered estate. At its heart lay the tower house of Newton, or Sanquhar-Hamilton, the family home and barony caput. The castle was surrounded by closes, or courtyards, containing ancillary buildings, by gardens and by orchards. In the area surrounding Newton Castle William grew, made or stored most of the necessities of life for himself and his household, with the markets of Ayr available to supplement the household's needs with a wider range of goods and services than could be provided out of the household's resources. From this we have an indication of what was available, and considered necessary to uphold the estate of a royal counsellor and provost of the West's most important burgh.

We are fortunate in possessing an illustration of the castle, that of Captain John Slezer made in 1693, towards the end of its existence. This shows the L-shaped tower house, of likely fifteenth or sixteenth

century date—it was possibly the product of two building periods, with a later wing added at a right angle to the original block to create more accommodation and a securer entry in the re-entrant angle.<sup>44</sup> The engraving also shows several windows, two garderobe chutes similar to those on the Abbot's Tower in Mauchline, chimney stacks, attic accommodation and crenellations. Details of the castle's immediate surroundings are indistinct, and apart from a walled garden immediately adjacent to the tower, little of importance can be made out. Whilst the Slezer engraving was made some one hundred and thirty years after the Wallace occupation, and further development to the castle is likely as the Wallaces adapted it over the years to their uses, it is nonetheless a useful indication of the castle's appearance in 1559, and lets us see what was described in c.1612 as a "castle and palace".<sup>45</sup>

Within the tower itself was the great hall, around which the life of the castle and its community revolved—here meals were taken, entertainments provided and rents paid. From Sir William's inventory the hall was clearly a place of some splendour—his description of its furniture and hangings shows that these items were meant to impress the observer with Sir William's wealth and status as baron of Sanquhar-Hamilton. The tower also appears to have contained the kitchens, flesh (meat) larder, a pantry for storing breads, ale and wine cellars and a salt house, which was presumably for storage of salted and preserved foods. Within the tower were a further five chambers providing private accommodation for Sir William and his family. In the 1587 inventory mentioned above these are described as the "lache gret chalmer, mid gret chalmer, the ruif chalmer, wther ruif chalmer and ane wther litill ruif chalmer".<sup>46</sup> From the two inventories' bare descriptions we cannot be certain of specific uses for these five chambers. Another chamber however we can be certain of a use for, and that was listed in Sir William's inventory as an oratory, or private chapel. Two of the five chambers described above were lined, or panelled, with "eistland brods"—this was pine panelling from the Baltic. They were also floored in oak, this possibly coming from southern Ireland. We may identify these two rooms as the mid and laich great chambers, for this type of panelling was expensive and usually reserved for the best rooms in a house. The other three chambers are described as being panelled in red fir, another variety of panelling from Norway, and are probably the three roof chambers. Panelling of both Baltic and Norwegian pine was increasingly fashionable, not only for warmth, but also for decorative reasons. It was often painted, either with mythological or biblical scenes

and mottoes, and if Sir William's panelling was painted, some indication of what it looked like can be seen in the surviving painted decoration in 'John Knox's House,' Edinburgh and in the 'Palace' at Culross. The oratory is also described as being panelled, and had "pictures of rasis werk of eistland brod". This may refer to decorative woodcarvings similar to the Beaton panels of c.1530 or the Montrose panels of c.1515. Sir William may have been fashionable and kept a private chaplain to staff the oratory, but there is little direct evidence other than a set of priest's vestments for this.<sup>47</sup>

Also associated with the tower were a munition store containing gun-powder, spears, axes, Jedburgh staffs and varieties of hand-guns, what is described as a "chertir hous" or presumably muniment room, and a "gemale hous" or grain store. Newton Castle was surrounded by a series of courtyards described in the inventory as "closes"—these contained the ancillary buildings and offices necessary for the day to day running of Sir William's adjacent lands. From the descriptions given, there is clearly a complex arrangement—for example there was a stable close containing two stables within which were fodder racks, hurdles and mangers. At the same time as Newton Castle was occupied, Sir William had three haystacks taken by the Wallaces and their men at what is called the "House of the Muir" lying nearby. These contained some 6000 stones of hay, valued by Sir William at 12d the stone, and represented a serious loss of winter fodder for Sir William's animals. The complex arrangements of each close with their separate entrances or yetts perhaps indicates that they had grown up organically as the need for more accommodation arose.

Any major household of the period was intended to be as self-sufficient as possible, growing and making what it could and buying only what could not be produced from its own resources. Food is the most obvious case in point—households tended to be large (family members and servants) and Sir William will also have had obligations of hospitality to meet as Provost of Ayr. In Sir William's case, if he required to buy anything the nearest big market lay just across the river in Ayr, but from the arrangement of his household, it is obvious that Sir William's estates would have provided the bulk of the household's requirements. However, Sir William was also prepared to go further afield for his requirements—as we can see from the inventory he had sent out from Edinburgh ironwork and loose Baltic timber. In the markets of Ayr Sir William would also find ready purchasers for his estate's surplus grain, livestock, fish and fruit (and

given the location of the estates, possibly coal and salt too). The money raised in this way would be used to pay for the plate, fine cloth and the wines that helped to proclaim Sir William's wealth and status in what was a status-conscious society.<sup>48</sup>

The grain from Sir William's demesne and that paid in kind as rent, along with the peats and coals stored in their respective "houses" found an immediate use at Newton. There was a brew-house and a bake-house. Here the large quantities of breads and ale required for the household were produced, ale in particular, as water was regarded with deep suspicion as a drink. The use of this grain would have helped keep Newton Castle relatively independent of Ayr's baxters and brewers, although they would be used to supplement the household's own produce should the occasion arise. Sir William also had a cheese store—with lands in pastoral Carrick and the uplands of Kyle some of the cheese is likely to have been of the estate's own produce, with some possibly paid in rent by tenants.

From the description of the closes we can therefore get some idea of the household's diet. It consisted mainly of bread, ale, cheese, beef and mutton, fish, and to a lesser extent, wine. These would have been supplemented, in season at least, by the products of the gardens and orchards. Surrounded by stone walls and a ditch, these provided apples, plums, cherries, almonds, gooseberries and redcurrants and there was also the much more mundane kale. We are also told of "herbis", but what this means is unclear—at this time herbs meant anything green grown in a garden, ranging from lettuces and carrots to what we today would consider herbs, such as chives or parsley. Together the kale and herbs are valued at the not inconsiderable sum of £10. From all this it is clear that the household did eat well in times of plenty—the remainder of the inventory indicates that Sir William had the necessary financial reserves to ensure that he and his household did not starve in times of scarcity.

The Inventory shows that the furnishings of Newton Castle were both splendid and costly. Sir William however was complaining that his possessions were being unlawfully withheld from him—in these circumstances it is unlikely that he would underestimate the value of his effects, and no indication is given of their condition which would also affect their valuation. What we have in Sir William's inventory is therefore a maximum valuation, and indeed, the frequency with which the price xlii (£40) occurs perhaps suggests a stylised system of accounting. That said, Sir William was still a wealthy man in sixteenth

century Scottish terms. He lists large amounts of coined gold and silver amounting to £1847 16s 8d Scots—this was supplemented by his silver plate, useful for pawning if money was short, given as totalling another £926 9s 4d Scots, giving a total of £2774 6s Scots for the cash and plate together. This compares favourably with a total for similar gold and silver work listed in the 1542 inventory of Patrick Colquhoun, parson of Stobo which totals some £2014 Scots.<sup>49</sup> Further comparison is possible—Janet Fockhart, the widow of an Edinburgh merchant and a moneylender in her own right, died in May 1596. Her wealth, described as considerable, included ready cash and silver work to the value of £820 5s sterling. Sir William's ready cash and silver work can be valued at £693 11s sterling at the exchange rate of £4 Scots to £1 sterling applicable in 1559, and despite the intervening 37 years with their inflation, Sir William still compares favourably with a wealthy Edinburgh moneylender.<sup>50</sup>

Katherine, Sir William's wife, possessed some fine pieces of jewellery, consisting of gold and enamel work set with pearls, rubies and sapphires. Some of it is described as of Parisian workmanship, and although there was a goldsmith in Ayr during the 1520s and 30s, one Thomas Kennedy, there is no indication in the inventory to show that Katherine ever patronised him. Her jewellery is listed as being worth another £528 6s 8d Scots—display was an important element in establishing rank in the sixteenth century, and Sir William had both his plate and his wife's jewellery as an indication of his rank.<sup>51</sup>

When the inventory moves on to the furnishings of the castle, we get an impression of a richly equipped and almost crowded dwelling, at a time when most households were much more sparsely furnished. As an example we may look at the household goods left by a burgess of Ayr in 1589—"his best sark; his best coat; his best breeks; short hose, cloak, hat, tippet, dagger and belt; his sword buckler and steel bonnet; a silver whistle price £10. A comptor board, a board cloth of Dornik, a serviette and towel; a plate and trench, a salt fat, a quart stoup and a pint stoup, a chopin and mutchkin, all of pewter. An iron chimney, an iron cruik, iron tangs, an iron spit, leipelt(?) and rapis of iron. A brass pot and a brass pan; an iron ladle. A stand bed, furnished with a feather mattress, bowstair and cod, codwairis, sheets, blankets and coverings. A chair, a forme, a kist and a long settle bed. A meat almery, a vessel almery; a lead and albindis and all its furnishings. A mashing fat; a gyling fat; a beef tub and a cow."

Whilst not without its comforts, this was certainly a more spartan

household than Sir William's, and one that would have approached more closely the sixteenth century Scottish norm.<sup>52</sup>

In the great hall at Newton we are told of a high board or table, where Sir William and his family and their guests sat to meals. This had a covering made in Flanders and which had Sir William's arms woven into it. There were also table cloths of green cloth and of Breton linen, presumably for less festive occasions. Large quantities of napkins, serviettes and towels, all of linen, are also listed showing the contemporary concern for table cleanliness was shared by Sir William's household. We are told that these were of both Breton and Scots linen, presumably with the best Breton linen being kept for special occasions and important guests. The Scots linen would make do for every-day use. As well as his silver, Sir William possessed large quantities of pewterware—some fourteen score dishes (280)—indicative of the requirements of hospitality in sixteenth century Scotland. The household is likely also to have possessed quantities of pottery and treen ware—this however being cheap and easily replaced is unlikely to have been considered valuable enough or even worthy enough to be listed in the inventory. The great hall also contained four chairs, "of eistland werk", which would have been used only by Sir William, his immediate family and guests. The remainder of the household would make do with benches or formes, which were high backed benches, made more comfortable by the addition of cushions and bowsters.<sup>53</sup>

When not in use the pewter and silver were displayed on the almerys and cupboards found in the great hall, some of oak and one of "eistland burd weill bakkit and cunsylit therwith of carvit and rasit werk in the maist cumlie maner"—in other words, richly carved and decorated in the latest fashion. One of these might well have been the cupboard described as being "affixit in the wallis" in the inventory of 1587. Light from the two great hart horns hanging from the ceiling in the hall would have helped to illuminate them—these were sets of deer antlers fitted with candlesticks. To lessen the gloom and chill in the hall Sir William had "arras werks" or tapestries, probably from Flanders, although since arras had become the generic term for tapestry by this time, we cannot be certain of their place of origin. These appear to have been of differing qualities, with one lot described as "fine" and another, clearly not as well thought of described as "grosser". We may also look to the hall as the place where Sir William's chess board and men, worth 40s (£2) were kept—entertainment for long winter nights.

Within the five other chambers of the castle would be found the beds



listed in the inventory. These range from four poster affairs, with feather mattresses and richly embroidered hangings, to simple stand beds (so called because they were free standing and not box beds). There were seven beds described as being of "eistland burd .... of cervit rasisit werk in the most courtlie maner beyth on bed, sydis, heidis and ruiffis", these being the four posters. The best set of bed hangings was a set of linen, embroidered with silk and with hanging tassels, and probably was used on Sir William and Katherine's bed. There were other bed curtains and hangings of both linen and worsett, coloured blue, green, red and yellow. The beds were of fine workmanship and clearly in the most modern style with hangings to match. There were another six stand beds and with them all the five chambers must have been somewhat crowded if all used at once, although stand beds could be folded down when not in use. In the chambers were also kept kists and presses, used for the storage of bedding, clothing and personal objects. The household possessed large quantities of bedding, fustian and woollen blankets, and sheets, some of which were embroidered with silk thread. Also listed are considerable quantities of "unshapin" cloth—that is rolls of cloth ready to be cut up for use as the need arose. Their proximity to the bedding in the inventory may indicate that they were largely intended for bedding.

The finest cloth listed in the inventory was that used for clothing. Linen was the usual material for napery, but for clothing a wide range of fabrics was available, and the inventory allows us a glimpse of some sixteenth century Scots finery. Listed are gentlewoman's gowns of damask satin and velvet—some are described as of "fyne pareis blak", but this gives little indication of what material was used. The colours of the dresses do seem fairly sombre, being largely black—black was however a fashionable colour as many surviving sixteenth century portraits show. There were skirts of both satin and velvet, with matching sleeves, which could be attached to different bodices or waistcoats with little fasteners called points. These were less sombre, being in tawny, yellow and white. Katherine's wardrobe also contained furred hoods, collars sewn with gold and silver thread and silk, and, most luxurious of all, a night gown of silk lined with black rabbit skins. Her clothing, for presumably the dresses and other woman's apparel did belong to Katherine, shows how well dressed a Scots woman of the period could be, and gives an indication of her own status, that of the daughter of an earl. Little men's clothing is listed, apart from twenty

men's sarks, and this may indicate that Sir William was away from home when the occupation took place.<sup>54</sup>

Another type of clothing is listed in the inventory—this, a set of professional clothing, the vestments of a chaplain for Sir William's oratory. These consisted of a chasuble, a stole and fanon, and an alb and amice. The chasuble was the vestment worn by a priest officiating at mass, and was often stiff and heavy with embroidery—the stole and fanon were both made of the same type of cloth as the chasuble. The alb, a white tunic with sleeves was worn under the chasuble and was generally made of the best quality of linen available, whilst the amice was a white linen rectangle worn at the neck to prevent perspiration staining the more important vestments.<sup>55</sup> Also kept in the oratory were towels, a chalice, cruet and salt, a mass book and other altar ornaments, as well as a shrine kist. This is presumably a tabernacle or altar piece, possibly with folding leaves. As an oratory was often used as a private study at this time, we find that Sir William also kept his books here—these are described as "thre scoir Inglis books", i.e. in English or the vernacular Scots, as opposed to Latin, of sundry histories, and "translations of scriptour". Only one title is given unfortunately, that of Sir William's copy of "Regiam Maiestatem", a handbook of Scots law. This is valued separately at £5, and would appear to be a manuscript copy rather than a printed book.<sup>56</sup> It is interesting that Sir William also owned translations of scripture—this surely marks him out as having Protestant sympathies (although the priest's vestments and altar gear may indicate some ambivalence in the matter of religion), and may not be unconnected with the fact that Sir William was provost of one of the first burghs in Scotland to openly embrace Protestantism.<sup>57</sup>

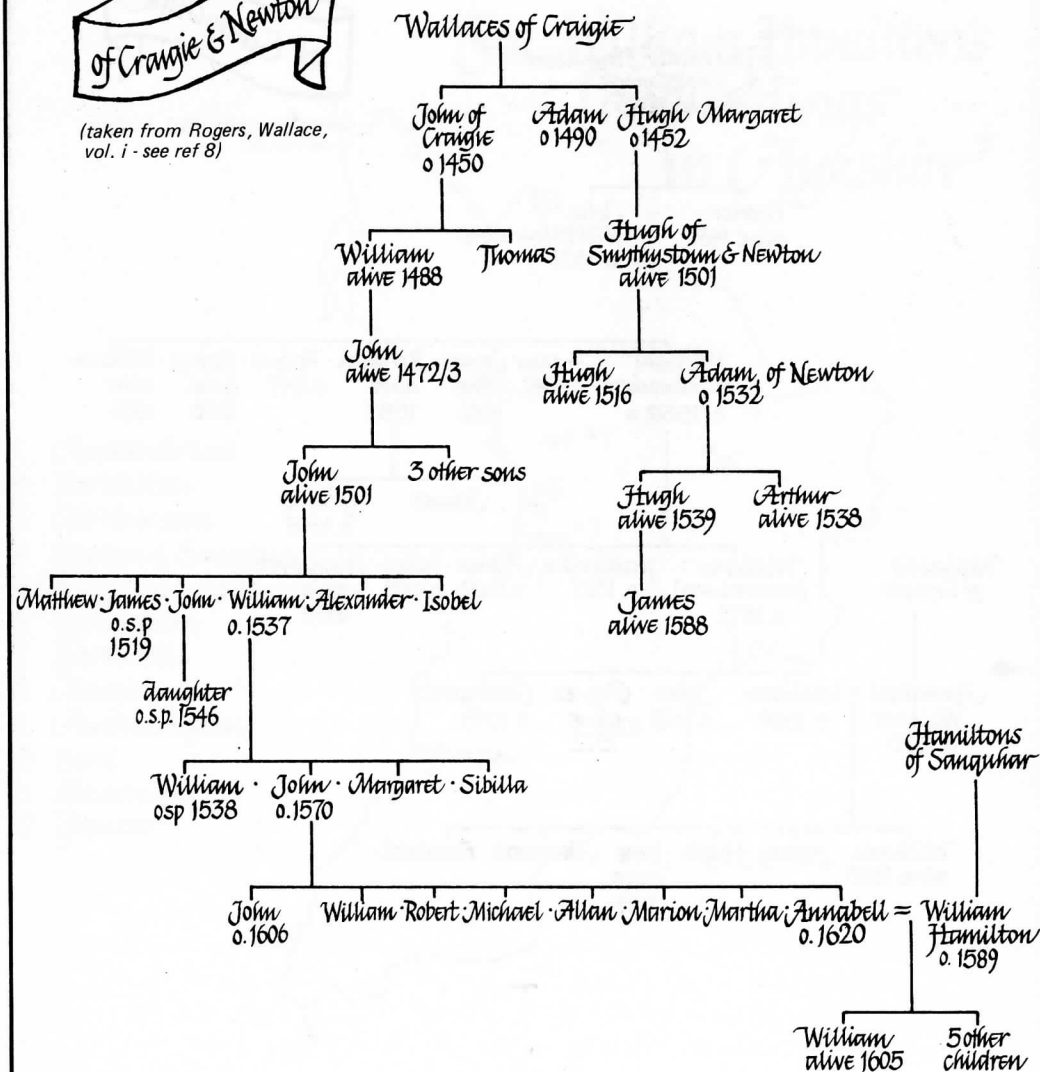
Sir William's description and inventory of Newton Castle is a fascinating social document, showing us as it does the household goods and furnishings of a sixteenth century Scot. Of course Sir William is out of the ordinary, but the very fullness of his description and inventory indicates the rewards available in sixteenth century Scotland. Coming from a relatively obscure background, Sir William prospered in royal service, investing in lands and in a title as a mark of his success. In all this it is quite clear that Sir William intended to establish his family in the county. However, it took only two generations for his "tour, fortalice and place of Sanquhar-Hamilton", and his carefully acquired estate to pass out of family hands, and indeed, for the family itself to descend into obscurity. If this paper helps to clear away some of that obscurity from Sir William and his family it will have served its

purpose, whilst at the same time giving a view of Ayrshire's sometimes turbulent sixteenth century.

The description and inventory of Newton Castle can be found in the volume of Acts and Decrees of the Court of Session for the period June 8th 1559 to March 11th 1560/1 held in the Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh, under the reference CS 7 20. The entry, in an extremely careless hand, runs from folio 105r to folio 110v, thus covering over eleven full pages. After an initial entry on February 3rd 1559/60, the case of Sir William against Wallace of Craigie, including the inventory and description begins in earnest on February 15th 1559/60. At neither sitting was John Wallace of Craigie present. The original spelling of the document, with the exceptions of 'thorn' and 'yogh', which have been rendered as 'th' and 'y' respectively, has been preserved along with its original layout. Any alterations that have been made, have been made to clarify difficult text and any minor deletions of clerical errors have not been transcribed. All punctuation given is modern—it is the hope that it will clarify what at times can be confusing text. Contemporary contractions have been expanded without further note. As the official year did not begin until March 25th, all dates given in this introduction as for example 1559/60 indicate a date between January 1st and March 24th 1560 in modern dating. This style changed in 1600 when January 1st was adopted as the official start of the New Year.

# Wallaces of Craigie & Newton

(taken from Rogers, Wallace,  
vol. i - see ref 8)



o. = dead by  
o.s.p. = died without heirs

# Hamiltons of Sanguhar

(taken from Hamilton, History  
— see ref 27)

Alexander Hamilton  
of McNairston  
alive 1479

Patrick  
alive 1481

John (?)  
of McNairston  
o. 1521

William of Sanguhar o. 1560

Adam o. 1547

James alive 1556

Bernard alive 1582

Robert o. 1547

George alive 1556

William alive 1551

James

George o. 1595

Wallaces  
of Craigie

William (natural son) o. 1572

Katherine o. 1582

Agnes o. 1609

Isobel o. 1608

Margaret alive 1589

Annabell = William Wallace o. 1620

William o. 1589

John o. 1615

Agnes alive 1572

Margaret o. 1593

William alive 1605

Henry

Hugh

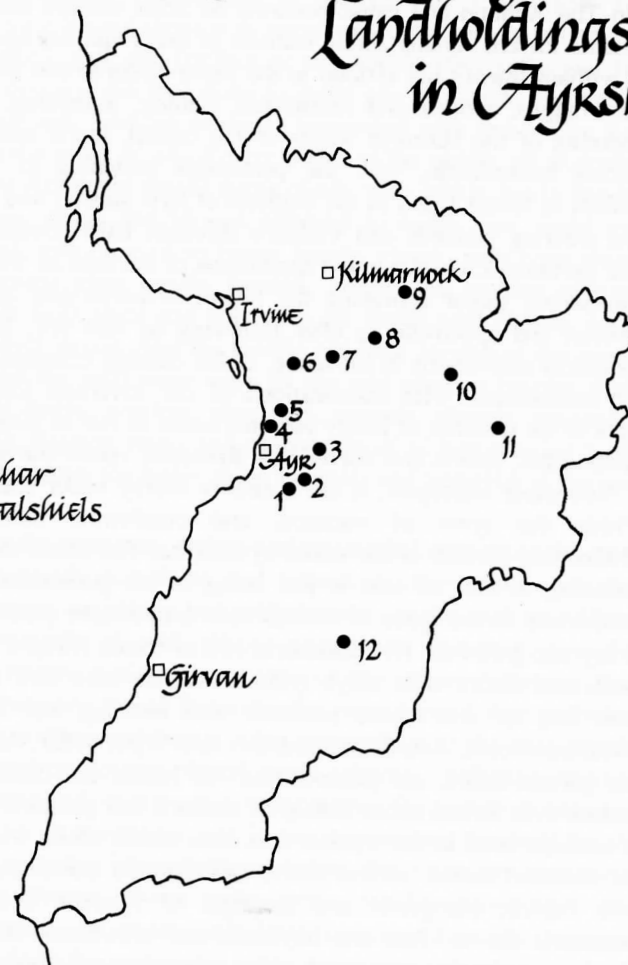
Jane alive 1614

Margaret

Elizabeth

o. = dead by  
o.s.p. = died without heirs

## Sir William Hamilton's Landholdings in Ayrshire



1. Auchendrane
2. Barbieston
3. McNairston
4. Newton & Sanguhar
5. Ringcase & Spittalshiels
6. Symington
7. Barnweill
8. Mosgiel
9. Auchinruglen
10. Sorn
11. Glenmure
12. Glencop



## DESCRIPTION AND INVENTORY SENT TO THE COURT OF SESSION

(A glossary is appended)

In The Actioun and causs persewit be Schir william hammiltoun of Sancher knycht Aganis Jhone wallace of cragy quhom aganis the said sir william Intentit his actioun in the mater vnderwrittin allanerlie. ffor the wrangus, violent and maisterfull cuming, assaulting, seging and laddering of the barmkyn wallis of the castell, touris and fortlice of sancher hammiltoun, with the pertinentis pertening to the said sir william in lifrent lyand in the baillerie of kyle stewert and serefdom of Air, entering perforce and violence therintill haill houssis therof and thair pertinentis, eiectioun and spoliatioun of the said sir willame of his possessioun therof contening the houss, orchertis and zardis, biggit, garneiss and apperrellit as efter following be him self, his servandis, complices and vtheris in his name, of his causing command, assistance and ratehabition. with convocatioun of our soveranis lord and ladeis leges to the nowmer of fourty personis bodin in feir of weir with jakkis, steilbonettis, speiris and culveringis Recentlie vpoun the sevintene day of Nouember lastbypast, at ten houris or therby vnder silence of nycht Within the tyme of vacance, and continwale detruccioun and withholding fra him of the samin ay sensyne, The samin than and as zit pertening to him as said is and being in his possessioun lik as the samyn wes be the space of diverss zeris Immediatlle preceding. That is to say ane greit hall, five chalmeris, twa of thame Ribsyllit with eistland burds and floorit with aikyn tymmir and the vthir thre cammer sylit with Ryd fyr and trymle mullerat: Ane keching, ane Wardrop, ane mynitioun houss, Ane fleshe lardnair, Ane Wyne sellar, Ane Aill sellar, ane gernalle houss, ane panitre, Ane salt houss, ane chertir hous, Ane oratour sylit Round about with greit mullaris and pictouris of rasis werk of eistland brod in the trymest sort. Ane stabill cloiss with ane hingin zet enterand therto havand therein twa stabillis contenand thre herdis with hekkis, mangearis and fluringis of tymmer with all vtheris necessaris thairto. And ane hayhouss and brewhouss cloiss with ane hingin zett theron, contenand ane commoun nesirehous, Ane furness hous, Ane gret brewhous, ane baikhous And ane draw well of axlar wark with ane dwir theron. Ane vthir gret cloiss contenand ane barmkyn zett with twa leiffis, and ane Rownd cloiss aboue ane porter

luge, Ane houss aboue the said zett callit the cheis hous, Ane coilhous, Ane peithous and ane fische lardnair, And ane vther cloiss contening ane gerding chalmer, Ane greit fore Interes with ane double zett of bundin burd werk thairto of twa leiffis, twa gret orchardis and zairdis havand thre zettis, And sett and plenissit with hegis of hauthorne busche, groser tres rissour berry tres, roiss treis, apill treis, plovm treis, cheretres, bulland treis davr treis, almont treis, plane treis, birk treis, asheis, hauthornis and vtheris treis of pastyme and fermit with twa stankkis and dikit Round about with stane wall and cappit with lyme. In the quhilk castell, tour and fortlice ar sex double greit zettis and twa lokkis, twa keyis and tua Irne slotis to euery ane of thame. And ane of thame ane Irne zett, And tua of thame appernand with twa leiffis. And five of the saidis zettis of aik. ffourty durris of the quhilk xii ar double durris, and the Remanent singill durris of aik, with lokkis, keyis, bandis, slottis, snekkis, ringis and likwiss efferand to euery duir. xxiiii gret wyndoiss caissit with fyne aikyn tymer, bandit, glassit, with corss thame thame franceouris glass bandis, binddis, ryngis and snekkis efferand thairto. Quhilk haill place and houssis is all thekit with skailze, beyth tofallis and heych houss, And the Ruiffis and haill gersing of the samyn all of aik, And the haill stane werk of the said place is brochit werk. And the haill durris, windoiss, chymnais, cunzeis, akingis, patestanis, haill battelling, Rigging stanis and pavementis all of hewin axlar werk, with xii chanis vpoun the hedis of the cymnais and turnpyke of the said place.

And als ffor the wranguis, violent and maisterfull spoliatioun be tham selfis, ther servands complices and vtheris in ther names, of ther causing command, assistance and ratihabitoun fra the said sir william of the Insycht gudis of gold, siluer, cunzeit and uncunzeit, Jowallis, clothing and vtheris gudis vnder writtin of the proces following And him of his possession therof Recentlie the tyme forsaid than pertening to the said sir william and being in his possessioun in the said castell, touris and fortlice houssis therof kistis, shrynis, cofferis almereis, boxis, burd press and vtheris partis being within the samyn as his awin propir gudis, lik as the samin wes in his possessioun therintill be the space of twa monethis Immediatlle of befor. That is to say thre siluer basingis, with diuerss vtheris gudis, geir, jowellis, siluer werk and sovmes of money, lik as at mair lenth is contenit in the pricipale summondis rasis in the said mater, actis, letres and haill proces led and deducit thervpoun. The said Sir william hammiltoun being personalie present And the said Jhone wallace of cragy being lauchfullie summond

to this actioun, oftymes callit and nocht comperit. The said sir william Rychtis, ressonis and allegationis to gedder with the deponis of diuerss famous witness, ressaute, admittit, sworn and examinert in the said mater, and diuerss vtheris probationis herd, sene and vnderstand, and therwith being Riplie avisit, The Lordis of counsaile Decretis and delivris that the said Jhone wallace of cragy Has done wrang in the wrangius violent and maisterfull cuming, assalting, segeing and laddering of the barmkyn wallis of the said castell, touris and fortalice of sancher hammiltoun, with the pertinentis pertening to the said sir william hammiltoun in lifrent as said is, entering perforce and violence therintill haill houss therof and thair pertinentis eictioun and spoliatioun of the said sir william of his possessioun therof. Contening the houss, zerdis and orchardis aboue writtin, biggit, garnesit, furnessit and aperellit in maner aboue rehersit be him self, his servandis, complices and vtheris in his name, of his causing and command as said is, with convocatioun of sadis soveranis leges to the novmer of fourty personis aboue written, bodin in feyr of weir with Jakkis, steilbonettis, speris and culveringis, Recentlie vpoun the said xvii day of nouember last bypast at x houris or thairby, vnder silence of nycht and continewale detrucioun and orhalding of the samyn fra him ay sensyne. The samyn than and as zit pertening to him as said is, and being in his possessioun lik as the samin was be the space of diuerss zeris Immediatlie of befor. And als to haif done wrang in the violent and maisterfull spoliatioun be him self, his servandis, complices and vtheris in his name, of his causing command, assistance and ratihabitoun as said is fra the said Schir William of the Insyght gudis, gold, siluer, cunzeit and vncunzeit, Jowellis, clothing and vtheris gudis vnder written of the quantitie and peces following, And him of his possessioun therof Recentlie the tyme forsaid Than pertening to the said William and being in his possessioun within the said castell, touris and fortalice houssis therof, and ther pertinentis as his awin proper gudis lik as thai wer be the space of twa monethis or thairby Immediatlie of befor And to desist and ceis fra the said place, castell, touris and fortalices, houss, zardis, orcherdis and pertinentis therof, And to restore and deliuer the samin to the said sir william and to his possessioun, contening and being biggit, gernesit, furnessit and aparallit as is aboue written, And in the samyn estait as thai war at the tyme aboue specifeit, and in maner aboue rehersit, Sua that the said schir William may be him self and vtheris in his name peciablly broik, Jois, occupy and Inhabit the samyn at his plesor in all tymes cuming during his lifytyme. And to Restore and deliuer all and syndry the Insyght gudis, geir, gold, siluer, cunzeit and vncunzeit,

Jowellis and vtheris vnder specifeit to the said sir william, and his possessioun, ground and place that the samyn was spulzeit and tane fra als gude as thai war the tyme of the spoliatioun therof, or the avale and quantite of the samyn peces vnder writtin.

That is to say Twa siluir basyngis and tua siluir lawaris of the fyness of pareis wark, partiallie gilt with gold Ane of thame with the lawar weyand five scoir tuelf vneces And the vthir with the lawar weyand thre scoir ten vneces, price of Ilk vnec with the warkmanschip xxxii<sup>s</sup>. Ane siluer salt fatt double oergilt with gold, weyand thretty vneces, curious wark of the fynes of pareis, price of the vnec with the fassoun xl<sup>s</sup>. Ane vthir salt fatt, partiale gilt, weyand xiii vneces, price of the vnec with the fassoun xxxii<sup>s</sup>. Tua dosane of siluir spvnis weyand xliiii vneces, price price (sic) of the vnec and warkmanschip xxviii<sup>s</sup>. ffour gret hollo siluir peces partiale gilt of ane equale quantite viz. Ilk pece of wecht xxvi vneces, price of the vnec with the fassoun xxviii<sup>s</sup>. Ane gret maser garnesit and futit with siluir partiale gilt Weyand thre scoir vneces of siluer, price of the vnec xxviii<sup>s</sup>, And price of the schell therof xxxii<sup>li</sup>vi<sup>s</sup>viii<sup>d</sup>. Item thre vthir masseris garneist and futit with siluir double gilt, ane of thame weyand xl vneces, Ane vthir xxxvi vneces and the thrid xvi vneces, price of Ilk vnec giltit with the warkmanschip xxxvi<sup>s</sup>. The sadis thre masseris trels price of Ilk pece ourheid v<sup>li</sup>. The haill caissis of the saidis basyngis, lawaris, salt fattis, spvnis, pecis, masseris and siluir wark forsaid price of the samyn all to gedder xxxiii<sup>li</sup>vi<sup>s</sup>viii<sup>d</sup>. Tua chenzeis of gold, ane of xvi vneces and ane vthir of four vneces curious wark price of Ilk vnec with the warkmanschip xiii<sup>li</sup>vi<sup>s</sup>viii<sup>d</sup>. Ane Belt chenze and ane nek chenze of gold and perle of goldsmyth wark athir of thame weyand thre vneces and ane half price of the pece xl<sup>li</sup>. Ane pair of brasillatis of gold price xxvii<sup>li</sup>xiii<sup>s</sup>iiii<sup>d</sup>. Ane double gernessing of gold fyne pareis wark anamellit price xl<sup>li</sup>. Ane tablett of gold sett with five rubeis and ane gret sapheir costlie rasit wark price ane hundreth pundis, sevin gold ryngis sett with stanis price of ilk pece v<sup>li</sup>. Ane hundreth ten Rois noblis price of the pece liii<sup>s</sup>. Ane hundreth angell noblis price of Ilk pece xxxiii<sup>s</sup>. Ane hundreth double ducattis price of Ilk pece xlvi<sup>s</sup>. four portingall ducattis price of Ilk pece xii<sup>li</sup>. Twenty auld vnicomis price of the pece xxii<sup>s</sup>. Item of xliiii<sup>s</sup> peces auchtene pece of Ilk pece xliiii<sup>s</sup>. fourty peces of gold callit xl<sup>s</sup> peces price of Ilk pece xl<sup>s</sup>. Thre hundreth crovnis of the sone price of Ilk pece xxii<sup>s</sup>. Tua hundreth crovnis of the abbay price of ilk pece xxii<sup>s</sup>. Thretty auld Inglis crovnis price of Ilk pece xxii<sup>s</sup>. In babeis plakis, testonis, grottis, half testonis, brannis, lyonis and penneis, thre hundreth lxxxiii<sup>li</sup>

xiii<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>.

Aucht burdclaythtis of fyne small dornik wark Ilk pece contenand five elnis of lenth and nyne quarteris of breid price of the eln xxvi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>. ffive burdclaythtis of Runder dornik wark ilk burdclayth contenand five elnis of lenth and sevin quarteris of breid price of the eln xx<sup>s</sup>. ffour dosane small dornik wark seruiettis price of Ilk pece xx<sup>s</sup>. Sex dosane of Runder dornik wark seruiettis price of Ilk pece xiii<sup>s</sup> iv<sup>d</sup>. ffour double covirris of fyne small bertane lynning clayth Ilk covir contenand x elnis price of the eln iii<sup>s</sup> iiiii<sup>d</sup>. Sex scoir seruiettis of fyne bertane lynning clayth price of Ilk pece iii<sup>s</sup> iiiii<sup>d</sup>. twelf covirris of scottis lynning clayth for syde brodis Ilk covir contenand sex elnis price of the eln ii<sup>s</sup>. Tuelf burdclaythis of Runder lynning for syde burdis ilk burdclayth contenand sax elnis price of the eln xviii<sup>d</sup>. Thre scoir Rund seruiettis for syde burdis price of Ilk pece therof xviii<sup>d</sup>. Thre copburd claythis of fyne small dornik wark Ilk ane of tham twa elnis and ane half eln of lenth and nyne quarteris of breid price of the eln xxvi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>. Thre copburd claythtis of Runder dornik wark Ilk pece contenand of lenth twa elnis and ane half and sevin quarteris of breid price of the elne xx<sup>s</sup>. five copburd claythis of of small bertane lynning clayth contenand of lenth Ilk pece therof ten quarteris price of the eln iii<sup>s</sup> iiiii<sup>d</sup>. Twenty four small washing seruiettis of lynning price of the pece v<sup>s</sup>. ffour burd coveris of small lynning clayth courtlie sawit with shorne wark callit burd claythis price of Ilk pece xxvi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>. Tuelf pair of small shetis lk pair therof of thre breidis sawit curiouslie with silk and fyne nedill wark price of the pair iiiii<sup>li</sup>. Twenty four pair of fyne small shetis of braid lynning of twa breidis sawit with fyne silk and nedle wark price of the pair iiiii<sup>li</sup>. xlvi pair of schetis of Runder braid lynning clayth price of Ilk pair ourheid xxx<sup>s</sup>. Twenty scoir elnis of vnshapin bertan clayth of the braid sort fyne small lynning, price of Ilk eln iiiii<sup>s</sup>. Tua hundreth elnis of scottis lynning vnshapin price of the eln ii<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>. Ane covering of the hie burd of the hall of fyne flanderis worsettis of diuerss collouris walwyn in the cashean stile with the said sir williamis ermes in the middyl therof contenand five elnis and ane half of lenth and sex quarteris and ane half of breid price therof xli<sup>li</sup>. Ane vthir covering to the said hie burd of fyne grene clayth contenand five elnis and ane half of lenth and sex quarteris of breid price of the eln liii<sup>s</sup> iiiii<sup>d</sup>. Ane vther covering to the said hie burd of grosser grene of the samin lenth and breid price of the eln xx<sup>s</sup>. Ane covering to ane compte burd of fyne grene clayth contenand ten quarteris of lenth and sex quarteris of breid price of the eln therof liii<sup>s</sup> iiiii<sup>d</sup>. Tua coveringis to the said hie burd of

burd alexander price of the pece xli<sup>s</sup>. Auchtene gret cusheanis of fyne worsettis walwyn in the cusheane stile lynit with leddir and stuffit with hart hair price of the pece xxx<sup>s</sup>. Tua fair boukouris of fyne worsettis of diuerss colloris walwyn in the cusheane stile for covering of the twa lang formes to the hie burd Ilk ane of lenth five elnis or therby price of the pece iiiii<sup>li</sup>.

Ane greit brasyn bawsett contenand ten gallownis or thairby to sett stoupis in price therof xxx<sup>li</sup>. Tua greit hart hornis garneis with fair candilstikkis flour delices lang chenzeis of Irme fra the crovn of the woll with knoppis all weill laid with Reid leid and vthir fyne collouris price therof xli<sup>li</sup>. Sex doun beddis and vi compteris price of Ilk bed & compter xvi<sup>li</sup>. Aucht vthir feddir beddis and viii compteris price of Ilk feddir bed & compter xli<sup>li</sup>. Tuelf coddis fillit with downis price of ilk cod with thair waris xxx<sup>s</sup>. Auchtene coddis fillit with pavy fedderis price of Ilk cod with thair waris xviii<sup>s</sup>. Thre pair of fusteane blankettis price of Ilk pair therof iiiii<sup>li</sup>. fourty pair of wolwyn clayth blankettis price of Ilk pair xli<sup>s</sup>. Thre fyne arress warkis lynnit with canvas price of the pece xli<sup>li</sup>. Tuelf grosser arres warkis price of Ilk pece ourheid xli<sup>s</sup>. Aucht scottis coveringis to beddis price of the pece xxxvi<sup>s</sup>. Thre mantill coveringis price of the pere xxxvi<sup>s</sup>. Thre wobbis of blankett quhit vnschappin, Ilk wob contenand xxx elnis of lenth and sex quarteris of breid, price of the eln x<sup>s</sup>. Ane wob of scottis blak contenand xxiii elnis of lenth & vi quarteris of breid price of the eln xxvi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>. Tua gray wobbis Ilk wob contenand xx elnis price of the eln xiii<sup>s</sup> iiiii<sup>d</sup>. Ane stik of fyne bowkis waluettt contenand xiii elnis of lenth price of the eln v<sup>li</sup> x<sup>s</sup>. fourtene elnis of fyne blak dammess vnshappin price of the eln xlvi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>. ffour meit gownis of dammess for gentillwomen of the quhilkis twa blak Ane grey and ane tauny price of Ilk pece ourheid xli<sup>li</sup>. Tua meit gownis for gentillwomen of blak sating lynit with taffety with braid barris of blak weluott price of the pece therof xli<sup>li</sup>. ffour pair of Waskynnis viz twa of thame of tauny dammess and ane vthir twa of tauny sating Ilk pair contenand sex elnis with braid begereis of waluetts ther upoun, price of Ilk pair xx<sup>li</sup>. Tua skirtis of crammesie sating that ane haill that vthir cuttit out with tua pair of sleeves of the samyn stuff price of Ilk skirt with ane pair of sleeves effering thairto xli<sup>li</sup>. Ane skirt of cramsy weluett with ane pair of slevis of the samin stuff price therof xx<sup>li</sup>. Sex skirtis of weluett thre of thame blak and thre tauny with sex pair of slevis of weluett thre pair of them blak and thre pair tauny price of Ilk skirt and pair of slevis ourheid xli<sup>li</sup>. ffour skirtis of dammess of the quhilkis twa grey and vther twa blak with four pair of slevis of the samin stuff and



hewis price of Ilk skirt and pair of slevis ourheid vi<sup>li</sup>. ffour skirtis of sating of the quhilkis ane quhite ane zellow & twa blak with four pair of slevis of sating of the samin cullouris price of Ilk skirt and pair of slevis ourheid vi<sup>li</sup>. ffour meit gounis for gentillwomen of fyne pareis blak barrit and wanit with waluet price of the pece xx<sup>li</sup>. Tua chamlett gounis ane of thame tauny and ane vthir blak barrit with waluet price of the pece xvi<sup>li</sup>. Tua blak worsett gounis barrit with waluet price of the pece xvi<sup>li</sup>. ffour furreiss hudis for gentillwomen of blak weluett price of the pece vii<sup>li</sup>. Tuelf crapis of gold price of the pece xxvi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>. Thre pattilottis of blak weluett price of the pece iii<sup>li</sup>. Thre pair bardi gardis of bukrem bordourit vnder with trip waluet price of the pece 1<sup>s</sup>. Twenty mennis sarkis of small lynning Rassit with small holland clayth price of the pece xxx<sup>s</sup>. Twenty womennis sarkis of small lynning price of the pece xx<sup>s</sup>. Ane nycht govn of vn watterit chamlett lynit with blak cunning skynnys price x<sup>li</sup>. Sex collaris sawit with gold siluer and crammes silk price of the pece iiiii<sup>li</sup>. Tua pair of lawn slevis and tua pair of holane clayth slevis sawit with blak silk price of Ilk pair ourheid xl<sup>s</sup>. Tuelf pair of curtingis and hingenis of fyne worsettis callit lylis worsett grene zallow blaw and Ryd haill furneist price of Ilk pair x<sup>li</sup>. Tua cannapyis of fyne small bertane lynning clayth Ilk pece contenand xxx elnis weill bordourit with small beche threid price of the pece vi<sup>li</sup>. Ane haill hingeing and curtingis of ane bed of small lynning Weill sewit with silk and bourdourit with fyne beche threid with pendiclis & ruif of the samyn, price thairof xi<sup>li</sup>. Sevin coffirris price of ilk pece ourheid iii<sup>li</sup>. Ane litill coffir price therof 1<sup>s</sup>. Certane altar graith viz. twa towallis Ane chezable Ane stoill Ane fannoun Ane alb ane amiter: Ane tyn chelleis Ane crewett Ane Salt Ane mess buik with uthir ornamentis pertening to ane altar, price thairof x<sup>li</sup>. Ane gret schryne kist and vthir twa kistis price of thame ourheid xii<sup>li</sup>. Thre scoir Inglis buikis of syndry historiis and translatioun of scriptour price of thame to gidder xli<sup>li</sup>.

Ane compt burd Weill lokkit with thre folding levis price therof vi<sup>li</sup>. Ane surplus of lynning price iii<sup>li</sup>. four chyris of fyne eistland burd of rasis wark price of the pece iii<sup>li</sup>. Nyne Wattir pottis of Inglis tyn price vi<sup>li</sup>. Thre brasyn wattir pottis price therof all togidder xxx<sup>s</sup>. Tuelf gret brasyn chandilleris of the maist commellie maner price therof togidder xx<sup>li</sup>. Ane washing mashing besing price xl<sup>s</sup>. Ane roundall of brass maid for heting of ane bed price 1<sup>s</sup>. Ane gret brasyn chaffett to heit wattir in girrit with Irne price v<sup>li</sup>. Ane Brasyn mortar and ane pestill price therof xl<sup>s</sup>. Ane vthir brasyn chalfer for halding of meit warme price therof xxvi<sup>s</sup>. Ane Bell of fyne mettell hingand on the wall heid callit the cale

bell with the heid geir stok bandis and vthir furnessing price viiii<sup>li</sup>. Ane vthir smallar bell that hang in the laich chalmer stokkit and hingyn with all necessaris efferand thairto price xl<sup>s</sup>. fourtene scoir of plaittis counterfutis and braid disches of fyne Inglis pewder Ilk pece to mend vthir weyand twa pound and ane half price of the pound iiiis. Thre dwsane of tyn transheouris Inglis pewder price of Ilk dwsane xl<sup>s</sup>. Ane tyn salt fatt price vi<sup>s</sup>. Tua tyn stouppis contenand Ilkane of tham contenand twa quartis four tyn stouppis Ilkane of tham contenand ane quart Ane tyn pynt and ane tyn choppin Weyand all togidder xli<sup>li</sup> wecht price of the pvnd iiiis. Ane dwsand of trene stouppis for houshold service price xl<sup>s</sup>. Tuelf brasyn pottis price of tham togidder xxx<sup>li</sup>. Tuelf pannis of brass boulit and bandit with Irne price therof xx ?<sup>li</sup>. Ane gret brandreith of Irne Ane gret Irne chymnay with standartis oerlayis, Rynnaris crukkis and Ringis on thame all of Irne in the keicheing Ane vthir gret Irne chymnay in the hall five Irne chimnais in the five chalmeris Ten gret Irne speittis thre pair of gret Irn rakkis ten pair of gret tangis Ane Irne chenze to the well Ane bukkett therat with Irne girthis The said haill Irne wark being of gud estimatioun of aucht scoir stanis weycht price of the stane of maid wark with the cariage of the samin fra Edinburght to the said place xvi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>. Tua gret dressing kniffis Thre leishng kniffis, twa flesche axis price therof togidder iiiii<sup>li</sup>. Tua frying pannis And twa drepping pannis, price therof togidder vi<sup>li</sup>. Ane Braid steill paring Irne price therof xx<sup>s</sup>. Ane gret brewing brass fatt sett in ane fornace within the brewhous contenand fiftie six gallovnis price lx<sup>li</sup>. Ane shule of Irne price x<sup>s</sup>. Ane gret masking fatt sett vpoun ane gret stane trouch with twa gib fattis and sex vthir tubbis for wort price therof all togidder xx<sup>li</sup>. Tuelf fleshe fattis price of thame ourheid x<sup>li</sup>. Sex gret tubbis in the fishe lardnair price therof vi<sup>li</sup>. Ane hundreth knoppald to mak fattis of price xl<sup>s</sup>. Twenty barrellis and Rubbouris for aile price therof vi<sup>li</sup>. Ane gret almerie in the panitre of fyne aikyn tymmer of four hous heicht weill bandit and lokkit and ane panitre brod price therof xiii<sup>li</sup> vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>. Ane greitt gimale of aikyn tymmir devidit in twa houssis quhilk will hald xl chalderis victuale with twa syndry durris lokkit bandit and pathit with stane price therof xxiiii<sup>li</sup>. Tua Ruiddis of sawin burdis of Reid fyr vn put in wark price of the Ruid and sawing therof vi<sup>li</sup>. Thre dwsane of eistland burdis, ane pert therof sawin in bandwark and pannallis ane vthir part vnsawin and all vn put in wark price of the dosane with the cariage out of edinburght to the place fairsaid viii<sup>li</sup> x<sup>s</sup>. Tuelf speiris with thair hedis price of the pece viii<sup>s</sup>. fourtene axis with fyne hedis price of the pece x<sup>s</sup>. Tuelf Iedburgh stalfis with thair hedis price of the pece vi<sup>s</sup>. Aucht bundin burdis sett in

the keithing dresrie befor the ketching duir fleshe lardnair fleshe lardnair (sic) sellaris brewhous clois and baikhous with crestis and formes offerand therto price therof all to gidder xii<sup>li</sup>. Sex hagbuttis of sound stalkit with calmes and chergeouris price of the pece xii<sup>li</sup>. fiftene half haggis and culveringis with ther calmis and flaskis price of the pece ourheid iiii<sup>li</sup>. Ane gret barrell of fyne pulder callit tinnche pulder price xl<sup>li</sup>; five hundreth cairtfull of petis stakkit within the said place price of Ilk cairtfull xviii<sup>d</sup>.

In the hall Ane hie burd sett in ane cradill with thre almereis vnderneath the samyn of carvit and rasit werk with twa greit formes of burd werk effering thairto vthir thre syde burdis of thik plankis of aik with sex formes of aik burd with the saidis thre burdis togidder with ane cop burd of eistland burd weill bakkit and cunsylit therwith of carvit and rasit werk in the maist cumlie maner and weill bandit double lokkit and keyit of fyne lorimar quhite wark price of all the said tymmer wark ourheid lxxx<sup>li</sup>. In thre chalmeris of the gernahous aucht compleit portallis of eistland burd fyne rasit and carvit wark of the maist Recent and curious fassioun vsit within the realm with bandis snekkis Ringis and Roissis effering thairto of lowrimar wark price therof ourheid twa hundreth xl<sup>li</sup>. In the twa chalmeris aboue the hall four portallis of burd wark twa of thame of Aik vthir twa of Reid fyr price of thame ourheid fiftie<sup>li</sup>. Sevin trene beddis of eistland burd within the sadis hall chalmeris of cervit rasit wark in the mast courtlie maner beyth on the bed sydis heidis and Ruffis of the samin with twa pressis of burd wark of the samyn tymmer price therof ourheid twa hundreth pound. Sex vthir stand beddis of burd werk within the said chalmeris price therof ourheid ane hundreth pvndis. five braid burdis With ther formes and trestis aggreing thairto of eistland burd and fyne reid fir in the said five chalmeris price therof ourheid xii<sup>li</sup>. The haill cale & herbis is within the said zardis extending to the availl of xl<sup>li</sup>. Ane pair of greit cabillis with thair cabbmen, ane chess burd with the chess men, price ourheid xl<sup>s</sup>. Ane gret baikhous burd of Reid fyr substaneouslie maid sett and joint with leges on euery syd And ane back craiche lokkit and bandit effering thairto price therof togidder vii<sup>li</sup>. twenty bollis aitt meill in the gemale price of the boll xxxiii<sup>s</sup> iiii<sup>d</sup>. Sex mertis price of Ilk pece iiii<sup>li</sup>. Ane dakir of hydys price therof viiii<sup>li</sup>. Half ane Ryem of lumbart paper price of the quair therof v<sup>s</sup>. Ane dwsane of gret skynnys of parchment price therof xxx<sup>s</sup>. Ane buik callit Regiam maiestatem price of the samin vi<sup>li</sup>.

And als the saidis bidis decretis and deliuiris That the said Jhone

wallace of cragy hes done wrang in the violent and maisterfull spoliatioun, avaytaking, leding, acting, distruction and Introumetting with, be thamselvis, thair servandis, houss, complices and vtheris in ther names of ther causing and command as said is fra the said sir willame Recentlie vpoun the xviii day of november last bypast, and dayle and continwale sensyne furth of his land callit the hous of the mwre and hay stak zerd therof, lyand Within half ane myle to the said place of Sancher hammiltoun of all and haill thre greit stakkis of hay contemand sex thousand stanis of hay, price of the stane weicht xii<sup>d</sup> than pertening to the said sir william as his awin propir gudis and being than in his possessioun within the said stak zerd, led and stakkit be him and his servandis in his name thairintill lyk as the samin wes continwale in his possessioun be the space of thre monthis or therby Immediatlie of befor. And therfor decernis and ordanis the said Jhone wallace to restore and deliur the said hay agane to the said sir william and his possessioun, ground and place that the samin wes spulzeit and tane fra als gude as thai wer the tyme of the spoliatioun therof, or the avale and quantitie of the samin, proces forsadis. Becaus and sikk the spoliatioun and introumissioun of the sadis hay stakkis, the violent and masterfull assalting, leddering segeing and spoliatioun of the said sir william of his possessioun of his said place and gudis being therintill being sufficientlie provin at the tyme forsaid respectiue In maner aboue rehersit and hay stakkis, The availl and quantiteis of the gudis and geir spulzeit and introumetit with, be the said Jhone fra the said sir william at the tymes respectiue forsaid. In maner aboue rehersit wes refferit to the said sir williamis ayth, Quha maid feyth that the samin extendit to the quantities and availlis respectiue apprenit In presens of the saidis lordis. And als becaus the said Jhone wallace wes chargit lauchfullie be our souerane lord and ladeis lettres past vnder ther signet vpoun ane act of the saidis lordis to haif comperit personalie befor thame, to haif gevin his Iuramentum de calumpnia vpoun the haill pointtis and articlis contenit in the said summondis at ane day bypast with certificatioun to him and he falzeit therin, he suld be halden pro asisso and ane decret gevin aganis him according to the desire of the principale summondis rasit in the said mater. And he being lauchfullie summonsd to that effect lik as our saidis souerane lord and ladeis lettres deulie executit and Indorsit be thomas lamb messinger, schawin and product befor the saidis lordis proportit and brvit failzeit therintill, lik as wes clerlie vnderstand the saidis lordis. And ordanis lettres to be divertit to command and charge, Apell, poynd and distrenze the said Jhone wallace, his landis and gudis herfor In form as efferis.

## NOTES AND REFERENCES.

All abbreviations conform to the "List of Abbreviated Titles of the Printed Sources of Scottish History to 1560", Supplement to the Scottish Historical Review, October, 1963.

1. James Paterson, *History of the Counties of Ayr and Wigton*, Edinburgh, 1863, vol. i, p.167-8. (after referred to as Paterson, *History*).
2. see John Warrack, *Domestic Life in Scotland 1488-1688*, London 1920, p.1-12.
3. *Prot. Bk. Ros*, No. 736, An entry in the Ayr Burgh Court Book ms. for 1549-60, fo. 18v (Carnegie Library, Ayr), has John Wallace of Craigie claiming that his predecessors had occupied the "hous of Newtoun" for eight score years prior to 1560. This indicates a fifteenth century date for the castle's construction.
4. "View of the Toun of Aire from the House of Newton", Captain John Slezer in *Theatrum Scotiae*, London, 1693. Reproduced in *Ayr Burgh Chrs.*, p.xxiv-xxv.
5. Paterson, *History*, i, p.169; *The Statistical Account of Scotland*, ed. Sir John Sinclair, reprinted Wakefield 1982, vol vi - Ayrshire, p.187; a recent reproduction of Tessin's plan of Ayr, of 1654 shows Newton Castle at Garden Street, John Strawhorn, *The History of Ayr*, Edinburgh, 1989, p.58.
6. The lands surrounding Newton lay largely in the parish of St. Quivox, then also known as Sanquhar. Part of the parish had been granted to the short lived Gilbertine foundation at Dalmilling, and after its demise they went to Paisley Abbey by c.1238—Cowan & Easson, *Religious Houses*, p.105-6. The remainder of the parish appears in lay hands in 1280—*Paisley Registrum*, p.227-9. After this date little is heard of them. Newton itself first appears as a villa or township in 1208x14, and again in 1280, and appears to have been created a burgh in 1307x71—George S. Pryde, "The Burghs of Ayrshire", *Ayrshire Colls.*, 2, p.20-21. What link there was between the proprietors of St. Quivox and Newton is unclear—the next recorded owners of St. Quivox were the Lindsays who appear in 1497—*R.M.S.*, ii, No. 2376. An indication of some link is provided by John Wallace of Craigie's claims in 1599 and 1603 that his ownership of the barony of Sanquhar-Hamilton also comprehended the burgh of Newton—Pryde, op. cit., p.32-3.
7. *R.M.S.*, ii, No. 258.
8. Paterson, *History*, i, p.164; Rev. Charles Rogers, *The Book of Wallace*, Edinburgh, 1889, vol. i, p.42 (after referred to as Rogers, *Wallace*).
9. *Ayr Burgh Chrs*, p.92-3. Smithston, between Tarbolton and Mauchline was originally in Wallace hands, but by 1552/3 had passed into the hands of Bernard Hamilton, the brother of Sir William—see *R.M.S.*, iv, No. 749. Hugh Wallace is still described as 'of Smythstoun' on August 27th 1490—*Crossraguel Chrs*, i, p.50-3.
10. *Ayr Burgh Chrs.*, p.102-5. Adam died before March 1532—see *Prot. Bk. Ros*, No. 1274. Pryde in the *Ayr Burgh Accts* has an Adam Wallace of Newton in 1559/60—this Adam is however usually described as 'in Vennell', and seems to have had no direct connection with the Newton family—see Common Good Accounts of the Burgh of Ayr ms, fo 42v (Carnegie Library, Ayr). Adam of Newton was Alderman of Ayr in 1516-18, 1520, 1522-26 & 1529-31.

11. Rogers, *Wallace*, i, p.36.
12. *Ayr Friars Chrs.*, p.68-9; *E.R.*, v, pp.298, 336 & 376; Rogers, *Wallace*, i, p.37 describes him as 'of Newton', quoting *R.M.S.*, ii, No. 528 where he is not so designated.
13. This appears borne out by the following—in 1446 John Wallace of Craigie and Hugh Wallace of Smithstoun are named as baillies of Kyle Stewart, and in the same document Adam Wallace appears as a witness. From 1448-50 a Hugh Wallace is custumar of Ayr and becomes Hospitaller of Kingcase in 1451/2. Both offices were royal gifts, and similar to the office of baillie of Kyle Stewart—it is probable that the two Hugh Wallaces are the same person. Rogers describes Hugh Wallace as an administrator of his brother, Sir John Wallace of Craigie's estate. In 1452 Adam Wallace, brother of the late Hugh Wallace is distrained for Hugh's unpaid fermes of Holmes in the royal lordship of Dundonald and an area of later Craigie interest. In the 1460's Adam Wallace was Comptroller and an auditor of the Exchequer, and we can identify this Adam with the Adam Wallace of 1452. The three would therefore appear to have been brothers, with the Newton branch descending from Hugh of Smithstoun. See Rogers, *Wallace*, i, p.36-40; *E.R.*, v, pp.298, 336, 376 & 523; *R.M.S.*, ii, No. 528; *E.R.*, vii, p.520; Paterson, *History*, i, p.270-1.
14. Paterson, *History*, i, p.168.
15. Cowan & Easson, *Religious Houses*, p.183; W.J. Dillon, "The Spittals of Ayrshire", *Ayrshire Colls.*, 6, p.22-6.
16. Dillon, op. cit, p.25-6.
17. Dillon, op. cit, p.26.
18. Paterson, *History*, i, p.283ff; Rogers, *Wallace*, i, p.33ff.
19. D. MacGibbon & T. Ross, *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, Edinburgh, 1887-92, vol iii, p.296ff.
20. as Alderman of Ayr, see Ayr Burgh Court Book 1428-78 ms, fo 34v (Carnegie Library, Ayr).
21. Annie I. Dunlop (ed.), *The Royal Burgh of Ayr*, Edinburgh, 1953, p.316-7; Rogers, *Wallace*, i, p.39; Pryde, "Ayrshire Burghs", p.32-3; David Murray, *Early Burgh Organisation in Scotland*, Glasgow, 1924 & 32, vol ii, p.176-99.
22. quoted in William Robertson, *Ayrshire—its History and Historic Families*, Ayr, 1908, vol i, p.132.
23. Rogers, *Wallace*, i, p.43 has this cousin dying in 1538. However as John Wallace is described as 'tutor of Craigie' as late as 1546 it is possible she was still alive. See *R.M.S.*, iii, 3136 & 3151.
24. Lieut. Col. George Hamilton, *A History of the House of Hamilton*, Edinburgh, 1933, p.779 (after referred to as Hamilton, *History*).
25. *Glasgow Univ. Muniments*, ii, p.89. An Alexander Hamilton is listed as a baillie of Ayr in 1470 and may be related. Ayr Burgh Court Book ms. 1428-78 fo 112r
26. Hamilton, *History*, p.771.
27. Hamilton, *History*, p.772; *Acta Concilii (Stair)*, p.165.
28. *Melrose Liber*, ii, p.612 & 632; Hamilton, *History*, p.772; Michael Lynch,



- Edinburgh and the Reformation*, Edinburgh, 1981, p.70.
29. *Glasgow Univ. Muniments*, ii, p.113 & 274.
30. *Treasurer Accts*, iv, p.270; v, p.402 & 464; Hamilton, *History*, p.775.
31. *Accts. of the Masters of Works*, Henry M. Paton (ed.), Edinburgh, 1957, i, p.55, 114 & 195; E.R., vols xvi-xviii passim; *Treasurer Accts*, vi, passim; Paterson, *History*, i, p.681; Sir William does not appear to have been Chancellor under James V—see *Handbook of British Chronology*, Royal Hist. Socy., 3rd edn, London, 1986, p.183 for a list of James V's chancellors.
32. Hamilton, *History*, p.777.
33. John Knox, *History of the Reformation in Scotland*, ed. by W. Croft Dickinson, Edinburgh, 1949, vol i, p.46; Hamilton, *History*, p.775; A.P.S., ii, p.414, 597 & 598; George Brunton, *An Historical Account of the Senators of the College of Justice from its Institution in MDXXXII*, Edinburgh, 1832, p.83; Edward Burns, *The Coinage of Scotland*, Edinburgh, 1887, ii, p.293-4; R.S.S., iii, No. 2181.
34. *Treasurer Accts*, ix, p.300 & 433.
35. Hamilton, *History*, p.775; E.R., xviii, p.87-8; Pryde, "Ayrshire Burghs", p.26; A.P.S., ii, p.356, 368, 410, 414, 427, 443 & 467-71.
36. Hamilton, *History*, p.775-6; Edinburgh Testaments, CC8/8/4, fos 312r-315v (S.R.O.); Acts & Decrees, CS7/20 fo.182r (S.R.O.); Paterson, *History*, i, p.164; R.M.S., ii, Nos. 2109, 2123, 2124 & 2691.
37. *Ailsa Muniments Inventory 1290-1559*, GD 25 (S.R.O.), vol i, p.266; Hamilton, *History*, p.774-5. For details of the arms granted to Sir William, see R.M.S., ii, No. 893.
38. R.M.S., iii, No. 2064.
39. R.S.S., ii, No. 3155; Acts & Decrees, CS7/17 fo 203r ff (S.R.O.); Burns, *Coinage of Scotland*, ii, p.293-4.
40. *Prot. Bk. Ros*, Nos. 1067, 1070 & 1071; *Prot. Bk. Prestoun, Ayrshire Colls.* 3, No. 6.
41. *Prot. Bk. Masoun, Ayr-Galloway Colls*, vi, Edinburgh, 1889, No. 40 shows that he is in possession of his grand-father's lands in 1578, when he begins to dispose of parts of the barony of Sanquhar-Hamilton. Other sales occur at Nos. 59 & 69. Newton Castle is mentioned as the place where an instrument was made out in 1582/3 with William present—see No. 91, see No. 95.
42. for a more detailed description of this period in the castle's history see Paterson, *History*, i, p.165-9; Murray, *Burgh Organisation*, ii, p.180-90.
43. Hamilton, *History*, p.780.
44. Stewart Cruden, *The Scottish Castle*, Edinburgh, 1981, p.127ff.
45. John Monipennie, *An Abridgement or Summarie of the Scots Chronicles, With a Brief Description of Scotland* ..... Edinburgh, 1818, p.155.
46. Paterson, *History*, i, p.168.
47. *Angels, Nobles & Unicorns—Art & Patronage in Medieval Scotland*, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Edinburgh, 1982, p.108-9; M.R. Apter, *The Painted Ceilings of Scotland 1550-1650*, Edinburgh, 1966, p.16; John Warrack,

- Domestic Life in Scotland 1488-1688*, p. 75-82. For Irish timber in Ayr in c.1580, see Ayr Burgh Court Book 1580-1589 ms, fo 1v Carnegie Library, Ayr.
48. for English examples see Christopher Dyer, *Standards of Living in the Later Middle Ages: Social Change in England c 1200-1520*, Cambridge, 1989, p.49ff.
49. the exchange rate for the £Scots against the £sterling held fairly steady at £4Scots to £1sterling between 1512 and 1564, and I have used this figure—for further details see "Coinage in Medieval Scotland 1100-1600", British Archaeological Reports 45, London, 1977, ed. by D. Metcalf, p.141-2.
50. M.H.B. Sanderson, "The Edinburgh Merchants in Society 1570-1603", in Cowan & Shaw *The Renaissance and Reformation in Scotland*, Edinburgh, 1983, p.184 & 188.
51. for example see *Prot. Bk. Ros*, Nos. 452, 482-86, 557-559.
52. Ayr Burgh Court Book 1580-89 ms, fos 92v-93. (Carnegie Library, Ayr)
53. Bridget Ann Henisch, *Fast & Feast: Food in Medieval Society*, Pennsylvania, 1985, p.147ff. Fernand Braudel, *The Structures of Everyday Life*, London 1985, p. 203-9.
54. Jasper Ridley, *The Tudor Age*, London, 1988, p.163ff. Fernand Braudel, *The Structure of Everyday Life*, London 1985, p.317-9.
55. Janet Mayo, *A History of Ecclesiastical Dress*, London, 1984, p.47ff.
56. Proposals to print the 'bukis of our lawis', including the Regiam Maiestatem were made in both 1507 and 1566. They came to nothing, and the first printed edition was in 1609—for details see *Regiam Maiestatem*, ed. The Right Hon. Lord Cooper, Stair Socy., Edinburgh, 1947, p.2-3.
57. see I.B. Cowan, *The Scottish Reformation: Church and Society in Sixteenth Century Scotland*, London, 1982, p.112-3.

## SELECTED GLOSSARY

Almereis	a cupboard or pantry: a separate piece of furniture made of wood.
amamellit	enamelled.
angell noblis	English coins, of gold.
apperrellit	furnished, equipped.
arress	a piece of tapestry, originally from Arras, but also used as a generic term.
avale	the worth, or value of.
axlar	stone facework of uniform size, hewn and polished, used in all major buildings. Ashlar.
babeis	bawbees or billon coin, originally valued at 6d Scots.
band	a hinge or fastening for a door or window.
bardi gardis	trappings or caparisons, worn about the arms.
barmkyn	the outer walls of an establishment, surrounding the ancillary
wallis	buildings creating an enclosure.
begereis	ornamented with trimmings or stripes of another material or colour.

## A Renaissance Household

bertane	Breton, from or pertaining to Brittany.
boll	measure of grain, approximately 140lbs or 63.5kg.
boukouris	covers or cushions for formes, or long backed benches used at the table.
boulit	handled, as in pots or pails.
brandreith	a grid iron.
brassillatis	bracelets.
breidis	breadths.
brochit	rough hewn.
broik	to enjoy the use or possession of something, usually property.
bulland tre	wild plum tree (from bullace)
burd	board, but used in the sense of a table.
burdclaythis	table cloths.
calmes	bullet moulds.
cammer	chamber, or room (perhaps in the same sense as Ayr's Cammergate or Chambergate, misread as Cannibergate in <i>Ayr Friars Chrs.</i> , p 11).
cannapyis	canopy, used in the sense of the top covering of a four-poster bed.
chaffet	a chafing dish used for keeping food or liquids warm.
chalder	a measure of grain or meal, measuring 16 bolls.
chamlet	camlet, a light cloth of various materials used for cloaks, originally an expensive Eastern material.
chenzeis	chains.
choppin	a liquid measure, 1/2 Scots pint, or a vessel of this capacity.
chyris	chairs.
coddis	pillows.
compte burd	an accounts table, or desk.
compter	counterpane or coverlet.
copboard	a free-standing cupboard.
counterfutis	a kind of plate or dish.
courtlie	fashionable, fashionably.
crapis	band of crepe serving as an ornament or addition to an article of dress
crovnis of the abbay	gold coins minted at Holyrood during the reign of James V, 20s. Scots originally
culveringis	a type of hand gun.
cunzeit	coined, of silver or gold.
cunzens	corners.
dakir	a quantity of 10 hides.
dammes	a figured woven material, originally of silk, with the pattern visible on either side, damask.
decemis	decides, decrees.
domik	a linen cloth used for table cloths, originally from Tournai in Flanders.
doun beddis	feather mattresses.
dresrie	a room, generally beside the kitchen in which food was dressed.

## A Renaissance Household

dwir,	duir: a door.
efferand	belonging to, pertaining to.
eln	ell, a measurement of length, equivalent to 37 inches.
famous	of good repute, used in the sense of a witness's reputation.
feir of weir	in warlike array.
flour delices	fleur de lys, the French royal symbol perhaps indicating a French origin for Sir William's candle holders.
furreiss	furs, or furrings.
fusteane	fustian, a thick twilled, short napped cotton cloth, usually dyed in dark colours.
garneiss	garnished or ornamented.
gerding	
chalmer	an armouring chamber.
gernale	a gimale or granary, a storage chest for meal.
gersing gear,	effects, tools.
girrit	encircled, hooped, girded.
graith	materials or equipment.
groser tres	gooseberry bushes.
hagbuttis	hackbuts; type of hand gun.
hekkis	a rack for cattle, in a stable or barn.
heych hous	literally high house, or tower house.
insycht	furniture, plenishings of a household.
intromettit	interfered with, handled or dealt with another person's property, with or without his permission.
ime chymnay	a grate or fire place.
jakkis	short coats of mail, generally for horsemen. From the French 'jacque'.
jowallis	jewels or jewellery.
knoppald	clapboard, split oak smaller than wainscotting, used as panelling, boarding or as barrel staves.
lawaris	lavars vessels used for the washing of hands at the dinner table.
leddir	leather.
lifrent	the use of, during a lifetime, of someone else's property. Often, as in this case, parents made over to their children property and income, reserving the use of it in their lifetime, and in effect provided themselves with an income through their old age and guaranteed their heir's succession.
lowrimar wark	the metal parts of a horse harness, else all small metal work.
lumbart	a type of paper, originally from Lombardy in Italy.
lylis worsett	worset as made in Lille, Flanders.
lynning	linen.
lyonis	lions; Scots billon coin, worth 1 1/2d. Scots.
maseris	masers; drinking bowls, often of maple wood with silver mounts. At this period more exotic shells were often used, such as coconuts, for the bowl.
masking fatt	a mash tun used in brewing.
meit	fitting, proper.

## A Renaissance Household

mertis	oxen or cows fattened for slaughter.
mullerat	furnished with a moulding or ornamental frame, in woodwork.
pattilottis	women's ruffs, part of costume.
plakkis	placks: Scots billon coin, valued at 4d Scots.
plessor	pleasure.
portallis	an inner door or partition, sometimes a moveable piece of furniture.
portingall	
ducattis	Portuguese gold coin.
pressis	chests or shelved cupboard.
pulder	powder, generally used in the sense of gunpowder.
rib	a horizontal roof timber.
rissour berry	
treis	red currant bushes.
rubbouris	casks or barrels, usually for ale.
ruid	the rood, a measurement of length.
runder	the border of a web of cloth, bordered, fringed cloth.
ryem	a ream, 20 quires or 480 sheets of paper.
salt fatt	a salt container, often of precious metal.
sawit	sewn, sewed.
segeing	beseiging.
sensyne	from then.
shule	a shovel.
skailze	slate, slate-work.
slottis	bars or bolts for both doors and windows.
spulzeit	despoiled.
stand beddis	a free standing, as opposed to a box bed.
stik	piece or pieces, generally of cloth.
surplus	a surplice.
sylit	to ceil or cover, a roof rafter or couple.
taffety	taffeta, a fine plain woven silk fabric.
testonis	Scots silver coins, testons, worth 4s Scots.
tofallis	a building annexed to a larger one, offices, etc.
transheouris	trenchers, wooden plates for serving food at table.
trene	all items made of wood.
trouch	trough.
trymle	aspen wood (?)
valwyn	woven.
vnicornis	unicorns; Scots gold coin of the reign of James V, originally 20s. Scots
waskynnis	waistcoats.
wob	a web, or roll of cloth.
wort	brewing.
zett	a door made of interlacing iron bars.



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