

FARMS of the Dukes of HAMILTON page 1 KENNETH TOMORY , 2019

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notes prepared for ACFA presentation , 2021

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, 2019

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS page 3

This booklet is the result of research visits, over two years, to the archives at Hamilton Central Library, and the excellent support from the staff.

Northlight Heritage, oversaw the project called Clyde and Avon Landscape Project, CAVLP and its web site, recording five years of archaeology, landscape and arts projects, linked to the Rivers Clyde and Avon, in the Hamilton area. Many thanks to Paul Murtagh for his archaeological support, including survey visits to sites of farming rig and furrow methods

Dating back to the early 1600s in the local park near to Bothwell Bridge, where the old dairy still stands as part of industrial buildings along the Bothwell Road.

The archive records of the Dukes of Hamilton are a handwritten set of factors reports, often about 300 pages in length, recording rents and feu duties received, expenses on land drainage, forest work, and the staff wages, payments to suppliers to the estates, support for hunting dogs, pheasants, grouse, sheep. White Cattle, a rare species herd, were maintained near to Cadzow Castle, in the High Parks. Black Cattle were raised on many local farms rented from the Dukes of Hamilton, and supervised by the Factor.

My own family history is tied into these records, because my father, Ranald

Somerled Tomory was a civil servant, assigned to Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, covering fruit orchards and arable farms in the Hamilton area, during the 1950s and 1970s.

I am a chartered accountant, and remember creating income statements, even using pounds, shillings and pence, when I began training in the 1970s. I recognised the records, and the scope for extracting useful information, including family histories with records dating from 1770 to 1920, pre-dating 1841, the earliest public census in Britain.

Dukes of Hamilton Farming estate in Lanarkshire page 4 1

Introduction to the archive record

This small booklet represents about 2 years research in reading handwritten archive records, at Hamilton central Library, dating from 1770 to 1925. The author was able to extract useful information, from the annual reports, prepared by the Factor, for the Duke of Hamilton to review. These were accounting reports on farm incomes and related expenses, running the estates, belonging to the Dukes of Hamilton.

The history of Hamilton estate lands in Lanarkshire, from Cambuslang, to Craignethan on the Clyde; with Bothwell, Motherwell, and Shotts; were land grants by King James 2nd, in the mid 1450s, lands confiscated from the Dukes of Douglas, rewarding the Hamilton family, for loyalty to the Stewart crown. Other estates, in Arran, Boness, with Kinneil House, and the Polmont area, have similar backgrounds, South of the Clyde, the Lanarkshire estate extended from East Kilbride, to Cambuslang, Cadzow Castle, Hamilton (originally Netherton), Larkhall, Stonehouse, Lesmahagow, Strathaven.

The annual reports, bound into volumes of 300 pages, report total incomes from each rented farm, with separate reports of feudal incomes from land once owned and then sold on by the Dukes of Hamilton. Expenditure includes a range of public duties, taxes, stipends (annual salaries) paid to church ministers and teachers in local schools.

The expenses of managing estates included forestry, planting and dressing or tidying up. Hedges were planted as boundary markers, separating field systems, often following the lines of early fence lines. Land was drained using tiles fired in small plants owned and staffed by the Dukes, bridges and culverts also constructed. The Rivers on the landscape were also improved by banking up and by dredging of gravel in the Clyde, of which some 15 miles were controlled by the Dukes estate.

The Factors were self employed, appointed to manage the extensive estate, collecting rent and feu incomes, and arranged to pay for running expenses. The

reports collected these details, and listed the loans, repayments and interest charges to support the capital for estate improvements. Farm houses were included as rental properties, and the duke's responsibility included building, repairing and upgrading houses.

Dukes of Hamilton Farming estate in Lanarkshire page 5 1

Introduction to the archive record

This pamphlet is a result of detailed research into hand-written archives, about farming and mining interests of the Dukes of Hamilton. In Hamilton Central Library, there are over 300 volumes, and this short guide is an attempt to interpret and present the type of contents, to the modern public. The earliest dates reviewed were 1636, previously translated from old scots by the Librarian at Hamilton Museum, in 1979. The Farming estate was put up for sale during the 1920s.

The mining estate, was mainly worked by commercial tenants of the Hamilton estates, and had been partly exhausted, during the period 1850 to 1920, especially with demands of the First World War, and the remaining mines still in commercial operation, were taken into the National Coal Board in 1947.

The background to this booklet is a five-year long project in landscape studies, field archaeology and exhibitions, supervised by CAVLP and Northlight.

(web site; <http://www.clydeandavonvalley.org/>)

This booklet is intended to complement the visible, physical evidence of fields, farm houses and planted forestry, with the records of the people, "heroes of the landscape" who worked and developed those field systems.❖

Dukes of Hamilton Farming estate in Lanarkshire page 6 **2 Farming estate**

Baronies

Each annual factor report was separated into baronies, with each barony representing the early, medieval, forms of court and local government,

Each farm belonged to one barony, with a local baron court, probably held in local castles, to hear and settle land sharing or water use disputes at the local barony court. Farms in those days, (1630 to 1750) were managed as rig and furrow, with a rig of land allocated by lot, annually to each farm, most living within a ferme toun, close to the field system.

In the enclosure period from 1750 onwards, only some farming families retained a tenanted right to access the land, with other families left as landless labourers, or were forced to move away. In Arran Island, families who were

landless were left to starve.

There were over 300 rented farms and about 200 to 300 farm units subject to feu duty. Feu duties related to ownership of the land, and further details are in chapter 5. The rented farms were included in 1688, as part of the entailed estate, subject to strict trust rules, preventing that part of the estate from being sold out of Hamilton family control. Further details are in chapter 3.

The baronies used to by the Duke of Hamilton included :
Hamilton town; upper and lower parks (Chatelherault);
Hamilton barony (including eg Silvertonhill, Quarter and Larkhall); Bothwell (including Bellshill, Motherwell, and Shotts);
Dalserf (Larkhall, Dalserf and Rosebank on the Clyde);
Kilbride (now East Kilbride area);
Drumsargard (from Rutherglen to Cambuslang and Newton); Avendale (including Stonehouse and Strathaven)

Separate estates were managed at Arran and at Kinneil House near to Boness. There were English estates at Easton and Brandon, a house in London and the Duke was hereditary Keeper of Holyroodhouse in Edinburgh.

Land in FEU ownership

Land which was owned and sold on could be tied to feu duty payments, ("if required ") and these records are more wide ranging than the rented farms. the feus recorded are collected sometimes annually, sometimes once per decade , and involve other feu superiors, or vassals, therefore providing more genealogy records or lists if family ownerships - often related to other larger estates.

Dukes of Hamilton Farming estate in Lanarkshire page 7 **2 Farming estate**

Entailed estate

Within Scotland, from 1685, entailed estates became recorded legally holding land within family inheritance, and once entailed, it could not easily be disposed of. It could in some cases, be exchanged subject to excambion, but the process was still legally restricted.

The archive records of the Dukes of Hamilton record the feu duty incomes within the same baronies as for rented farms. It is therefore possible, using modern mapping, to trace the boundary lines between the entailed estate - subject to rental income and the invested estates, purchased and sold on to produce capital growth for the Duke.

Boundary lines

Within Kilbride barony, most of the farms appeared to be subject to feu duty,

therefore once owned and sold on by the Dukes of Hamilton. Dalsersf and Hamilton Baronies, in contrast, disclose a defined boundary line, where e.g. coal- rich farmlands were retained as tenanted subject to rent controls, and on the river fronts, a pattern is evident, of feu duty land ownership, possibly indicating a medieval split between landscape requiring protection and buffer areas, near to points of attack from enemies.

Family histories

The farm records of rental and feu display strong patterns of repeated use of surnames e.g Fleming, Hamilton, Somerville, which hint at clan territories, linked to localised renting or feu ownership of a series of small farms.

In some cases, correspondence indicates that a grandfather or father may be investing to help younger relatives enter the farming business.

The factor

These self employed professionals in land management were appointed by each Duke as a personal manager of the farm and mining estates. Hamilton Palace ; Kinneil and Arran were separate factor appointments, and there is a "factors House" in Hamilton.

Each year, the factor reported to the Duke on the total farm incomes, from all sources, with records of monies banked, borrowed and expended. From time to time, a balance struck was paid to the factor, and accounted for to the Duke as client.

In the late 1790s, and early 1800s, the Boyes father and son were appointed as factors, with a long-term investment of effort in managing the affairs of the Duke from Hamilton palace. however, it seems that the Boyes, perhaps took unfair advantage of their knowledge of the financial stress of the estates.

Dukes of Hamilton Farming estate in Lanarkshire page 9 3 Entailed estate

Case law reached the court of session

(John Boyes V Mrs. Scott Waring , 1822

(www.LawCareNigeria.com)

hinting at a practice where the Boyes "sold off" about 10% of the farms belonging to the Dukes and retained a share of the proceeds as their fees due for

all activities.

Since the Duke as ultimate feudal owner was required to confirm subsequent transactions, this form of fraud came to light, after the event. The duke of Hamilton was successful in proving a failure to confirm and by implication a failure to agree with the sale undertaken.

The land used for farming was organised into cattle, sheep and horse farming, with land set aside for oats, bier, and turnips. Hillsides along the Clyde became fruit orchards, using the long sloping land, with a mainly east to west alignment.

Originally, small -scale farming was organised in the rig and furrow system, with baulks of land about 40 feet across, between planting areas. A surviving area of rig and furrow is still visible in the parkland at Whitehill area of Hamilton, near to Bothwell Bridge.

Groups of rigs were allocated annually, by members of the ferme toun, so that over several years, each farmer gained the best and shared access to the lesser quality of land. However, this style of farming was not efficient, and left larger areas in fallow, unused as the earth was over-used and nitrogen depleted.

A solution was required by the large estates, as farm rental income remained low, and the expenses of building castles and larger houses increased. The enclosure of land was a response, in which plots of land were fenced off, and rented to single farm families, rather than shared out between a ferme toun. The enclosed land was not able to support the same number of local families, and in arran there are records of famine which resulted. In areas of mainland, there was
Dukes of Hamilton Farming estate in Lanarkshire page 9
Dukes of Hamilton Farming estate in Lanarkshire page10 3 Entailed estate

a wider are to escape into, and land which had been inaccessible could be turned into new farms, for rental out in turn.

Based on records, dating from 1636, the Lanarkshire lands, owned by the Dukes of Hamilton, formed a single managed estate of over 300 active farming units of fields and wooded areas, with some separation into groups of farms, within local baronies. In some areas, near to Hamilton and Cambuslang, land was retained in rent, and further away, land was allowed to be sold, outwith the entailed estate of 1688.

Higher hillsides, apparently provided grazing for flocks of sheep and in Dalsersf and Avondale, land which was lower, and flatter, provided cattle farming. In the Strathaven area, plots of land in 1636, were fued for use by hens and chickens, perhaps because early roads, linked to the Strathaven Castle, and the Ayrshire Valleys, formed better routes to market. At those early days, there were few established roads, and Strathaven was a long way from Hamilton, by trackways.

This record was transcribed from the earliest records still extant, by the curator of Hamilton Town Museum, (Walker, 1977). This set of handwritten records were in Scots, using a set of codes for values of acres, numbers in flocks and for which consistency in writing had yet to develop.

Dukes of Hamilton Farming estate in Lanarkshire page 11 3 Entailed estate

The entail, a legal trust for land ownership, became a part of Scots Law in the 1680s, and a record called the Tailzie was maintained to record the details of the lands entailed within each estate. The Hamilton estate was no 10, in volume 1, of the Tailzie, and the names of the farms, can be traced into later factory reports on annual rental collections. Land subject to entailment became a tightly controlled matter, and was subject to strict rules on inheritance, with the overall intention, to retain landed estates, within a specific ownership, and not allowed to be involved in future land dealings.

Titles, such as Baron, Earl or Duke, were linked to specific land ownership, and subject to forfeiture, if the title -holder failed in his feudal duties - such as being in revolt against Royal authority. The Dukes of Hamilton were subject to forfeiture and indeed, Hamilton Palace was occupied by Roundhead troops, as part of the Civil war, against Charles 1st.

Repurchasing the estate from Forfeiture, which took place after the restoration of Royal authority under King Charles 2nd, was expensive and led to the Hamilton estates becoming burdened by loan accounts. By the Mid 1860s the estate was carrying over £ 700,000 in accumulated loans, worth about £ 35 million in 2018 terms.

Tracing the ownership of each piece of land, into the rented (entailed) and feed (or owned outside of Hamilton estate) must go some way to explain the detailed record keeping, in which from each year, through decades and even for about 300 years, the history of rental occupation of each piece of land can be traced. Since the rental period ran for 7 years, and often were renewed to the same tenant, or to his family in inherited rights, the history of family occupation can be traced through these records.

Dukes of Hamilton Farming estate in Lanarkshire page 12 4 Managing

the estate

Financial control over the estate

Most entailed estates required to borrow funds to maintain the landscape, and the Dukes of Hamilton, in constructing the palace had expended vast sums, on construction and furnishings. The north front of the palace was constructed using 15,000 tons of stone quarried from near to Bothwell Bridge and carted by about 12,000 horses during the period 1822 to 1833. Over 300 labourers were involved in work which included new stables and the monuments at Hamilton.

Although the farms produced a rental income of about £30,000 annually, the upkeep and running costs of the estates, Hamilton Palace and House in London, took as much cost as the annual incomes. Feu duties were small in comparison to rented incomes.

From about 1850, industrial scale of mining developed on the Dukes estates, producing about £100,000 per year as rental incomes. However, the scale of upkeep of farm houses, drainage and roadworks involved, with opening of mining shafts, schools and churches constructed, initial setting out of new housing in Hamilton, Larkhall, Stonehouse, Boness, all required large sums of investment. In addition, as the Dukes travelled abroad, and enjoyed horse racing, steam yachting and carriage riding, there were large costs of upkeep involved.

The estate was continually borrowing a variety of funds from several investors, and each year paid out at least 4 or 5% in interest costs. Subsequently, in the period 1830 to 1860 improved control was exhibited over factorial matters. A writer to the Signet, Robertson was appointed to audit the factors records and may have become the factor to the Duke.

In 1866, when a new Duke was becoming invested with the ownership and control of the estate, Robertson was able to report to the trustees a sound effort to reduce total borrowings from over £700,000 to roughly £300,000 in less than 3 years.

Approximately at 85 times to match today's value : a reduction from £50 million to £25 million .

By 1888, the estate was still struggling with extensive loans, and overdrafts, and although annually £11,050,000 per annum, at today's money, was effectively financial difficulties. The palace furniture and art collections were put up for

auction, and management of the estate was drastically cut back, under the control of trustees.

Dukes of Hamilton Farming estate in Lanarkshire page 14 5 Managing feu ownership

In the Museum of Rural Life, at East Kilbride www.nms.ac.uk/national-museum-of-rural-life , Kittochside farm

which is part of the working museum, is over 500 years old and as a model of construction and operation, forms a very good example of how the Hamilton farms may have appeared.

Land subject to Feu duty, related occupation as a gift of the landowner- the feu superior, and was originally an annual rental, to a feu vassal. This system can be traced in legal history back to the Christian Empire of Charlemagne the Great, with the establishment of land ownerships by the Great abbeys. Land subject to Feu, and related titles, were originally settled by the Royal granting of a permission to occupy land, with specific rights e.g. to forage for timber or to gather in fish.

By the period of the Hamilton Estate records, the system had settled into a long term, permanent ownership of land by the vassal, subject to annual duties "if asked for"; or in some cases, to retain the medieval requirement of the knights duty or the payment of a "pair of gloves". There are some records within the Hamilton Estate, which retain such terms as the payment of gloves, or of capons or hens.

Most feu duties were payable in cash, with the Hamilton Estate baronies administered separately. each year, one barony was selected as the location for the collection process, with some 3 to 5 years passing between feu duty collection for that barony. . In some cases a longer period, due perhaps to personal differences or the sale of the land between feu vassals. these longer periods could be 10 years, with at least one lasting 40 years between successful collection of feu duty.

Normally the annual feu duty was a relatively inexpensive item, although a higher value "fee or casualty" could be demanded by the Duke, to authorise the record to be updated, showing that a good title was being held by the new owner. Modern practice is to require Registration of title changes and the Feu system was ended in 2002.

Feud farming units or fields, were often concentrated in the baronies, with a broad line of the feud lands towards the outer areas, leading away from the Hamilton area. Therefore, the feued land was being held as a defence line,

dating back to enmity between the Hamilton and Douglas families, over landscape claims. Almost all of the land near to the Palace was rented, not feud, although land used for industrial purposes was often sold e.g Hallside at Newton, and in the areas of coal mining along a ridge line linking High Blantyre, the modern areas of south Hamilton and Quarter.

In some cases, the Duke was not a Feu Superior, overall, he was an intermediate feu Fiar, subject to paying Feu duty annually to another Superior interest. It is not recorded why there should have been this pattern, most evident in the Kilbride Barony, and this may relate to local land ownership issues, where water supplies and access to the local road system was controlled by the superior interest and the Duke was required to accept a fiar ownership to gain advantage in the landscape.

Dukes of Hamilton Farming estate in Lanarkshire page 16 5 Managing feu ownership

Dukes of Hamilton Farming estate in Lanarkshire 6 Barony maps of farm locations

The maps of the farm locations shown in the appendix are chosen to highlight how the farms were concentrated along river fronts, often forming the boundary between baronies, and which in some cases, are still boundaries for modern parliamentary and local government purposes.

Highlights from the appendices listing farms and family surnames :
Hamilton Town (Clyde, to Old Cross, the Palace and Chatelherault) The restricted area between the Palace walls and Peacock Cross and Old Cross, became tenements, with rooms rented out on annual terms. Small shops and yards, with orchards were built between tenements.

Hamilton barony (Hillside above Hamilton, to Quarter and Larkhall) During the intensive coal mining and railway developments, the areas of Silvertonhill, Fairhill, Earnock, and Bent became part of a dense network of mining, railway and waste dumps. The mines apparently operated along a line reaching to Quarter Village and relatively high on the hillsides to the south of Hamilton town.

Small Farms, possibly used to finish animals off for market in Hamilton, particularly after railway lines developed linking Hamilton to Motherwell and Glasgow.

Dalserf Barony (Larkhall towards Stonehouse and Strathaven) Small, self sufficient farming, with later on, deep mining for coal in the area from Quarter to Woodside. The height of the mining sites matches the mines in Hamilton

Barony, indicating a geological fault system extending across many miles.

Avendale Barony (Strathaven and nearby farms, to Glengavil Lodge)
Concentrating on the Surnames with several Farms each, there is a distinct shape within the central area of the barony, hinting at a cluster around good flows of water in local streams.

Drumsagard Barony (Cambuslang to Blantyre)

Large, high value rentals, hinting at excellent foraging for cattle and sheep, with a short distance to walk animals to Glasgow markets.

Dukes of Hamilton Farming estate in Lanarkshire

Dukes of Hamilton Farming estate in Lanarkshire page 17 5 Managing feu ownership

Bothwell Muir Barony(Bothwell, Bellshill, Motherwell, Shotts) Relatively sparse farming, with a highly developed mining - open cast removing top soil and leaving little opportunity to reintroduce farming after industrial development.

Kilbride Barony (East Kilbride to Cambuslang and High Blantyre) This area is split between a series of hillsides at Cambuslang border, over to Dechmont, Gilbertfield and reaching towards High Blantyre- which was not under Hamilton ownership. The entire area now occupied by East Kilbride was occupied by small farms, subject to feu by the Hamilton estates, and therefore outside of the entailed estate dating from 1688.

Only two farms were rented in the entailed estate - East and West Rogerton, with the funds paid over to the University of Glasgow for a trust fund. The original location of the University at College Goods Yard, on high street, was originally owned by the Hamilton family.

Dukes of Hamilton Farming estate in Lanarkshire page 18 7 Working for the Hamilton Estate

The factory annual reports, as well as listing the tenants and feu vassals, also provide an insight into the Hamilton estates staffing and working relationships.

The Palace, held about 50 staff at any time, with added teams of groundsmen, herdsmen and local farmers working the fields, cutting drainage, tidying woodlands; building fences and walls; bringing herds to graze on the grasslands of the lower and Upper Palace grounds; Looking after the dogs at Chatelherault; Pheasants for shooting in woods and fields;

Around the boundaries of the Palace were at least 5 Gatehouses, staffed to guard the estate and in some cases, men were recruited to walk the estate and to

prevent unauthorised access. This particularly related to the Quarter area near to Cadzow where local miners may have sought to hunt or to poach within the estate.

The working day for a labourer, of whom there were about 10 at any time, was 9 hours, for 6 days per week, paid at 2/6d per day; with carefully costed records to account for each payment. The Piper in the palace was paid £ 7 per month, with the Duke in attendance on about 1 month per year. Perhaps there were regular piping duties.

Many of the male staff appear to have military ranks, as if retired soldiers and this may also be linked to the close association of the Duke with the Military Barracks in Hamilton, the occasional duties of the Duke in calling out the Militias, at times of unrest and the need to provide a guard on the Palace.

The Dukes personal Valet was French and this relates to the international and personal lifestyle, including the marriage between the Marquis as first son, and heir to the Dukedom in 1848 to Marie , Princess of Baden (her personal ladies were apparently German-born).

Supplies to the Palace of food and drink were often purchased from the Town of Hamilton, for large -scale dinners, to celebrate the 21st Birthday of the Marquis and the marriage of the daughter of the Duke. Over 300 loaves, sets of dinner plates and glasses were hired in with local bands.

Meat for dinners and coal to heat the Palace were provided from the estate, with tallow candles being supplied from local shops. In turn the tallow or fat had been supplied by the palace cook to the candle-maker, from earlier dinners. Similarly, sheep and cattle might be purchased and sold between the estate and local tenants, forming a closely-woven economic link, which was beneficial to all concerned.

Dukes of Hamilton Farming estate in Lanarkshire page 19 8 Farming

Families

The record of rent received include several distinctive family groups e.g. Flemings, Stuarts, Hamilton (outside of the immediate family of the Duke).

In both Hamilton town and Strathaven, there are tenancies held by single women, possibly widows of farming tenants living in retirement cottages.

Estate staff were allowed rent-free accommodation in Hamilton and in the five gatehouses to the Palace Estate.

Several generations were allowed to rent the same farm and its tied cottage, and repairs to the cottages were undertaken by the Estate. Where a cottage was destroyed by fire, or mining subsidence, the Hamilton Estate was responsible for rebuilding costs.

Late in the 1880s a series of loans were taken out with the Land Investment Trust, based in Westminster to upgrade the estate cottages across a wide area. This may have been required because by that date, considerable coal mining and coal-transport was affecting farming, and perhaps reducing the willingness to be a tenant farmer.

Dukes of Hamilton Farming estate in Lanarkshire page 20 9 Dispersal of the estate

All good stories must come to an end...

South of the Clyde, the farming heritage of the Hamilton Estates is still visible today, in 2018, with farms still worked in :-

Cambuslang at Gilbertfield, ;
East Kilbride to North Blantyre;
Around Dalserf and Quarter villages;
between Larkhall and Strathaven.

North of the Clyde, matters are very different, with large areas covered by housing and industrial remains, in Bellshill, Motherwell, and Shotts. Partly, the reasons are the history of mining in open cast north of the Clyde, and in deep mining south of the Clyde. However, the widespread nature of the landscape changes, north of the Clyde, may also be a reflection of the relative distance to cover by horse back, for the supervision of farming by the factor.

Arran and Boness were managed in different ways, with similar results, as Arran remains a rural environment, limited to the lowland areas near to the coast; and in Boness the town became an industrial centre linked to active shipping of coal exported and timber imported through the local harbour, which is now derelict.

Kinneil House is now a Museum, with local lands still actively farmed. Dr Roebuck of the Carron Works, rented Kinneil House from the Hamilton Estates and rented a cottage to James Watt, to allow work on his version of the steam boiler, which in turn, powered the industrial revolution.

During the 20th Century, pressure on landowners included new forms of taxation, rating to support local government and new townships created on farming estates. The First World War brought to an end the world of many landowning families, as estates no longer were productive of farming and rental incomes, staff were difficult to replace and the old loyalties were changed by new ways in society.

One aspect of all of these issues, including, in 1914, ending legal barriers to sales of entailed estates, and the private act, for the Hamilton Estates, in 1918. One key part of this act was to release the Arran estate as a separated estate, and to allow the Lanarkshire estate to be sold on to new owners.

Correspondence files in the archives, and detailed notes on land sales occupy some 500 pages and form a detailed record of the disposal process.

Dukes of Hamilton Farming estate in Lanarkshire page 21 10 History of Draffin Farm, near Lesmahagow
(some entries named Draffin farm)

1865 factory account vol 49

Statue of Late Duke, Baron Marchetti, London, £ 250 Order placed by Duchess of Hamilton

1800 Factor John Boyes file

22

Book with handwritten

signed John Boyes

and Hamilton and Brandon (Duke of Hamilton)

entries, in clear English ruled paper pages

Lesmahagow Rents total income from
collected - entertainment farming rentals £
provided by the Duke 21,357/14/3d

Draffin tenants Geo and Andrew

Cunningham rent £ 105 (In arrears, £ 210

North Southfield tenants Thos Findlay rent £ 25

South Southfield Thomas Findlay rent £

27/10/-

Draffin Geo and Andrew
Cunningham;

1833 factory report vol 34

Draffin Alex Sommerville 1815

to £

£ 215 per annum; Draffan Thomas Douglas 1815
to 1834
365 £
220

1834

Draffan Andrew Millar 1815 to 1834 £ 150

Draffan Gavin Hamilton , 1827 to
1834 £ 20

Draffan William Pettigrew , 1817 to
1834 £ 53

South Southfield William Pollock, 1828 to

1840 £115 (coal not mentioned at
Auchenheath)

Part of Southfield Mungo Sinclair, 1828 to

1840 £15

North Southfield Hugh Stewart, 1828 to 1840 £ 140
Dukes of Hamilton Farming estate in Lanarkshire
page
10 History of Draffin Farm, near Lesmahagow
(some entries named Draffan farm)

1839 factory account vol 37

South Draffan James Douglas 1834 to

1853 £
255

Draffan Mainshill Thomas Dougall 1834 to

1853 £
170

Draffan Biggar William Hamilton 1834

to 1853 £
130

Draffan John Mungall ?? 1835 to

1854 £ 28

Burnfoot of Draffan Rufsell £ 15 Draffan William Pettigrew 1834

to 1853 £ 50

South Southfield William Pollock 1828 to

1840

£

115

North Southfield Hugh Stewart 1828 to

1840

£

140

1843 factory account vol

42

South Draffan James Douglas, 1834 to 1853 £ 255 Draffan Mainshill
Thomas Dougall 1834 to 1853 £ 170 Draffan biggar William Hamilton
1834 to 1853 £ 130 Draffan John Mungall 1835 to 1854 28

Burnfoot of Draffan Christopher Rufsell £ 15 Draffan William Pettigrew
1834 to 1853 £ 50 South Southfield William Pollock 1840 to 1859 £ 135
South Southfield Mungo & Tho Sinclair; 1840 to 1859 £ 20 North
Southfield Hugh Stewart 1840 to 1859 £ 130

1865 factory account vol 49

South Draffan and Burnfoot Thomas Pate , 1865 to 1885 £ 255
Draffan Mainshill and Biggar Archibald Rufsell, 1854 to 1873 £ 385
Draffan Muir Thomas Barr, 1854 to 1873 £ 48
Draffan William Pettigrew, 1854 to 1873 £ 42
North and South Southfield Thomas Stewart, 1860 to 1879 £ 406
South Southfield Thomas Sinclair; 1860 to 1879 £35

Dukes of Hamilton Farming

William Alexander Louis Stephen

estate in Lanarkshire

South Draffin and Burnfoot, of

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10 History of Draffin Farm,
near Lesmahagow

(some entries named Draffan farm)

1876 factory account 1876 Henry

Padwick, Commissioner, Duke

William Alexander Louis Stephen

1876 factory account 1876 Henry

Padwick, Commissioner, Duke

Draffan Thomas Pate, 1865 to 1884 £ 255 Draffin Marshall, and Biggar Robert
Hamilton, 1875 to 1892 £ 450 Draffinmuir Thomas Barr, 1873 to 1892 £ 50

Part occupied by Earl of Home, rent free corresponding to a similar area on the west side of the railway, occupied by his Grace.

Draffin Wiliam Pettigrew, 1873 to 1892 £ 42 south and North Southfield Thomas
Stewart, 1860 to 1879 £ 416 part of south Southfield Thomas sinclair, 1860 to
1879 £ 35

1891 Commissioner Henry Padwick

??

December rents paid in including Draffan William Pettigrew £ 5 and £ 21 Draffan David
Adams £ 200

Draffan Thomas Pate £ 128

Draffanmuir Alexander Kerr £ 20

Southfield Hugh Stewart £ 100

Mining Rents

p 371 South Draffan Merry and Cunningham £ 15/6/- **Shooting Rights**

Draffin David Adams, Alex G Fleming; Robert Letham; F Struthers; £ 50 James S
Dixon £ 50

John Clarkson Draffan water tank mason work £ 16/8/9d

1891 p 371 South Draffan rent £ 15/6/- Merry and Cunningham
