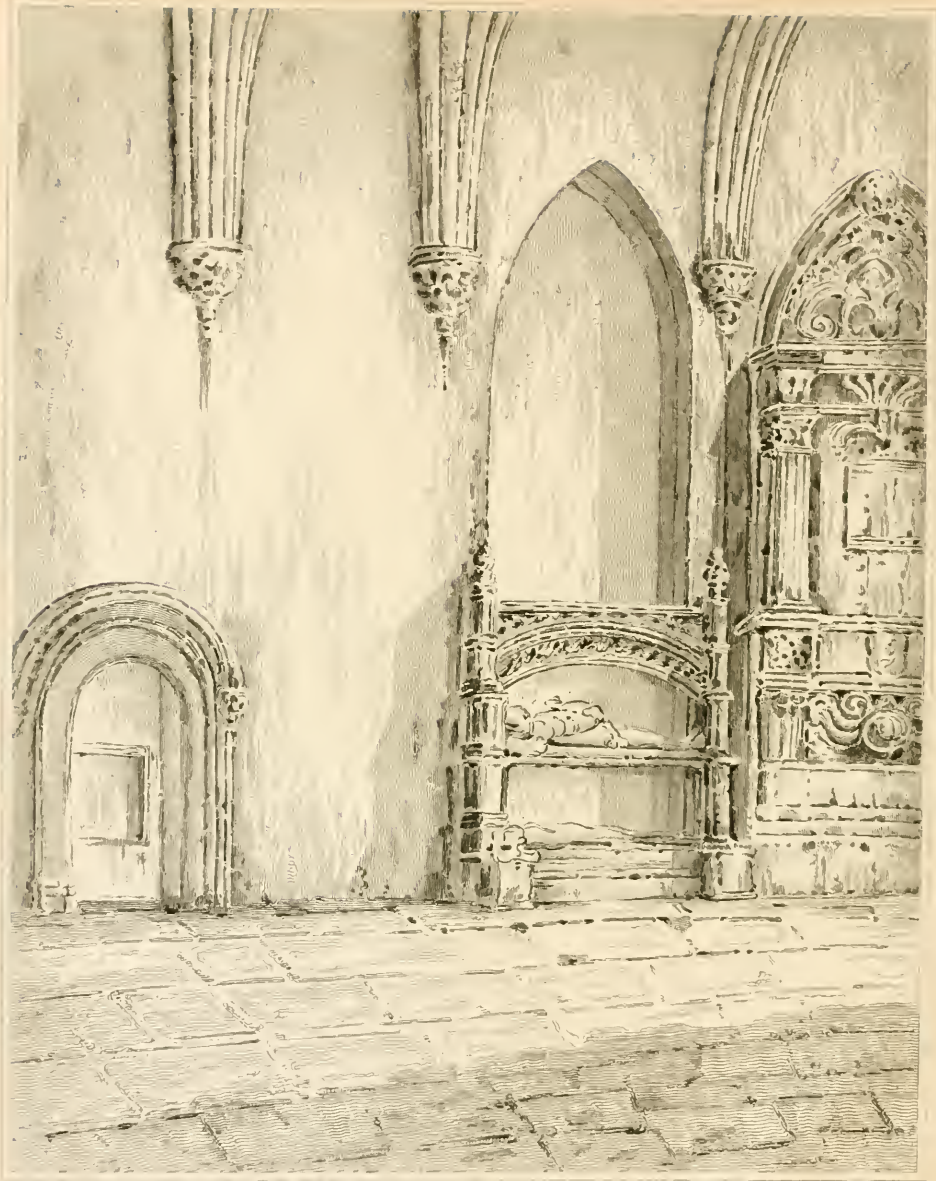


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THE
HISTORY OF THE
HOUSE OF SEYTOUN

TO THE YEAR M.D.LIX.

BY SIR RICHARD MAITLAND
OF LETHINGTON, KNIGHT.

WITH THE CONTINUATION,
BY ALEXANDER VISCOUNT KINGSTON,
TO M.D.C.LXXXVII.

PRINTED AT GLASGOW,
M.DCCC.XXIX.



At a Meeting of the Committee of the MAITLAND CLUB,
held at Glasgow, July 29th, 1828,

RESOLVED,

That the HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF SEYTOUN, by SIR RICHARD MAITLAND of Lethington, with the CONTINUATION by ALEXANDER VISCOUNT KINGSTON, be printed for the Members of the Club, from two Manuscripts belonging to the Library of the Faculty of Advocates;—and that the printing of it be superintended by JOHN FULLARTON, Esq. one of the members of the Club.

JOHN WYLIE, Secretary.

THE MAITLAND CLUB,

M. D C C C. X X I X.

THE EARL OF GLASGOW,

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P R E F A C E.

THE History of the House of Seton by Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington has ever been regarded as an authentic and valuable Memoir of that ancient and distinguished family—whilst it contains many particulars of a nature more generally interesting and curious. At the close of nearly three centuries, this history is now first printed, from an original manuscript: great part of it no doubt has been made known by the quotations of successive compilers, and probably few genealogical writings have ever been more frequently referred to; but these excerpts, often printed from inaccurate transcripts, have not certainly lessened the utility of a careful edition of the entire work.

The following impression, including the Continuation by Lord Kingston, as previously stated, is printed from two manuscripts in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates—the latter part being collated with a copy belonging to Thomas Thomson, Esq. Deputy Clerk Register of Scotland. Lord Kingston has besides made some slight additions to the principal history, and these, though seldom resting on any authority, it has been deemed proper to preserve in the notes affixed to the present volume.

Regarding the manuscript of the original work, the following particulars have been obligingly communicated by Mr David Laing, secretary to the Bannatyne Club, and a member of this institution:—

“The earliest manuscript of the History of the House of Seyton is contained in the first of two volumes, in folio, preserved in the Advocates’ Library, entitled “Grant MSS.” from their former possessor. It has not been ascertained whether they came to the Library by dona-

Advocates' Lib. 31 2.2

tion or purchase, having only been discovered a few years ago lying in a neglected corner, without any mark or reference; but under the book-plate of “The Hon^{ble} Alexander Grantt of that Ilk,” in the inside of the boards of each volume is written:—“Castlegrant, March 30, 1740.—This Book is gifted to Lord Elches by LUD. GRANTT.”

“These volumes consist of papers written or collected by Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington, including a copy of his *Practicks of the Law of Scotland*, and a *Catalogue of the Kings of Scotland, France, and England*, compiled in the year 1560. In that portion which contains the History of the Seytons it is worthy of notice that a leaf has been inserted at a subsequent but not very distant period, containing an “Eik” or addition to the account of Seyton [p. 20], but which does not occur in any of the other MSS. of the work; and this circumstance may serve to confirm the supposition that these volumes had remained in the possession of the venerable author.”

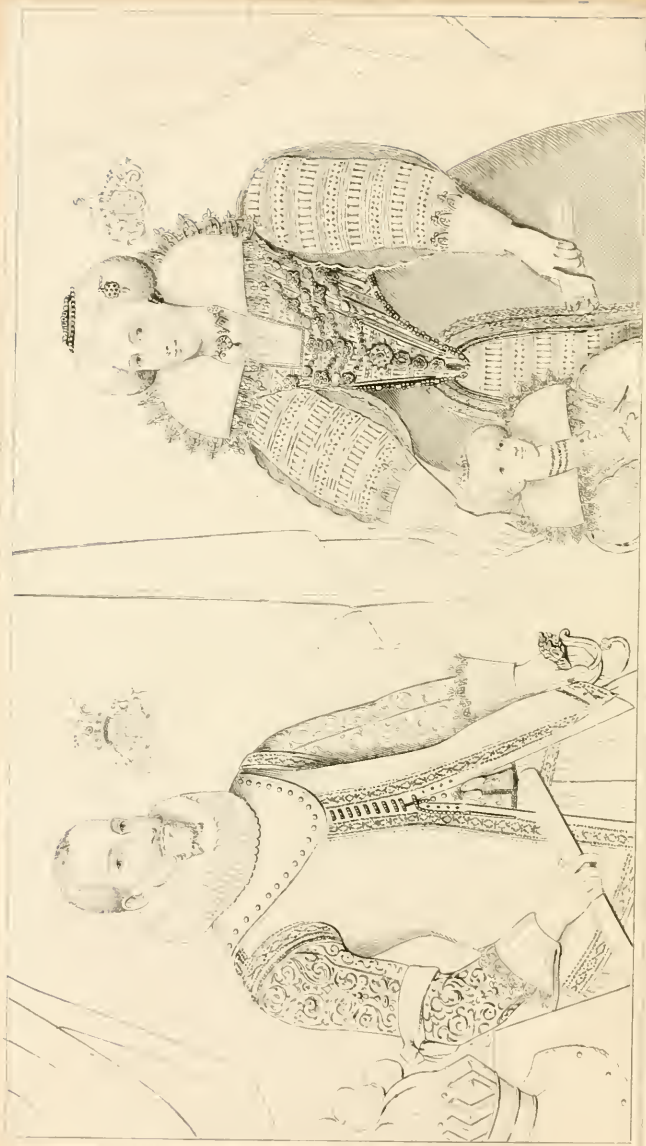
To these memorials of the family of Seton is now subjoined an *Account of Alexander Seaton, Confessor to King James the Fifth*, by the laborious historian of the Sufferings of the Scottish Church; a performance, though supplying little not previously known, which would seem properly to claim a place in the history of that family and name from which this early disciple of the Reformation primarily derived his descent.

And the interesting and curious Engravings by which the volume is illustrated are the gift of Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq. a gentleman whose many disinterested favours of this nature to his country will long recommend his name to the grateful regard of the historian and antiquary.

The Life of Sir Richard Maitland, the author of the following work, has engaged the talents of the first of Scottish antiquaries, and it has justly been remarked that he is never mentioned by writers but with respect, as a man of great abilities and virtue. The amiable feelings of this learned and good man are pleasingly disclosed in the following short introduction prefixed to the *Catalogue of Kings*, and as all such regarding him must prove acceptable, this ad-

dress may with little impropriety preface *THE HISTORIE OF THE HOUSE OF SEYTOUN*—the Catalogue is titled, “*Heir followis ane breif and compendious Tabill or Cathalog of the names of the Kingis of Scotland, France, and Ingland, with the dait of thair regnis ; togidder with the successioun of King Malcolme Caimnoir, and of all Kingis of Scotland sensyn, to the dait heirof ; quham thay mareit, quhat successioun thay had, with wham thay war allyat. Collectit, gatherit, and set furth be S^r Richart Maitland of Lethingtoun, Kny^t. The yeir of God J^m v^e and thre scoir yeiris, the xiiij day of the monethe of October :—*

“The caus quhy that I, ane ignorant, did handill the thingis contenit in this lytill Buik, of finale valour (O gentill redaris, to quham I direct the famin), It will pleis yow vnderstand that (thankis be to God) I am viséit with sic infirmeté fa that I can nocht haue corporale exercitioun to fatiffie my spreit and confait as I have had in tymes bygan. And sen all mortale, of thair awin nature, quhen thair ingyn and mynd is ydill, will rather imagin and revolve ewill thingis of displeour, nor gud thingis and plefand ; thairfor, to eschew ydilnes of mynd, and to occupy tyme swa that the famin, and the debilité of my body be mair portabill, I thocht gud to be exercit with sum thing : both becaus in thir dayes I think parell to mell with materis of grit importance, howbeit I war qualifeit, as I am nocht. Quhairfor, amang vther labouris, I gatherit and colleçtit the thingis set furth in this lytill volume, quhilkis, as I beleve, will offend naman ; exhortand the redaris to correct the famin, and nocht to detract it, excusand my ignorance. And howbeit this be written in diuers Histories befoir, yit it heir mair breiffie, mair compendious, and mair easie to find ; thairfor, all men excusé my ignorance, and accept my gud mynd and will, quhilk fain wald have done weill, as knawis Almychtie God, to quham I commit the conseruation, gowernament and gyding of our Queenis maieftie, the hail estait and commoun weill of this our native cuntré of Scotland.”



ROBERT DE SAUVE, SEIGNEUR DE SAUVE, LA REINE MARGARET HEUTERMER & JOHANNES DE SAUVE
1560 (MUSEUM, BRUXELLES) (MUSEUM, BRUXELLES)

THE HISTORIE
AND CRONICLE OF THE
HOUS AND SURENAME OF SEYTOUN,
TO THE MONETH OF NOVEMBER,
IN THE YEIR OF GOD J^m V^c LIX. YEIRIS.
COLLECTIT, GADERIT, AND SET FURTH,
BE SCHIR RICHART MAITLAND
OF LETHINGTOUN,
K N Y C H T,
DOCHTERIS SONN
OF THE SAID HOUS, ETC.

THE TABLE OF
THE KINGIS OF SCOTLAND,
WITH THE DAIT OF THAIR REGNIS,
CONTEMPERAND WYTH THE HISTORIE FOLLOWING,
SEN KING MALCOLME CAINMOIRE, INCLUSIVE, TO
THE YEIR OF GOD J^m. V^c. LIX. YEIRIS;
AND QUHA PLESIS TO REID THE SAID HISTORIE,
AND DESYRIS TO KNAW THE DAIT OF THE
REGNIS OF THE SAID KINGIS, MAY
HAVE RECURS TO THIS TABLE.

IN primis, King MALCOLME CAINMOIR began his regne in anno J^m lxj yeir, in the xix yeir of Henrye the Firft, king of France, and in the xix yeir of Edward the Confeflour, king of England; quhilk Malcolme rang xxxvij yeiris.

DONALD, brother to the faid Malcolme, vfurpit the crowne, in the yeir of God J^m lxxxvij; and rang ane yeir and ane half.

DUNCANE, baftarde fone to the faid Malcolme, began to vfurpe the crowne in anno J^m lxxxix; and rang ane yeir and ane half.

EDGAR, fourt fone to the faid Malcolme, began his regne in anno J^m jc and ane yeir, and in the xxvij yeir of Philip the Firft, king of

France, and in the xij yeir of Williame, callit Reid, king of England ; and rang viij yeiris.

ALEXANDER, fyft fone to King Malcolme Cainmoir, began his regne in anno J^m j^c ix yeiris, and in the xxxvij yeir of Philip the Firft, king of France, and in the nyne yeir of Henrie the Firft, king of Ingland ; and rang xvij yeiris.

DAUID the Firft, the fext fone to King Malcolme Cainmoir, began his regne in anno, etc. J^m j^c xxvj, and in the firft yeir of Lues the Firft, king of France, and in the xxvj yeir of Henrie Bewcleir, king of Ingland ; and rang xxvij yeiris.

MALCOLME the Madin, nepot to Dauid, began his regne in anno J^m j^c liij, and in the xiiij yeir of the regne of Lues, fone to Lues the Grit, king of France, and in the fewintent yeir of Stephane, king of Ingland ; and rang xiiij yeiris.

WILLIAME, brother to Malcolme the Madyne, began his regne in anno, etc. J^m j^c lxxv, and in the xxv yeir of the forfaid Lues, king of France, and in the tent yeir of Henry the Secund, king of Ingland ; and rang xlix yeiris.

ALEXANDER the Secund, fone to Williame, began his regne in anno J^m ij^c xiiij yeiris, and in the xxxj yeir of Philip the Secund, king of France, and in the xv yeir of Johne, king of Ingland ; and rang xxxv yeiris.

ALEXANDER the Thryd, fone to Alexander the Secund, begane his regne in anno J^m ij^c xlix yeiris, and in the xxiiij yeir of the regne of

Sanct Lues, king of France, and in the xxxij yeiris of Henrie the Thryd, king of England; and rang xxxv yeiris.

Efter quhais decefs, wythout fuceffion, quhilk was in the yeir of God J^m ij^e lxx yeiris, and in the xiiij yeir of Philip the Thryd, king of France, and in the twelt yeir of Edward the Firft, callit Langfchankis, king of England; the Pley began betuix the Bruce and the Balioll for the Crowne of Scotland. In the tyme of the quhilk pley, the realme wes gournit fex yeiris and fex monethis be certane gournouris, chofin thairto.

JOHNE BALIOLL began his regne in anno J^m ij^e lxxxxj, and in the firft yeir of Philip the Fourt, callit the Fair, king of France, and in the six yeir of the foirfaid Eduard, king of England; and rang four yeiris. This Balioll was maid king be fupport of Edward Langfchankis, kyng of England; and efter that he had rung four yeiris, as faid is, he was deposit, deprivit, and expellit, be the faid Edward. And thairefter fled in Normandie, quhair he deit. Efter quhais deprauatioun and expulsioun, the realme was gournit fumtyme be William Wallace, and fum tyme be vther trew barrounis, chofin thairto, the fpace of nyne yeiris; or Robert Bruce culd obtene the crowne.

ROBERT the BRUCE began his regne in anno J^m iij^e v yeiris, and in the nyntene yeir of Philip, callit the Fair, king of France, and in the xxxij yeir of the foirfaid Edward, kyng of England; and rang xxv yeiris.

DAUID BRUCE, fone to Robert Bruce, begane his regne in anno J^m iij^e xxix yeiris, and in the firft yeir of Philip de Vallois, king of France, and in the thryd yeir of Edward of Windifhoir, king of England; and rang xxxix yeiris.

ROBERT the Secund, first of the Stewartis, began his regne in anno J^m iij^c lxix yeiris, and in the first yeir of Charlis the Fyft, king of France, and in the xliij yeir of the forsaid Edward, king of Ingland ; and rang xx yeiris.

ROBERT the Thryd, secund of the Stewartis, began his regne in anno J^m iij^c lxxxix yeiris, and in the sext yeir of Charlis the Sext, king of France, and in the xij yeir of Richart the Secund, king of Ingland ; and rang xvj yeiris. Efter quhais decefs, quhilk was in the yeir of God J^m iij^c v yeiris, and in the xxij yeir of the forsaid Charlis, king of France, and in the sext yeir of Henry the Fourt, king of Ingland ; Scotland was gydit be Robert, duik of Albany, xiiij yeiris, and be Duke Murdo four yeir : in the quhilk tyme, James the First was prefoneir in Ingland.

JAMES the First began his regne in anno J^m iij^c xxiiij yeiris, and in the first yeir of Charlis the Sewint, king of France, and in the first yeir of Henrie the Sext, king of Ingland ; and rang xiiij yeiris.

JAMES the Secund, fone to James the First, began his regne in anno J^m iij^c xxxvj, and in the xiiij yeir of the forsaid Charlis, king of France, and in the xiiij yeir of the forsaid Henrye, kyng of Ingland ; and rang xxiiij yeiris.

JAMES the Thryd, fone to James the Secund, began his regne in anno J^m iij^c lix yeiris, and in the first yeir of Lues the XJ. kyng of France, and in the xxxvij yeir of the forsaid Henry, king of Ingland ; and rang xxviiij yeiris.

JAMES the Fourt, fone to James the Thryd, began his regne in anno

J^m iiii^c lxxxvij yeiris, and in the thryd yeir of Charlis the Aucht, kyng of France, and in the fecund yeir of Henry the Sewint, kyng of Ingland ; and rang xxv yeiris.

JAMES the Fyft, fone to James the Fourt, began his regne in anno J^m v^c and xiiij yeiris, and in the xvj yeir of Lues the XIJ, kyng of France, and in the fourt yeir of Henry the Aucht, kyng of Ingland ; and rang xxix yeiris.

MARIE, dochter to James the Fyft, began hir regne in anno J^m v^c xliij yeiris, and in the aucht and twentie yeir of Francois the Firft, king of France, and in the xxxiiij yeir of Henrye the Aucht, king of Ingland ; and rang

[CONTINUATION OF THIS TABLE BY LORD KINGSTON.]

. Which noble Queen [Mary] was murdered by Queen Elizabeth, in December, 1586. She reigned 44 years, having been 19 years prifoner to Queen Elizabeth.

JAMES the Sixth was borne in the caftle of Edinburgh, the 19 day of June, 1566. By the rebellious subjects againft the mother, Queen Mary, [he] was crowned the 29th of July, 1567 : fo, counting from his coronation to his death, which was the 25 March, 1625, he reigned 58 years ; but counting from his mother's death, anno 1586, to his own death, in anno 1625, he reigned only 39 years.

CHARLES the Firft was borne att Dumfermline, in the year 1600 ;

a most wife learned king, and in his time the best of men ; was murdered by diabolical bloody traitors, the 30 of January, 1649 : reigned 24 years.

CHARLES the Second was borne att St James' palace in England, May 29, 1630 ; a brave, wife, gallant king ; who, after he was King, was exiled by his cruell traitors, English subjects, eleven years in France, Germany, and Holland. In the year 1660, was, by God's mercy, restored to his three kingdomes, without any blood, to the great joy of all his three kingdomes : was most mercifull to his rebellious subjects who 'tempted rebellion against him in Scotland and England. He died, to the great grieffe and lamentatioun of all his subjects, the 5th February, 1685 : reigned 36 years.

JAMES the Seventh, his secund brother, succeeded to him ; now, by the mercy of God, happily reigns : whose long life and prosperity is the great blessing of God to all his three kingdomes.

TO ANE
NOBILL AND MYCHTYE LORD
GEORGE LORD SEYTOUN,
FYFT OF THAT NAME,
SCHIR RICHART MAITLAND
OF LETHINGTOUN, KNYCHT,
WISSIS HELTH, HONOUR,
AND PROSPERITIE.

SEN I haue tane travail and diligence to collect and gadder the historie and cronicle of thy hous and surename of Seytoun, and to fet furth the famin; quhilk culd nocht weill be done wythout pane and labour, as thow may know be the proces and inspectioun of this lytill buke; quhilk I present to thé, willing the famin to be thankfullie refauit, thocht it be of small valour. Accept my gude mynd for the rest. I desyr non vther recompens bot that thow will follow thy maist honorable predeceffouris, and flé and forbeir all wyce, and eschew all thingis contrair to thy honour and gude conscience.

And first of all, I exhort thé wyth all my hart and mynd, to behave thé towart Almychty God our hewinlie fater, as becummis the dewitie of ane gude and faythfull cristin man; and that all thy doingis and proceedingis be to his plefour honour and gloir, ay praying for his grace in all thy actis and effairis. Secundlie, that thow be trew loyall and obedient to thy Princefs, and authoritie of this thy native cuntrie; and to

attempt no thing that may [be] skaythfull or dampnable thairto, or contrair to the commoun weill thairof. Thridlie, that thow keip societé peax and cherité wyth thy nyctbouris, and hurt thame nocht in thair fame bodie nor gudis, nor provoik thame nocht to yre; and gif thame no occasioun nor caus of displefour aganis thy self, or ony vther. And Ferdlie, that thow tret thy tenentis and thame that ar in thy cure wyth meiknes and mercy, and lat nane of thame do wrang to vther, bot hald thame in gude ordour be justice. Defend thame from oppressioun of thair inimeis: oppress thame nocht thy self be importable service and extorfiounis. Tak thy dewité of thame wyth discretioun; and gif ony of thame, be aventure, fall in pouerté, gif thame, len thame, and feist thame of thy geir. Defend wedois and puir orphalingis. Remove nane of thy pure tennentis fra thair possessiounis wythout notable probable and intollerable caufis. Bring vp thy barnis in vertu, sciencie, and knowledge of God. The quhilk to do, I pray our hewinlie Father to fend thé his holy Spreit to gyd thé and thy posterité. Amen.

THE PROLOG.

IT war veray gude, honorable, plefand, and profitable, that everie grit nobill and gentillmen of heritage, and fpecialie men of grit houfis, put in remembrance and maid cronicle of thair houfis and furename ; of thair begynning and procefs of thair predeceffouris lyvis, perticularlye of actis and deidis that thay did in thair tyme ; quhat fucceffioun thay had, wyth quhom thay war allyat, and quhat was thair end.

It war grit plefour to ane man to know the originall and begynnyng of his hous and furename, and how lang it hes ftand, wyth gud actis and vertu of his predeceffouris ; and it war richt profitable, becaus quhen ane man remembris the gud begynnyng of his hous and furename, the lang ftanding thairof, the honorable and vertuous actis of his predeceffouris, [it] will gif occaffioun till everie man to conferve and mantene the hous that his forbearis hes conquieft, and will be the mair layth to do ony thing that may be the hurt or decay of the famyn. And mairower, quhen he heiris or reidis, or heiris red, the nobill actis of his predeceffouris put in writ ; that howbeit that thay be deid bodelie, thair fame is yit levand recentlie ; it will give thame occaffioun to exerce thame felfis in vertu and honour, fua it may be writtin of thame as of thair gude predeceffouris ; that thair fame and name may leif and left lang and mony yeiris efter thair bodie be deid. And gif ony of thair predeceffouris hes bene vicious, and thair vyce fet

furth in remembrance, it may gif everie man occasioun to eschew all thingis dishonorable or detestable, in eventure that it be spokin mony yeiris efter thair deceifs from this warld, to thair selander and schame.

Thair is bot certane maneris of begynnyng of housis in this cuntrie of Scotland: ane is by gift of princeis or grit men, for trew and thankfull service; ane vther is be iust conquests be ane mannis siluer or geir; the thrid is be maryage of ladyis of heritage; and ferdlie, quhen be eventure heretage fallis to ane man be his mother, or sum vther famell his predecessour. And gif sua beis that ane mannis hous hes had begynnyng be gift of princeis or grit men, it will gif occasioun to thair posterite to be trew and thankfull servandis to thair superiouris, to that effect that thay may augment thair hous thairby. And gif it hes begun be iust conquests wyth ane mannis siluer or geir, it will gif occasioun in lyk maner to thair posterité to be vertuous, and na waiftouris, that thay may eik thair heretage be iust conquests. And gif it hes begun be mariage of ladyis of heretage, it will gif sielyk occasioun to thair posterité, quhen sic ane thing happennis, to preis thairat. And gif it hes cumit be successioun of [a] famell, it will gif occasioun till everie man to allya his sone and appeirand ayr wyth the best and maist honest hous and party that he may win to, in hope that sic chance may fall to his posterité be maryage. Thair is certane maneris of begynnyng of housis quhilk ar verray detestable, and contrair to all lawis bayth of God and man, quhilk I wald exhort all men to forbeir (howbeit thay be owermeikle vfit in this cuntrie): That is to say, be circumventioun of the ignorant and innocent, or be extreme necessité of the pure, compellit thairby; or be inuentioun of new lawis and practises, and vther ewill consutis; or werst of all, be reif and oppressioun. Quhilkis thingis I can nocht call begynningis of housis, becaus thay ar sene oft tymes [to] cum to ane ewill end; for we may

fé be experience how mony grit houfis hes bein in this realme, and now fa far decayit, that feantlie is left ony of thair posterité, and thair haill houffis and heritage is translatit fra thair furenames in to the princeis handis, or sum vther strangear. I culd schaw mony in speciall, and part in my tyme, war nocht sum wald be offendit thair-wyth; bot it is nocht neidfull, becaus thair is mony weill aneuche knawin. The caus of this decay hes bein sum wrang conques; or be sum grit oppreffion done be sum of that hous: ffor we fé sum men, barrownis and finall gentill mennis houffis, quhilk began before sum of the said grit houffis, now decayit, and continewit all thair tyme, and yit standis lang efter thame in honour and sufficient leving.

Bot now to cum to my purpos. I was requeistit be ane nobill and trew barroun, George Lord Seytoun the ferd of that name, to collect gadder and fet furth the historie and cronicle of his hous and furename, quhilk hes bein verray ancyeut and honorable. The caus of his requeist to me was be reffom that I knew the evidentis and wrytingis of his hous best of ony man in thir dayis, and had oftest sein and handlit thame: and als becaufe I was ane dochteris sone of the said hous. To the quhilk requeist I grantit and promifit to do the famyn, fa far as I vnderstude and knew. Bot becaus the tyme hes bein verray trublus, I haue had mony impedimentis, sua that I nicht nocht performe my promeis. Exhortand all reidaris, gif I omit ony thing, it fall be imput to negligence and ignorance, and nocht to wilfulnes. For [I] fall fay no thing bot I fall haue for me gude appearance, to the quhilk all resonable reidaris fall be juge; or the croniclis of this realme of Scotland, or the evidentis and wrytingis of the said hous, or be the rehers of honorabill men quha in my opinioun ar faythfull and of gude fame, or ellis the thingis that I haue sene or hard in my awin tyme.

THE
HISTORIE OR CRONICLE
OF THE HOUS OF SEYTOUN:
AND FIRST, OF THE BEGYNNING OF THE
SURENAME OF THE SAMIN.

IT is to be notit and knawin to everie man, thair wes few furenames in this cuntré of Scotland before the tyme of King Malcolme Cainmoir, quha began to regne in the yeir of God J^m thré scoir ane yeiris, and rang xxxvij yeiris. Bot thair faderis name was ay thair furenane, as Johne mak Williame or Williamfone, Williame mak Allexander, as yit is in thir dayis the vse of the Heyland of Scotland; quhill the said Malcolme gef to his nobillis and gentilmen certane perticulair furenanes, sum be refoun of thair offices, sum efter the names of the landis quhilk thay possessit for the tyme, and sum for ane caus moving him and sum for vther. Amang the quhilkis, he gaif to the predeceffour and forbear of my Lord Seytoun the furenane of SEYTOUN, as the Cronicle of Scotland testifiis. Appeirandlie, be refoun that the gentillman that first refautit this furenane possessit the landis of Seytoun for the tyme, quhilk hes bein the occasioun of the giffin to him that furenane; for thay landis ar callit Seytoun for ane grit caus, becaus thay ly hard vpon the Sey coast, and the Toun thairof is neir to the sey,

and at that tyme wes neireft to the fey of ony toun ane grit ſpace thairabout. Heir we may collect twa thingis: ane is that he was ane gentilman that refauit firft the ſurename, becaus the king gair ſurenames to nane bot gentilmen; and ſecundlie, that he was landit, becaus he tuk the ſurename be reffoun of the landis that he poſſedit for the tyme, as ſaid is. And it may weill ſtand, that his forbearis had broukit the ſaid landis lang befor that tyme, howbeit thair be na infeftment to ſchaw thairvpon; and howbeit thair had bein infeftmentis, thay nicht weill haue bein tint ſenfyn, be reffoun of the grit fuddane and cruell weiris that hes bein in this realme of Scotland, and ſpecialie in thir partis of Lothyane.

I can nocht find ane proper name of him that refauit firft the ſurename: bot the firft proper name that I find is ane callit Dougall.

OFF DOUGALL SEYTOUN.

This Dougall was ſone or oy, as appeiris, to him that firft refauit the ſurename, and was in the tyme of King Allexander, fyft ſone to King Malcolme Cainmore.

OFF SEHER SEYTOUN.

Seher Seytoun ſuccedit to Dougall, quhilk I beleve was his father, becaus I find it convenient wyth the tyme. This Seher was in the tyme of King Daud, quha was ſext and yongeft ſone to King Malcolme Cainmoir, quha ſuccedit to Allexander his brother.

OFF PHILIP SEYTOUN.

Phillip Seytoun ſuccedit to Seher Seytoun, his father, and wes in the

tyme of Malcolme the Madene, quha succedit to the forsaid King Dauid, his gudfchir. This Phillip deit in the xiiij yeir of the regne of King Williame, quha succedit to his brother Malcolme the Madene. And the said Williame gaif to this Phillip ane charter of new infestment of the landis of Seytoun, Wintoun, and Wincheburgh, quhilk was auld heritage of before, as the said charter testifis. Of the quhilk the tenour followis :

Willielmus Dei gra. rex Scotorum, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, iusticiariis, vicecomitibus, ministris, et omnibus probis [hominibus] totius terræ suæ, clericis et laicis, salutem. Sciatis presentes et futuri me concessisse, et hac carta mea confirmasse, Phillipò de Seytune terram quæ fuit patris sui, scilicet, Seytune et Wintune et Wincheburgh, tenendam sibi et hæredibus suis de me et hæredibus meis in feodo et hæreditate; in bosco et plano, in terris et aquis, in pratis et pascuis, et in omnibus earundem terrarum iustis pertinentiis; cum facca et focca, tholl et them [et] infangen theif, cum furca et fossa; libere quiete plenarie et honorifice, per seruitium vnius militis. Testibus, D. Dauide fratre meo, comite Dunecano iusticiario, Ricardo de Moruill constabulario, Waltero Olefer iusticiario, Alano dapifero, Waltero de Bercly camerario, Willielmo de Lind. Ricardo de Humphrville, Joanne de London; Apud Striviling.

OF ALEXANDER SEYTOUN,

THE FIRST OF THAT NAME.

Alexander Seytoun succedit to Phillip his father; quhilk Alexander deit in the sex and fourtie yeir of the regne of King Williame, forsaid, quha gaif to the said Alexander ane new charter of infestment of the saidis landis, conforme in wourd and sentence to the charter aboue writtin, giffin to Philip his father.

OFF BARTINE SEYTOUN.

Bartine Seytoun succedit to Allexander, his father, and was in the tyme of the said King Williame; and deit in the tyme of King Allexander the Secund, sone to King Williame, forsaid. To this Bartine Patrick erle of Marche gaif the landis of Ruchelaw, quhilk gift was confirmit be King Williame foresaid.

OFF ADAME SEYTOUN.

Adame Seytoun, ane maister clerk, succedit to Bartine, his fader, the tyme of the said Allexander the secund; and deit in the tyme of Allexander the Thryd, sone to King Allexander the Secund.

OFF CHRISTELL SEYTOUN.

Christell Seytoun succedit to Maister Adame Seytoun, his father; and deit in the thretye yeir of Allexander the Thryd. This Christell was mair gevin to deuotioun nor wardlinefs.

OFF CHRISTELL SEYTOUN,

THE SECUND OF THAT NAME.

Christell the secund of that name succedit to Christell the first, his father, in the tyme of Allexander the Thryd, and was ane nobill man, and did mony gud actis aganis the Inglifmen, quhen the Crowne was defolat and in pley betuix the Bruce and the Balioll. Quhilk Christell, quhen he nicht nocht brouk the lawland of Lowthyane, quhair was his duelling place, duelt and remainit wyth his kyn and freyndis in Jedburgh

forrest, ay awating his tyme contrare the Inglifmen; and deit in the tyme of Williame Wallace.

OFF CHRISTELL SEYTOUN,

THE THRYD OF THAT NAME.

Christell the thryd succedit to Chryftell the secund, his father, in the tyme of Williame Wallace; quhilk Christell was efter maid knycht be King Robert Bruce, and for his monye gude actis done againis the Inglifmen was callit Gud Sr Christell. Quha quhen King Robert Bruce was tane prifonare in handis be the Inglifmen at ane feild beyde Methven, and thay that tuke him cryit in scorne and derifion, Quha will help the new maid King? quhilk cry the said Sr Chryftell hard, and come in all haift and fraik at erd him that had the king in handis; and thair he and his freindis reskewit the said King Robert, and pat him to libertie. This Chryftell maryit the said King Robert Bruce sifter, and thairfor the said King Robert gaif to the said Sr Christell the dowbil tresour of flour de lycis, to be worne about his armes and the armes of his posterité, lyk as the king weris thame. Efter mony grit and notabill actis done be the said Sr Chryftell contrair Ingland, he wes tane at the last, and had to Londoun, and thair put to deid in maist cruell maner. In this mene tyme, King Robert Bruce hapnit to be in the toum of Dunfreis, and passand furth till ane lytill knoll beyd the said toum to tak the air, quhair the word and tythingis come to him of the crewell slauchter of the said Sr Chryftell, quhilk the king heirand maid grit lamentatioun wyth sum teiris, faying, It is ane pieté that fa nobill ane knycht fuld die fa crewell ane deid. And incontinent, in the famin place quhair he wes standand quhen the tythingis come to him, gart found ane chapell in honour of the Virgene Marie; and in remembrance of the said Sr Christell

foundit ane preift to do devyne service thairin perpetuallie, and pray for the said Schir Christell; and gaif to the said preift and his successeouris the fowme of fyve pundis Streviling, to be tane of the baronie of Carlanerok, for thair sustentatioun. Quhilk fundatioun I haue had oft in my handis, and red it findrie tymes. The quhilk chapell was standand haill and vndecayit in the yeir of God J^m v^c liii yeiris, as I saw my self; and as I beleve standis yit in the famin maner, and is callit be all the inhabitaris in that cuntré Chrifallis chapell.

ANE EIK OF SR CHRISTOPHER OF SETOUN

THE THRID OF THAT NAME.

Nota.—The Eik upone the following leiff to be tane in here, as it is markit.

It is to wit that efter that I had wryttin the Historie of the Hous of Setoun, I haue fund in the greit Cronicles of Ingland, set furth sen I wret the historie of Setoun, quhilk ar as efter followis :

“ Efter this was the castell of Lochdore taiken, and wythin it Chriftopher Seitoun, that had maried the sifter of Robert le Bruce; [and bicaufe he was no Scot but an Englishman borne,] the King of Ingland commandit that he fuld be led wnto Dunfreis, quhar he had killit on of the kingis knychtis, and thair to be hangit drawin and quarterit: The wyf of this Chriftopher Seitoun he apoyntit to be keipit in the monesterie of Thixell in Lyndfay.” “ Morouer, the manor of Seitoun, in Quhytbestroud, he gaue wnto the Lord Edmonde de Mawlay, and thofe wther landis that belongeth to the said Chriftopher Seitoun in Northumberland he gaue wnto the Lord Williame Latemer.”

And howbeit that I wret of before as I wes informit for the tyme, That the first tyme that King Robert the Bruce com to Dunfreis efter that Sr Chriftopher Setoun was erewellie flane in Ingland, that in the sam place quhar the king was quhen the thydingis com till him he garde

bige ane chapell, and dottit the famyng perpetuallie to pray for the said S^r Christopher; bot now it apeiris be the Inglis Cronicles, That quhan the said king com to Dunfreis, that quhan it was reportit till him be the inhabeturis of the said toune the crewell marterdome of the said S^r Christopher, that he garde bige the said chapell in the famyng place quhar the said S^r Christopher was pute to deid and executtit. Of the quhilk chapell I haue red the foundatioun and infything of ane preift onder the saidis kingis greit feill; and hes hard Mes in the famyng chapell, quhilk standis as I beleif to this present day.

OFF ALEXANDER, THE SECUND

OF THAT NAME.

Alexander, the secund, sifter sone to King Robert Bruce, succedit to Gud S^r Christell, his father, and was maid knyght be King Robert Bruce; quha gaif to him, for service done be his father and him self, the landis of Dundas and Cragye, as the charter beris, Gevin at Berwik vpon Tweid the xiiij day of Apryle, and of his regne the xvi yeir. And als the said King Robert gave to the said Allexander the barony of Trent, wyth the tenendury thair of for the tyme, viz. Falfyde mylis and Elphinstoun, as the chartouris testifis gevin thairupoun, At Berwik and Scone respectiue, the foresaid yeir of his regne. Alswa the said King Robert gave to the said Schir Alexander the landis and barony of Barnis, aboue Hadingtoun, for service done be him, specialie in the partis of Yrland, as the charter testifis, Gevin at Berwik the xv day of Apryle, the forsaid yeir of his regne; with dyuers vther landis quhilk I omit for schortnes, and ar nocht now at the Hous, howbeit the evidentis thair of remainis yit presentlie. In this mannis tyme, Edward Balioll vsurpand the crown of Scotland, to obtene the famin, come wyth ane armye of Inglis men be fey and landit in Fyff, at King-

orne, quhair the said Sr Alexander was for the tyme with ane few number of men, quha fet vpon the said Edward Balioll and his cumpanye at thair landing and hurt and flew dyuerfs of thame. Bot becaus the number and powar of the said Edward was fa fer aboue the number being wyth the said Sr Alexander, at last thay overthrew him and his cumpany; quhair the said Sr Alexander was flane, the yeir of God J^m iii^c xxxij yeiris, in the secund yeir of the regne of King David Bruce, sone to King Robert Bruce.

OFF ALEXANDER SEYTOUN,

THE THRYD OF THAT NAME.

Schir Alexander Seytoun, the thryd of that name, succedit to Sr Alexander the secund, his father, and was ane nobill knycht, and made capitane and keiper of Berwik. At quhilk tyme, Eduard the Thryd, king of England, callit of Windischoir, come wyth ane grit armye and feigit the said toum verray scharplie, bayth be fey and land; bot the said Sr Alexander debaitit it verray vallyeandlie for the space of thre monethis. Out of the quhilk tonn the said Sr Alexander and his cumpanye yschit findrie tymes, and flew their watchis and brint monye of thair schippis; quhill at ane searmische Williame Seytoun, sone to Sr Alexander, followit fa fast that he was takin prifonare and presentit to the king. And als ane young vallyeand man, bastard sene to the said Sr Alexander, invadand the Inglis schippis vnder nicht, happinit to drowne. And at the last, the victuall grew scant in the said toum, and dyuerfs thairin hurt and flane; for the quhilk caus, the said Sr Alexander fend to the rewlaris of Scotland for the tyme, in the non age of the king, to get refkew wyth all diligence; and in the menetyme, fend to the king of England and defyrit trewis for certane dayis vpon conditioun, gif he gat na refkew affoir the day appointit, he fuld de-

lyver the said toun to the said king of Ingland; and, for observing and keiping of the forsaid condition, he delyuerit his eldeft sone and appeirand air, callit Thomas, in plage to him. In the mein tyme of trewis, the rewlaris of Scotland gadderit ane grit armye; of qu[hose] cuming the king of Ingland heirand, prevenit the tyme, haveand na respect to his promeis, and defyrit the toun to be randerit affoir the day appointit, or ellis he fuld hang bayth his fonnis. To the quhilk anfuerit the said Sr Alexander, Gif he wald vse sic creweltie, contrair his fayth and promeis, ga to his purpois, for he wald nocht rander the toun. Than incontinent, the king of Ingland gart drefs vp ane gallous befor the said toun, and brocht the said Sr Alexanderis tua fonnis (the ane delyuerit in hostage, the vther tane prefonar) bund thairto, and thair hangit thame in maist cruell maner. Thair father, howfone he saw the gallous put vp and his fonnis brocht bund thairto, wald nocht byd to se his fonnis put to deid, in aventure fatherlye pietie fuld haue movit him to haue gevin over the toun, bot passit to his chalmere wyth extreme grit dolour. His wyff, callit Cristiane Chene, ane nobill woman and ane wyfe, perfaving the grit dolour of hir husband, by the commoun custome of wemen, layit by hir moderlie forow, and began to confort hir husband, defyrand [him] to leif his dolour, and schew him gude and stark reffonis quhy he fuld do the famin, quhilk is writtin in the Cronicles of Scotland at length be Maister Hectour Boece. Bot and I durst I wald repreve the said Maister Hectour; becaus quhair he settis furth the reffounis and orifoun maid be the said Sr Alexanderis wyf to hir husband, he partlie defacies and miniffis the honour of the said Sr Alexander, and in ane maner wald gif the gloir to the woman. Howbeit everie man may consider quhat this Sr Alexander was, ane nobill valyeand and wyfe man, or ellis he had nocht bein chofen to sic auethoritie and office; and appeirandlie of gritar curage nor ony woman culd be. And gif he wald haue

favit his fonnis he wald nocht haue stoppit for ane woman; for the orifone that the woman maid to hir husband, was efter he come in his chalmer, and his fonnis put to executioun and deid alreddy, as cleirlye appeiris in dyuers of the auld cronicles of Scotland quhilk I haue red.

This fege of Berwik was in the yeir of God J^m iii^c xxxiiij yeiris, and in the thryd yeir of Dauid Bruce. This King Dauid gave to the said S^r Alexander the heritrix of Parbroth, callit Elizabeth Ramfay, dochter and air to S^r Niel Ramfay knycht; quhilk Elizabeth the said S^r Alexander gave in maryage to his sone callit Johne, as I fall efter schaw. This S^r Alexander deit in the latter [days] of the forsaid King Dauid, and was of grit age; and was bureit in the parochie kirk of Seytoun.

Heir I will mak ane lytill degressioun, and schaw sum quhat of the hous of Parbroth fra the begynning at the Seytounis to the yeir of God J^m v^c lx yeiris.

OFF THE FIRST CUMMING

OF PARBROTH TO THE SEYTOUNIS,

AND OF THE SUCCESSIOUN THAIROF.

This Alexander Seytoun that kepit Berwik had four lauchfull fonnis: the eldest twa, callit Thomas and Williame, war hangit at Berwik, as said is; the thryd son, callit Alexander, succedit to his fatheris heritage. The fourt sone, callit Johne, mariit the fairsaid Elizabeth Ramfay, heretrix of Parbroth, quha bair to him ane sone, callit Alexander; quhilk Alexander begat S^r Gilbert, knycht. This S^r Gilbert

mariit Marioun Petcarne, vpone quhom he gat fyve fonnis : the eldest, callit S^r Alexander, knycht, quha succedit till his father ; the secund fone, callit Williame,—quha had also ane fone callit Williame that mariit Katherine Butlair, heritrix of Rumgavye ; the thryd fone of the said S^r Gilbert, callit Johne, mareit Jonet Lauthryfk, heritrix of that Ilk,—of the quhilk Johne ar descendit the Seytounis of Lauthryfk and Baurirny ; the fourt fone, callit Maister Dauid, quha was ane fingulare honest man, and mariit all his eldest brotheris dochteris, efter his deceifs, on landit men and payit thair tocheris, and coft ladyis of heritage to his brotheris fonnis.

In the tyme of King James the Ferd, thair wes ane procefs led aganis the barounis callit recognitionis. Amangis the quhilkis, George lord Seytoun, secund of that name, was callit to heir and fé the baronye of Wincheburgh recognoscit, for the maist part than alienatit without consent of the king. It happinnit that the king him self come to the counsalhous amang the lordis of fession ; and that famin day, the king being present, the said actioun aganis the said lord Seytoun was callit. At that tyme, thair was aduocat for the king and justice clerk Maister Richart Laufotm, quha yeid to the bar, and concurrit and assistit to him Maister James Henryfoun, quha efter succedit to the said Maister Richart in his offices. The said Maister Richart and Maister James becaus of the kingis prefence war the mair hait and rigorus in the mater. The said Maister Dauid [Seytoun], ane of the aduocatis for the lord Seytoun, persaving the bicht of the said Maister Richart, said to him, “ Howbeit thay call you Lawis fone, ye ar nocht lawis fader, to mak lawis at your plesour.” And than he said to the king, “ Schir, quhen our forbearis gat yon land at your maist nobill predeceffouris [handis] ffor thair trew fer-vice ; sumtyme gevand the blude of thair bodie, and sumtyme thair

lyvis, in defence of this realme ; at that tyme thair wes nothir Laufoun nor Henryfoun, quha now wald invent wayis to ditheris the barronis of Scotland." The Kingis Grace said to the said Maister Dauid, " How now, ye forget your self ; ye wait nocht quhair ye ar ; ye ar mair lyk ane man of weir nor ane aduocat : it appeiris that ye wald fecht for the mater." Than ansuerit the said Maister Dauid and said, " Schir, and it micht stand wyth your Graces plesour, I pray God gif it war at that, to sé gif bayth Laufoun and Henderfoun durst fecht wyth me in that querile, als auld as I am" (for he wes than moir nor lx yeiris). The Kingis Grace, quha wes the maist nobill and humane prince in the world, havand consideratioun of the age of the man, and of his grit affectioun to his cheiffis actioun, he finylyt and leuch a lytill, and said na mair.

This Maister Dauid was perfoun of Fettercarne and Balheluy ; and ane large man of body as was in his dayis, and stout thairwyth ; the best lyk ageit man that ever I saw. He levit quhill he wes lxxx yeiris, vndecripit, and did mony vther actis wordy to be put in remembrance, quhilk I omit for schortnes. The fyft sone, callit Gilbert, ane maister clerk, deit in Rome.

The said Sr Alexander, eldest sone to the said Sr Gilbert, mariit Murray, dochter to the lard of Tulybardin, and gat on hir ane son, callit Alexander, quha deit befor his father. This Alexander marcit Katherine, dochter to the lord Lyndesay of the Byris, and gat vpon hir tua sonnys : the eldest, callit Johne, quha succedit to his gudschir, and was slane at Floudane, levand behind him na successioun of his bodie ; ane vther, callit Andro, quha succedit to the said Johne, his brother, and levis presentlie. This Andro marcit Balfour, dochter to the lard of Burlie, and gat vpon hir ane sone,

callit Gilbert, quha was flane at the feild of Pinkye, his fader yit leiffand. This Gilbert mareit Margrat Leslie, dochter to the erle of Rothos, on quhom he gat Daud, appeirand air to his gudfchir, Andro. The rest of the fuceffioun of the hous of Parbroth, and the granis collateral of the famin, wyth their fuceffioun and aētis done be thame, I refer to thame that are discendit of the famin hous; and I will returne to my principall historie.

OFF ALEXANDER SEYTOUN,

THE FERD OF THAT NAME.

Alexander, the fourt of that nam, succedit to Alexander, his father, being his thrid sone, and was ane nobill and vertuous man; and in the tyme of Robert the Secund, first king of the Stewartis, quha succedit to King Daud Bruce. Quhilk Alexander, efter he had levit to gude age honourablé, deit and was bureit in the paroche kirk of Seytoun.

OFF LORD WILLIAME.

William Seytoun succedit to Alexander the ferd, his father, and was the first creatit and maid Lord in the parliament: and he and his posterité to haue ane voce thairin, and be callit Lordis. This Williame mareit Katherine Sinclare, dochter of the hous of Hirdneftoun, quha was ane grit hous at that tyme. And als this Williame bowcht the Ladie Gordoun, of heritage, to haue been mareit on his eldest sone, callit Johne, and thairby to haue eikit his hous and leving; bot the said Johne had ane favour to ane dochter of the

erle of Merches, quhom he mareit vnwitting of his fader. For the quhilk caus, his father was sunthing displiceit, bot at the last he was appeifit and fatisfeit, becaus scho was dochter to fa grit ane man, and ane honest partie and allya. Than the said Williame gave the said Ladie Gordoun to his secund sone, callit _____; of the quhilk ar cumit and discendit the erlis and famous hous of Huntlie, the Seytounis of Tuche and Telibodie, and the Seytounis of Meldrum. And howbeit the erlis of Huntlie senfyn changit thair furename from Seytoun to Gordoun, yit trewlie thay are cumit of Seytounis on thair faderis fyde; and to verifie the famin, thay weir the armes of the hous of Seytoun in ane quarter of thair schield.

This Williame was in the tyme of King Robert the Thryd, secund of the Stewartis, sone to King Robert the Secund. This Williame had bot tua fonnis wyth his wyf, and fevin dochteris: the eldest of the tua fonnis was callit John; the secund _____. The eldest dochter of the said Lord Williame was mareit on the lord Dernlie, foirbear to the erle of Lenox; the secund on the lord Kennedye, foirbear to the erle of Caffillis; the thrid on the foirbear of the lord Ogiluy; the fourt on the foirbear of the lord Carlill; the fyft on Halden lard of Glennegis; the sext on Hammiltoun lard of Prestoun; the sewint on Lauder lard of Poppill. This Williame, efter that he had leuit ane honest lyve lang tyme, he deit and was bureit in the Cordelere freiris in Hadingtoun; quhamto, wéklie, he fundit sex laid of colis, to be tane of his coilpot of Trenent, and fourtye schillingis of annuell, to be tane of the Barnis.

Efter quhais deceis, his wyf, quha was ane honorabill ladye, leuit all hir dayis in pure wedoheid, and did mony gud aētis: Scho mareit four of hir said dochteris efter hir husbandis deceis; scho big-

git ane yle on the fourth fynd of the parochie kirk of Seytoun, of fyne aftler; pendit and theikit it wyth ftane; wyth ane fepulture thairin, quhair fche lysis; and foundit ane preift to ferve thair perpetuallie. This ladie, in her wedoheid, duelt quhair now ar the preiftis chalmeris now in Seytoun, and plantit and maid all thair yardis that thay haue yit. This ladie held ane grit houfhald and ane honourable; that quhen hir fone, quha wes lord, raid to ony place, to his honour, fche fend in cumpanye wyth him certane honeft men, quhilk fche daylie nuriffit in hir hous, to do him fervice and awate on him, fa lang as he was fra hame; and fend hir ftewart wyth thame to beir thair chargeis, fa that thay fuld tak na expenfis of hir fone, bot at his plefour, quhill he returnit hame agane to his awin hous, and than thay enterit agane to hir in houfhald.

OF THE DISCENDING OF THE
HOUSIS OF HUNTLEIE, MELDRUM, AND TUCHE,
OF THE PRINCIPALL HOUS OF SEYTOUN.

Heir I will mak ane lytill degreffion, and fchaw fum thing in fpeciall how the famous hous of Huntlie, the Seytounis of Telibodie and Meldrum, ar descendit of the principall hous of Seytoun, as efter followis. That is to fay, the faid Lord Williame Seytoun had tua fonnis, as faid is: the eldeft, callit Johne; the fecund, callit Alexander, quha mareit the lady of heritage of Gordoun, Strabogy, and vther grit landis.

This Alexander Seytoun gat vpon the faid ladye tua fonnis: the eldeft, callit Alexander Seytoun, quhilk was the firft erle of Huntlie;—

the fecund, callit Williame Seytoun, quhilk mareit the heretrix of Meldrum, quha gat vpon hir ane fone, callit Alexander Seytoun; quha mareit Mureyald Sutherland, dochter to the lard of Duffus, quha gat vpon hir Williame Seytoun; quha mareit Elizabeth Leslie, dochter to the lard of Wardefis, and gat vpon hir Alexander Seytoun; quha mareit Agnes Gordoun, dochter to the lard of Haldok, and gat on hir Williame Seytoun, now lard; quha mareit Jonet Gordoun, dochter to the lard of Lefnoir.

The faid Alexander Seytoun, first erle of Huntlie, as faid is, mareit Gelis Hay, heritrix of the Enye and vtheris grit landis, quha gat on hir ane fone, callit Alexander Seytoun, first lard of Tuche and Telibodie. This Alexander Seytoun of Telibodie mareit Elizabeth Erkin, dochter to the lord Erkin, quha gat on hir Sr Alexander Seytoun knycht; quha mareit Margrat Hume, dochter to the lord Hume, quha gat on hir Sr Niniane Seytoun knycht; quha mareit Jonet Cheifholme, wedo of Merchintoun, and gat on hir Walter Seytoun, now lard of Tuche; quha mareit Erkin, dochter to Johne lord Erkin. The remanent collaterallis and branchis of the faid hous' of Meldrum and Telibodie, and aētis done be thame, I refer to sum freyndis of ather of the houffis, to put in memorie.

The faid Alexander Seytoun, first erle forfaid, quha mareit the faid Gelis Hay, had sic moyanis of the faid Gelis, that sche resignit all hir landis in heritage to remane wyth hir faid husband and his airis. Syn efter, the faid Alexander Seytoun, erle forfaid, mareit to his fecund wyf Crichtoun, dochter to the lord Crichtoun, of Lowthyane, and Margaret Maitland, of the hous of Lethingtoun. This Alexander, erle forfaid, gat on the faid Crichtoun ane fone, callit George, to quham the faid Erle Alexander, forfaid, gair

all his landis, and maid him his successour to the erldome of Huntlie; and [that in] sum menis be persuasioun of the said Crichtoun his spous, and moder to the said George, quha was ane wyfe woman. This George, secund erle of Huntlie, changeit his surname fra Seytoun to Gordoun; of quhat occasioun I can nocht tell.

This was the first erle of the Gordounis, of quham is descendent the erlis of Huntlie to this day, the erle of Sutherland, and mony vther grit landit men and gentilmen: quhilk are descendent of the said Alexander Seytoun, first erle of Huntlie; and suld all be callit Seytounis, be reason forsaid. I wryt na mair of the genologie of the said hous of Huntlie; becaus thay changeit thair surname, and concernis na mair to my mater. And sua I will returne to my principall historie.

OFF LORD JOHNE.

Johne Seytoun succedit to Lord Williame, his fader, and was ane nobill man, and maister houshald to King James the First. Be quham he was send in France wyth his dochter, quha was mareit on the Dauphin of France, Lewis the Elewint. Efter the said Johne come hame agane, he levit honestlie certane yeiris, and syne deyt and [was] bureit in the parochie kirk of Seytoun, in the yle foundit be his moder. This Lord Johne was in the tyme of King James the First; and he mareit the erle of Merchis dochter, as said, quha bair to him ane sone, callit George, and ane dochter, quha wes mareit on the erle Merchell.

OFF LORD GEORGE, THE FIRST
OF THAT NAME.

George lord Seytoun, first of that name, succedit, haveand bot nyne yeiris of age, to Lord Johne his father. In the meintyme, the lord Crichtoun, being grit in the court, and haveand the castell of Edinbrugh in his handis, gat the said George and keipit him in the said castell wyth him.

In this meintyme, the lard of Johnstoun, in Anderdale, defyrit the said Georgeis mother in maryage; quha, amang vther talk and communicioun, sehew to the said laird that sehe was ewill contentit that hir said onlie sone was in the Crichtounis handis, and had suspitioun thairof; becaus the said George had bot an onlie sifter, quhilk was nerrest air to the hail lordschip, fälzeing of him. The said lard of Johnstoun perfaving that the said Georgeis mother wald haue had hir sone furth of the Crichtounis handis, he watit his tyme and maid sic moyane in the castell, that he gat the said Lord George furth of the said castell and convoyit him secreteilie away in Ananderdale to his place, callit the Lochwod, quhair he was weill nuriffit lang tyme. The said ladie hereing tell that the said lard had convoyit hir sone out of the Crichtounis handis, sehe was content to marie him, and bair to him mony fonnis, quhilkis all war brether to the said Lord George on the motheris syd. Of the quhilkis, the eldest was callit Gilbert Johnstoun, quha wes efter ane nobill valyeand man, and maid knycht. This Sr Gilbert mareit the heretrix of Elphinstoun, and was the first lard of Elphinstoun of the surename of the Johnstounis.

This Lord George was ane grit hous haldar, and all gevin to nobilnes. And mareit the dochter and air of John erle of Buchane,

countable of France, quha was flane in the battell of Vernoll, and begat on hir tua fonnis : the eldest, callit Johne ; the secund, callit Dougall, quha, efter he was cumit to perfyte age, deit wythout successioun ; and ane dochter, callit Christiane, quha was mareit on Hew Douglas of Corheid, quha was ane gud lyk man, and ane wyfe ; and ane gydar and counsalour to the said Lord George. To the quhilk Hew the said Cristiane cast sic favour that sche wald marye none vther bot him, swa that it nicht pleis hir fader. Quha persavit the mynd of his dochter, gave hir in maryage to the said Hew ; and als gave to him the landis of Hartfyd and Clyntis, to eik his leving. The said Lord George also had ane bastard sone, callit James ; ane wyfe man ; quha was flane at the feild of Flowdane, levand behind him tua fonnis, bayth callit Johnnis. The eldest Johne duelt in the Salt pannis, and was ane honest man, and had four fonnis : the eldest, callit Alexander, quha wes ane hable man of his bodie, and deit without successioun ; the secund, callit Thomas, quha was ane preist ; the thrid, callit Williame ; and the fourt, callit Nicholl. The secund Johne deit without successioun.

The eldest sone of the said Lord George mareit ane dochter of the lord Lyndesayis of the Byris, quha bair to him thré fonnis, and ane dochter, quha was mareit on the lord Lylle. The eldest of the thré fonnis, callit George, quha efter was Lord, the secund of that name ; the secund, callit Johne,—quha had ane sone, callit Archebald, that was flane be the theiffis in Ananderland, cumand fra ane army with the Duke of Albany, callit the Raid of Sulway. This Archebald had thré fonnis : the eldest, callit George ; the secund, Archebald, quha was ane maister clerk ; the thryd, James, quha deyt of ane hurt. The thryd sone of the said Johne maister of Seytoun, callit Alexander, had dyuers fonnis, quha deit all wythout successioun, except ane, Johne, duelling in Tranent, baillie thairof. And this said

Alexander had ane dochter, callit Christiane, quha was mareit on Thomas Prestoun of Quhythill.

This Johne, eldest sone to the said Lord George, deceifit befor his father; and was bureit in the paroche kirk of Seytoun. Efter quhais deceis, his wyf mareit the lord of Kylmawris, and bair to him Cuthbert erle of Glencarne, quha was half brother, on the motheris syd, to George lord Seytoun, secund of that name.

This Lord George, first of that name, efter the deid of his first wyf, dochter of the erle of Buchan, mareit the secund wyf, callit Dame Christiane Murray, dochter to the lard of Telibardin, quha had na suceffion.

This George biggit the queir of Seytoun, and pendit it, fa fer as it is, wyth rymbraces. And efter that he had levit lang time ane honorable lyf, he deyit, of gud age, in the place of the Blak freiris of Edinburgh, quhair he lyes, in the queir of the famin. To quhom he foundit xx markis of annuell, to be tane of Hartfyd and the Clyntis. This Lord George was in the tyme of King James the Secund, sone to Kyng James the First; and deit in the tyme of King James the Thryd, sone to King James the Secund.

OFF LORD GEORGE,

THE SECUND OF THAT NAME.

George the secund succedit to George the first, his gudschir, and was mekle gevin to lettres, and was cunnyng in dyuers sciences, as in astrologie, mufeik, and theologie. He wes fa gevin to lettres, that, efter he was mareit, he passit to Sanctandris, and thair remanit lang

tyme at his studie ; and thairefter passit to Paris, and remanit thair ane gud space. He pendit the queir of Seytoun from the rymbrasis but, fundit and erectit the Collage thairof, and devydit the personage thairof betuix the provest and the prebendaris. He biggit the haill place of Wintoun, wyth the yard and garding thairof. In the quhilk gardin I haue sein fyve scoir torris of tymber, about the knottis of the flouris ; ilk ane twa cubite of hicht, haveand tua knoppis on the heid, ane aboue ane vther, als grit everilk ane as ane row-boull, overgilt with gold ; and the schankis thairof paintit with dyuers hewis of oylie colouris.

This George was tane presoneir be the Phlemmenis, induellaris of Dunkirk, and was spolyeit of all his geir and substance ; he being in his voyage to France. For the quhilk caus, to be revengit on the said Flemmyngis, he cost ane grit schip, callit the Aquila, and held lang tyme mony man of weir thairin vpon the sey ; and gat findry revengis vpon the said Flemmyngis, and slew dyuers of thame. The haldin of the said schip and men of weir wes sa costlie to him, that he wes compellit to wodset and annalie the barony of Barnis, the toun, mainis, and milne, of Wincheburgh, certane landis in Langnetheric, and certane in Tranent.

This George mareit the eldest dochter of Collyne the first erle of Argyle, quha bair to him thré sonnys and tua dochteris : The eldest sone, callit George, quha efter was Lord ; the secund, callit Robert, quha deit ane man of armes in France, in the castell of Millane—and left behind him tua sonnys: ane, callit Williame, now presentlie ane man of armes in France ; the secund, callit Alexander, quha mareit Jonet Sinclair, heretrix of the Northrig and thrid of Morame. The thryd sone of the said Lord George, callit Johne, deyit wythout suceffioun.

The eldest dochter of the said Lord George, callit Margaret, was mareit on Williame Maitland of Lethingtoun; the secund, callit Katherine, wald never marie, howbeit sche might have had mony gud maryageis, bot vowit chaistité, and enterit and was ane sifter of the ordour of Sanct Katherine of the Senis; and enterit in religioun in the place beyd Edinburgh of the Senis, of xxxvj yeiris, and remanit thair the space of xlij yeiris, and deit of the age of lxxvij yeiris, in the said place, quhair scho wes bureit.

Nochtwithstanding that this Lord George wes ane weill letterit and ane nobill man, yit he was sumpairt gevin to voluptie and plesour, quhilk was the caus of his truble in his lyf tyme, quhairthrow he hurt his heritage. I wald exhort all nobill men to forbeir this vice for the mekle mischeif that followis thairon. He had monye bastard bairnis: as ane, callit Williame, quha deit wythout successioun; ane vther, callit James, quha lykwyfs deit without successioun; ane, callit Maister Christell, quha deit within ordouris; and ane, callit Thomas, quha was ane familiar servand to King James the Ferd—he had thré sonnys: the eldest, callit George, quha deit without sonnys; the secund, callit Johne, quha deit also without sonnys; the thrid, callit Alexander, ane chaplane in the collage. This Lord George tuk the armes of Buchane, quhilk ar thré Cumming schevis, quarterlie wyth his awin armes, allegeand him [self] to be air of the said erldome, be resson of his gud-dame. He had also four bastarde dochteris: the eldest, callit Beatrix, quha was mareit on Johne Levingtoun of Salt-cottis; the secund, callit Margaret, quha was first mareit on Henrie Cant of Over-Libbertoun, and efter partit wyth him, and was mareit on Maister David Hammiltoun, lawfull sone to Schir Robert Hammiltoun of Prestoun, knycht. The vther tua, callit Elizabeth and Jonet, deit vnmarcit.

This Lord tuke grit plefour of the cumpany of cunning men : he was ane grit fettar in mufeik. He biggit the revefré of Seytoun ; pendit and theikit it wyth ftane. He wes also callit be King James the Ferd, to heir the barony of Wincheburgh recognofcit, for the maift part annalit ; ffor the quhilk he payit ane thousand markis of compositioun. And efter lang ficknes, he deit, being of gude age, in the xx yeir of the regne of King James the Ferd, fone to King James the Thryd ; and was bureit in the queir of Seytoun, at the hie altar end.

OFF LORD GEORGE,

THE THRYD OF THAT NAME.

George the thryd fuccedit to George the fecund, his fader, and was ane gud wyfe man ; and richt familiar to King James the Ferd.

This George loufit the landis of the Barnis, the Manis of Wincheburgh and the milne of the famin, and certane landis in Tranent, wodfet be his fader. He compleitit, also, the jammay hous of Seytoun fra the first jaiftis vp (quhilk was fundit and biggit vp tua hous hicht affoir be Lord Johne, his forgrandfchir), and raft the turngreifs thair of, and reparit all the hail grit dungeoun. And als he theikit the queir of Seytoun with ftane, and reparalit the famin wyth glafing windowis ; maid the dafkis thairin and cyleringis aboue the altaris, and pauimentit the faid queir ; and gawe to it certane vefmentis, ane hail compleit ftand of clayth of gold, and vtheris of vther filkis.

This George mareit the dochter of Erle Patrik, the first erle Bothwell of the Hepburnis. Quhilk dochter was callit Jahne, quha bair to him thré fonnis and ane dochter : the first, callit George, quha deit

of xiiij dayis auld; the fecund, alfo callit George, the fourt of that name, quha was Lord thairefter; the thryd, callit Archbauld, deit of the age of xv yeiris. The dochter, callit Marioun, was marcit on Arthur maifter of Borthuik, to quhom fche had na barnis. Efter quhais deceifs, fche was marcit on Hew erle of Eglintoun.

This George was bot five yeiris Lord, and was flane in the feild of Flowdome, wyth King James the Ferd, in the yeir of God J^m v^c xiiij yeiris, the nynt day of September; and was brocht hame furth of the faid feild, and erdit in the queir of Seytoun, befyd his fader.

Efter quhais deceifs, his [ladye] remanit wedo continualie xlv yeiris. Sche was ane nobill and wyfe ladye. Sche gydit hir fonnis leving quhill he was cumit to age; and thairefter fche paffit and remanit in the place of Senis, on the Borrow myre, befyd Edinburgh, the rest of hir lyvetyme. Quhilk place fche helpit to fund and big as maift principale. Sche did mony [gude] actis: for, efter hir hufbandis deceis, fcho mareit hir faid dochter, callit Marioun, first on the maifter of Borthuik fyne on the erle of Eglintoun, and payit bayth the tocharis; fche helpit to marie tua of hir fonnis dochteris,—ane to the erle of Menteith, and ane vther to the lard of Restalrig, and helpit to pay bayth thair tocharis, in hir fonnis tyme; and efter hir fonnis deceifs, fcho mareit tua of hir fonnis dochteris,—the eldest of the tua, callit Beatrix, on the eldest fone and air of S^r Walter Ogilvy of Dunlugus knycht,—the youngest, on Hew maifter of Symmervale, eldest fone and appeirand air of James lord Symmervale, and payit of thair tocharis threttie fewin hundreth markis,—the refl was payit be George lord Seytoun, thair brother, quhilk was ane thousand markis, togidder wyth the rest of the haill expensis of the faidis mariagis. This Lord

[laft mentioned] gave to his thré fifteris that was to marie, ane thoufand pundis to thair maryage, of his tochar, quhilk was mekle to him to forbeir, his guddame and his faderis fecund wyf haveand the tua-part of his leving. This forfaid Ladie, by all condition and thingis forfaid, gave to her dochter and fonnis barnis large fowmes of money, a lytill affair his deid: That is to fay, To hir dochter, countes of Eg-lintoun, fyve hundreth markis; to the laird of Carieltoun, fyve hundreth markis, vpon ane annuell of the lord Yefteris landis and tua hundreth markis in filuer; to Mariom countes of Monteith, fyve hundreth markis; to Beatrix ladie of Dunlugus, thré hundreth markis; and to Helynor maiftres of Symmervale, thré hundreth merkis. And als ſcho left in to her Teftament dyuers fowmes of money, to be gevin to hir freyndis, to pure folk, and to religious places and kirkis.

This Ladie biggit the fairwerk of Seytoun, aboue the yet; and als ſcho biggit the north corſs yle of the collage kirk of Seytoun. And tuk down ane yle, biggit be Dame Katherine Sinclair, on the fourth fyd of the faid college kirk, becaus the fyd of it ftude to the fyd of the kirk, to mak it ane perfyt and proportionat croce kirk; and biggit the faid [yle again], and compleitit it as it is now. And als ſche biggit the ſtepill thair of to ane grit hicht, ſua that it wantis lytill of compleiting. This Ladie gave mony ornamentis to the kirk of Seytoun: as ane compleit ſtand of purpule veluat, flourit with gold; ane compleit ſtand of crammaſe veluat, flourit with gold; ane compleit ſtand of quhyt dammas; ane compleit ſtand of grein chamlot of filk; ane compleit ſtand of blak doubill wourſet; with vther certane cheiffebillis, and veſtimentis of findré filkis. And als gave to the faid kirk, ane grit croce of filver; ane eucharift of filver; ane grit chalice of filver, overgilt; ane pendicle to the hie altar of fyne wovin arres, with vther pendiclis. She loſtit the reveſtrie, and maid grit lokit

almaries thairin. Scho foundit twa prebendaries, and biggit thair chalmaris vpon voltis.

Peradventure, fum in thir dayis will think that beilding of kirkis, gevin of ornamentis thairto, and funding of preftis, ar fuperftitious thingis, and maintenance of ydolatrie; and, thairfor, nocht worth to be put in memorie. Bot quha will pleis to reid the hiftoreis and croniclis of all cuntreis, fall find maift writtin and tretit of conquessing of cuntreis and landis, moving of weiris, and ftryking of feildis and battellis; fua that quhafaever conqueiffit monyest cuntres and landis, and fpecialie be the fwerd, movit griteft weiris, vinqueiffit and flew monyest in feildis and battellis, war eftemit maift valyeand and victorious conquerouris, and maift put in writ, to thair fame and glorie: howbeit the faid conques and doingis procedit of maift infafiable gredines and maift crewell tyranny, contrare all law, bayth of God and man. And fen thingis vnleiffum as thir ar writtin to the commendatioun of the doaris thairof, Quhy may I nocht fet furth fic workis as, throw all Chrifindome and wyth all the eftaitis thairof, war haldin of griteft commendatioun and maift godlye? Bot how thay plefit God I refer to him felf, quha feis the hartis and intention of all creature. Bot, at the leift, it fehawis the liberale and honourabill hart of the doaris thairof, that rather wald fend thair geir and gudis vpon fic vifible and commendit actis, for the tyme, nor to haue hurdit and poikit vp the famin in coffaris, or waiftit it vpon vnleiffum fenfualité or prodigalité. And gif I had nocht writtin the faidis werkis, haldin godlie for the tyme, fum wald, or nicht, haue reprevit me for omitting and forgetting fic thingis; as the lyk and femlable ar writtin in vther hiftories, in commendatioun and loving of the doaris thairof.

Bot I will returne to my hiftorie. This Ladie coft the ladie of

Carefoun, of heritage, and gave hir in maryage to hir fonnis fecund sone, callit Johne ; and coft also the landis of Foulstrudour, and gave to him ; and did vtheris mony gud aētis. And leiffit to gud age ; and deit in the yeir of God J^m v^c and lvijj yeiris, in the said place of the Senis ; and was transportit honorablie be her oy, George lord Seytoun, the fyft of that name, and wes bureit in the queir of Seytoun, besyd her husband. The caus that I fet furth the speciall aētis and deidis of this Ladie, is to gif occasioun till all ladyis in tyme to cum that happinnis to be in the said hous, or ony vther hous, to follow the said Ladie in honest conuerfatioun and chafitité ; and in kyndnes and liberalité to the hous quhamto thay ar allyat, and quhamof thay haue thair leving.

OFF LORD GEORGE,

THE FERD OF THAT NAME.

George the ferd of that name succedit to George thryd, his fader, and was ane gud wyfe and vertuous man. He redemit the toun of Wincheburgh and certane landis in Langnetherie, wedfet be his gudefchir ; and conquessit the hous and ane grit part of the landis of Westnetherie : and reparallit and biggit ane grit part of the hous and place of Westnetherie. And gat in few at Dauid Betoun, cardinall of Sanctandrois, the landis of Kirklistoun, Inchemauchan, Catelbokis ; the bishoppis land of Lafwad and Dalkeyth. He was ane man weill experimentit in all games ; and tuk grit plesour in halking, and was haldin the best falconar in his dayis.

He mareit Elizabeth Hay, dochter to Johne lord Hay of Yester, quha bair to him tua fonnis and fyve dochteris : the eldest sone, callit George, efterwart Lord, the fyft of that name ; the secund, callit Johne,

quha mareit the heritrix of Careftoun. The eldest dochter, callit Jehane, quha deit of tua yeir auld; the fecund, callit Marioun, quha was mareit, as faid is, on Johne erle of Monteth; the thrid, callit Margaret, quha was mareit on Robert [Logan] lard of Reftalrig, and deit without bairnis; the ferd, callit Beatrix, quha was mareit on the eldest fone and air of Schir Walter Ogiluy of Dunlugus, knyecht; the fyft, callit Helynor, quha wes mareit on Hew maifter of Symmervale.

This George, efter the deceifs of his firft wyf, [mareit the fecund wyf], callit Marie Pieris, ane Franche woman, quha come in Scotland with Quene Marie, dochter to the Duik of Gweis, and wyf to King James the Fyft,—quha gave to the faid Lord George the barony of Wincheburgh to be haldin in fré blanché, with the tenendrijs thairof, foreuir; quhilk befor was haldin in ward and releif. This fecund wyf of the faid Lord George bair to him tua fonnis and ane dochter: the ane fone callit Robert, the vtler James, and the dochter Marie.

This Lord George was in the tyme of King James the Fyft; and deit the xvij day of Julij, the aucht yeir of the regne of Quene Marie, in the yeir of God J^m v^c xlix yeiris, in the abbay of Culrofs, quhair he wes bureit, in the queir thairof; becaus the Inglifmen was in Hadingtoun, and war maifteris of Eift Lothyane. Bot efter, quhen the peax was tane, and the Inglifmen had left Hadingtoun, his bodie was tane vp, being in ane kift, and transportit be his wyf and freyndis to the collage kirk of Seytoun, quhair he was honeftlie bureit, in the queir thairof, befyd his fader.

In the mene tyme of this Lord George, the Inglifmen, efter the burning of Edinburgh and Leyth, come and lay in Seytoun, and brint and deftroiyt the castell and place thairof; fpulyeit the kirk, and tuk

away the bellis, organis, and all vther turfable thingis, and pat thame in thair schippis, and brint the tymber wark within the said kirk, in the moneth of Majj, the yeir of God J^m v^r xliiij yeiris.

OFF LORD GEORGE,

THE FYFT OF THAT NAME.

George the fyft of that name succedit to George the ferd, his father ; and was lang nuriffit in France. And mareit Ifobell, dochter to S^r Williame Hammiltoun of Sanquhar, knycht, that tyme capitane of the castell of Edinburgh, and ane of the fenaturis of our fouerane Ladies college of justice. The caus of this maryage wes be resfoun that my lord duik of Chattellarault, erle of Arrane, lord Hammiltoun, etc. was gouernour of this realme, and his brother, Johne archebifchop of Sanctandrois, was thefaurar, and was sumthing fcharp to the said Lord George, and maid him impediment in the brouking of certane few landis of Kirklistoun, that the said Lord Georgeis fader gat in few of Daudid Betoun, cardinale of Sanctandrois. For the quhilk caus, the said Lord George thocht gude to allya him self with fun of my lord duikis freyndis and surename ; and becaus the said S^r Williame was griteft, maift substentious and honest, of that surename, nixt my said lord duikis self, haveand dochteris at age to mary, he thocht gud to marey his dochter, thinkand thairthrow to haue the mair favour and maintenance of the lord duik and his brother, the archiebishop of Sanctandrois : and for refonable tocher and grauiteis gevin and done to the said Lord George ; and becaus my lord duik allegit his mareage to be in our fouerane Ladies handis and his, be resfoun of his office, as the indenture of mareage mair fullelie portis, in the quhilk my said Lord and the said Archebishop are contractaris.

In this Lord Georgeis tyme, the grit tour of Seytoun, and the jammay hous thairof, was reparallit and mendit be S' William Hammiltoun, fader in law to the said Lord George, better nor ever it was befor the said burnyng.

This Lord George was fend in France as ane of the embassadouris contenit in the commissioun to trait and mak contract off maryage betuix our souerane Ladie, Queen Marie, and Francis, Daulphin of Viennois, eldest sone and air to Henrie the Secund, king of France; and to sé the said mareage tak end and effect: quhilk was compleit in the face of haly kirk, in the cietie of Parise, in the cathedrale kirk thairof, the day of , in the yeir of God J^m v^c lvij yeiris, the said embassaldouris being present. For the quhilk, the said Lord George was honestlie rewardit be the said King of France, with certane silver veschale and ane yeirlic penssioun of xij^c frankis, etc.

And als this Lord coft the reuerfounis and rest of the landis of Westmndry, vncoft be his father. And als he gat of Johne, archebischop of Sanctandros, ane confirmatioun of his few landis of Kirklistoun, together with the principall ballierie of the famin of the landis annext to the said barony; together with the office of justice of the regalité of Sanctandros of all landis lyand on the south syd of Forth. And als this Lord biggit ane grit dyk and wall of stane about the yarde and grit orchert of Seytoun; and als biggit ane pretty hous vpon the gardin syd thairof, befouth the grit tour, and reparallit the foir werk thairof, brint be the Inglis men.

In this Lordis tyme, vpon the day of , the yeir of God J^m v^c lxj yeiris, at tua houris in the morning, or thairby, the grit

dungeoun of Seytoun fell to the grund, bot, be the grace of God, it did na skayth, nother to man nor beift. The caus of the falling thair-of wes partlie be the grit eild of the famin, and partlie [be] breiking of grit lichtis and eiftmentis in it, the wall and work thairof, beand auld, confumit.

The foir werk of Seytoun, aboue the foirentres, biggit be this Lordis guddame, Jane Hepburne, beand hail brint and maid rwinus be the Inglifinen; this Lord biggit and reparit the famyn, mair sumptuous and costlie nor ever it wes of befoir : be the quhilk reparatioun and translatioun, thair wes lytill or nathing, of effect, left of the auld werk ; sua that the biggin, reparatioun, and translatioun, wes mair costlie to the said Lord nor he had biggit the famyn fra the grund vp. And als the said Lord biggit the new werk on the north syde of the said foirentres, joynand with the famyn, with the entres thairto on the eist syde of the clois, fra the grund vp ; and convoyit be conduitis sufficient waltir to ferve the kitchin and vther office houfis necessar in the said werk, with all vther commoditeis requyrit to the famyn.

And howbeit sum wald allege that it is flatterie to wryt ony thing prayfable in the mannis lyfytyme of quham it is writtin ; nochtwithstanding, my opinioun is contrair : That ony thing prayfable done, and specialie in making of policy, may be weill aneuche writtin in the doars awin tyme, sua that the werk be done modestlie. And howbeit it be sumptuous and costlie mair nor necessitie requyris, yit it is the maist tollerable kynd of prodigalitie and of sumptuous and immoderate cost ; becaus the famyn will be steidable to the posteritie, and decoir of the cuntrey. And gif it fallhappin the said Lord to do ony thing contrair his honour and godlie dewitie, or contrair the honour or commoun weill of his hous, to the scayth and perpetuall hurt of the

famyn; I fall fet furth sic doingis done be him als larglie and weil extendit till his dispraye as I haue done in ony thing befor said to his loving, he nocht amendand and redresland the famyn in his lyfyme, gif God fortounis me to leiff and be habile thairto. Bot I pray God, that the said Lord fall nocht in sic inconuenientis, to gif me, or ony man, occasioun to wryt ocht of him bot honorable.



W. H. STURT

1848

THE HISTORY OF
THE HOUSE OF SETON
FURTHER INLARGED,
BY ALEXANDER VISCOUNT OF KINGSTON,
SECOND LAWFULL SON OF THE SAME HOUSE:
FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE FIFT GEORGE
LORD SETON TO THIS THE SEVENTH
GEORGE LORD SETON, OF THAT NAME,
AND THE ELEVENTH LORD SETON,
FOURTH EARLE OF WINTON,
NOW LIVING,
IN THIS PRESENT
YEAR OF GOD, M. DC. LXXXVII.

EPISTLE DEDICATORIE.

MY NOBLE LORD, AND DEAR NEPHEW,

THE Historical Genealogie of your Lordship's ancient and noble House of Seton I have enlarged from the fourth George Lord Seton (at whose life Sir Richard ends his history), to this present year of God, 1687.

Sir Richard begins your Genealogie att one Dougall Seton, who was grandchild to him who first tooke the name of Seton, in King Malcolme Kenmoir's tyme, who reigned in anno 1061. This Dougall Seton married Jennet Quintfey, daughter to Rodger Quintfey Earle of Wintone [Winchefer], Constable of Scotland; and was in the time of Alexander the First, fifth sone to King Malcolme Kenmoir, who reigned in anno 1109. By which marriage it appears the said Dougall Seton gott the lands of Winton.

Sir Richard would have the originall of the surname to be from the two old Saxon words Sey and Ton: the word fey signifying the fea, and ton a mansion place, in our language. The reason, as he sayes, why he gott the surname of SEY-TON, was by the reason the town and lands then called Seyton was so called being nearest the fea of any lands for a great space therabout att that time. Others, are of the opinion, that the surname (of the originall) is from *Set on* (now, vulgo, Seton), as the ancient Slughane of the House signifies, called the motto,—
HAZARD YET FORWARD.

But my opinion, my Lord, is, that the surname of Seton came with some of that name out of the east parts of Germany; my reason to be so persuaded is out of that famous noble historian Cornelius Tacitus. In his book *De Moribus Germanorum*, describing the qualities of the people [of] the confines and limits of the east country of Germany, he says,—

“ Jam dextro Suevici maris litore Aestiorum gentes adluuntur: quibus ritus habitusque Suevorum; lingua Britannicæ propior.” “ Siuionibus Sitonum gentes continuantur. Cetera similes, uno differunt, quod femina dominatur: in tantum non modo a libertate, sed etiam a servitute degenerant.”

They having a queen; for which, he doth so calumniate that nation of the Sitones. By which (with all due respect to that noble Historian), it would seem he hath not observed the ancient Asiatick and Grecian historians relating fully, that, in many great kingdoms in Asia, queens have been absolute in their kingdoms; as Herodotus, in his ancient famous history, towards the end of his first booke, called Clio, he writts how Tomeris, Massagetarum regina, a great kingdom in Scythia Asiatica, now called Tartaria, did valiantly fight and kill in battle the great Cyrus the 1st. Persian Emperour. He says: “ Ut hanc pugnam ex omnibus, quæ inter barbaros extiterunt acerrimam censam extitisse.” As also the same historian, in his eight booke, called Urania, records of that heroinea for wisdom, conduct, counsell, and valour, Artemisia queen of Caria, who assisted Xerxes in the great expedition against Greece; praising her as ane valiant experimented generall, and a wise counsellor, in the government of his armies, and in fighting his land and navall battles.

Recorded it is by severall authors of ecclesiastick history, as Theodoret, Rufinus, and Sozonius, that Maria queen of the Saracens, in the time of Vallance the Arian Emperour, she fighting in person, did beat and overcome the Roman army; and they were glad to implore her peace. Likeways, the German history of the Emperours makes mention of the Emperess Irene, mother of Constantine the 6th. who governed the empire with great policie, wisdom, and valour, ten year, in her son's minority; and after his deposition from the empire, was again chosen by the Princes to governe, which she performed many years, to the great applause of all.

In our moderne times, att home, [we have] our heroick Queen Mary, the two wise Queens, Mary and Elizabeth, of England: so that, either in the most ancient or moderne times, there has been brave Queens to command nations as soveraignes ever was; or is [this] recorded in any ancient or moderne history, in reproach, as a disparagement to the nation and people, except [by] Tacitus.

As for that nation called by Tacitus gentes Sitionum, it is no less contemporaneous to reason: they, lying on the sea coast of the East Germany, might have come from thence and inhabited this place of Lothian now called Seton, lying on the Forth; more, as the Picts and Muravians, both people of the inland of Germany, did take and possess great lands in this kingdom: the Picts, the best halfe of Scotland; the Muravians, Murray-land, to which countrey the people gave the name, and to the Clan, yet extant and flourishing in this kingdom.

For this my opinion of the true originall of the surname of Seton in this kingdom, I have produced famous authentick history, and convincing reasons.

My Lord, your Lordship now being the eleventh Lord Seton, the seventh George Lord Seton, and the fourth Earle of Wintone, from father to son, without intermission: The first Lord Seton was created Lord in the beginning of the reigne of Robert the Third, now three hundred years Lords of parliaments; your great attavus, called Robert, was created Earle in the beginning of King James the Sixth his reigne, being the first Earle he created in Scotland.

My noble Lord, Your geneologie is Propago vetus, profapia nobilis; generosa origo, et intaminatis fulget honoribus, [there] being, to my certaine knowledge, no Remission in your charter chift. All which are Ornamenta hominis, sed magis hominis illius, quem non sanguis solum, sed et virtus nobilitat; ille vere nobilis est qui strenue agendo nobilitatem sibi peperit non nascendo accepit.

Your Lordship has in your house the true images of some of your generous and virtuous predecessors. In which case, a grave author says,—

“Sæpe audivi, præclaros viros nostri temporis folitos ita dicere, cum majorum imagines intuerentur, vehementissime sibi animum ad virtutem accendi; non ceram illam, neque figuram tantam vim in se habere, sed memoria rerum gestarum, eam flammam egregiis viris in pectore crescere, neque prius sedari quam virtus eorum flammam atque gloriam adæquaverit.”

“Per fasces numerantur avi, semperque renata
Nobilitate virent; et prolem fata sequuntur.”

The which, none that has the happiness to converse with your Lord-

ship has reason to doubt ; beholding your Lordship's dayly projects, virtuous and advantageous designs, not only for the preservation, but also for the augmentation of the inheritance of your ancient noble House ; that it may be truly said of your Lordship,

Solus præteritis major, meliorque futuris.

And that your Lordship in your designs, which are noble, may prosperously persevere, and continue long prosperous, will be the great satisfaction of all your noble relations and cadets ; but to none more, as none more obliged, than to,

MY NOBLE LORD,

Your Lordship's most affectionat Uncle,

And humble Servant.

KINGSTONE.

THE HISTORY OF
THE HOUSE OF SETON
FURTHER INLARGED.

OF GEORGE, THE FIFTH
LORD SETON.

THE fifth George lord Seton succeeded to the fourth George lord Seton, his father. This Lord George, after he came from his travells in France, was sent ane ambassadour to France, To treat of the marriage betwixt Queen Mary and Francis the Second, then Dolphin. Att his return, having given ane full satisfactory accompt of his commision, went the second time ambassadour to France, with Queen Mary, To see that marriage perfected: the whilk marriage was solemnized in Nosterdame, the great cathedrall church of Paris, the 24 of Aprill, 1558 years, the said ambassadour being present. Att the which time, the said Lord George had ane noble present sent him of silver plate by Henry the Second then king of France, with ane yearly pension of 1200 francks.

Queen Mary, after the decease of Francis the Second, her husband, att her coming home, made the said Lord George her great master household, as his predecessor, Lord John, had been to King James the First. The said Lord George was, when Leith was besidged (having had

there att that time feveral sharpe raincounters with the king's pairty), with the French, on Queen Marie's fyde.

The Queen, after her unfortunatt marriage with the Earle of Bothwell, gathered some forces together att Carberry hill, against her then rebels; from whence, Bothwell flying, without fighting, the Queen was forced to capitulat with her rebels, and rendered herself to their discretion, who sent her Majestie prisoner to the castle of Lochleven. From whence, the said Lord Seton brought her to his castle of Nidrie, as is recorded both in French and Scots histories. From whence he went with her to the battle of Landfyde, near Glasgou; where the queen's majestie's pairty was defeated, and disperfed, and the Queen herselfe forced to flee to England, for help and expected safety and reliefe, in that her said distrefs, from her cufigne, Elizabeth queen of England; who, to her eternall and infamous memory, upon her supposed jealousies, caused murder the said gallant queen most inhumanly, cruelly, and unchristianly, in the castle of Fotheringame, after the said queen had been unjustly detained 18 years her prisoner.

After that unfortunate battle of Landfyde, the said Lord George was forced to flee to Flanders, and was ther in exile two years, and drove a waggon of four horses for his livelyhood. His picture, in that condition, I have seen, drawn and vively painted, upon the north end of the long gallery in Seton, now overlaid with timber. From Flanders, the said Lord George went to Holland, and there endeavoured to seduce the two Scots regiments to the Spanish service, upon a designe thereby to serve his soveraigne, the Queen, the king of Spaine being very much her freind. Which plott of his being revealed, the rebellious States of Holland did imprison, and condemne the said George to ryd the canon; but by the freindship and respect the Scots officers had to him

and his quality, he was sett by them att liberty : the rebellious States having no hand in it. This is also related in Bishop Spotswood's history.

This Lord George bought the rest of the lands of West Nidrie, and the haill reverfions thereof, not conquest by his predeceffours. He agreed also with the archbishop of St Andrews for the confirmation of the feu of Kirkliston, together with the office of justiciary of all the lands and regallities pertaining to the said archbifhoprick.

In this Lord's time, in the year 1561, the great dungeon of Seton fell to the ground, without hurt of any. From the south side of which, the said Lord George built the great quarter of the hall ; and he built all the dykes from the old entry down to the links, over the banke.

Out of the great respect and favour the Queen's majestie carried to the said Lord George, for his great service done to her, she would have created him Earle when she created her bastard brother Earle of Murray ; but the said Lord George, being att that time the eldest Lord in parliament, did, with most humble thanks, excuse himselfe att her Majestie's hands. Upon which occasion, she caused wryte these verses in Latine and French :

Sunt comites, ducesque alii, sunt denique reges :
Setoni dominum fit satis esse mihi.

Ylia des comtes, des roys, des ducs ; ainfi,
Cet assez pour moy d'estre figneur de Seton.

This said Lord George, to shew the loyalltie of himselfe and his family, caused carve in stone, in great gilded letters, above the great

doore to the entry of that quarter he built, and other imminent places of the houfe, this infeription in French :

UN DIEU, UN FOY, UN ROY, UN LOY.

He had for his own particular motto, under the picture where he is drawn with the mafter houfhold's batton,

IN ADVERRSITATE, PATIENS;
IN PROSPERITATE, BENEVOLUS.
HAZARD YET FORWARD.

This faid Lord George married Ifobell, daughter to Sir William Hamilton of Sanchor, fhirrif of Air, ane of the lords of' fellion, and att that time captain of the caſtle of Edinburgh. His motive for his marriage was, by reaſone his waired of marriage fell in the Queen's hands the time the duke of Chaltrault, earle of Arran, was regent to Queen Mary; and his brother, John Hamilton, archbiſhop of St Andrews, did trouble Lord George in peaceable injoying the lands of Kirkliſton, which Lord George, his father, had gott confirmed in few by Cardinal Beton, archbiſhop of St Andrews. By thiſ allaya, he gott the confirmation of the lands of Kirkliſton, with the forſaid ſuperiorities, renewed by the faid Archbiſhop Hamilton. In the contract of marriage, the duke of Chauterault and his brother, the archbiſhop, are contracters with the faid Sir William Hamilton of Sanchor, their cuſigne, att that time the greateſt man of power amongſt the Hamiltons, next to the duke.

By this vertious lady, he had five ſons and ane daughter: his eldeſt ſon, James, dyed a young man; Robert, who was Lord after him:

John ; Alexander ; and William. His daughter, Ifobell [Margaret] Seton, was married to the lord Paisley, fecond fon to the faid regent duke of Chaulterault and earle of Arran, of whom came the noble houfe of Abercorne, the eldeft fon of the faid Lord Paisley being made Earle of Abercorne by King James the Sixth.

This Lord George was long time proveft of Edinburgh. After King James the Sixth did take the government of the kingdome upon himfelfe, he fent this Lord George ambaffadour to France, To renew the old Allay betwixt the two kingdomes, by a moft ample and honourable commiffion, wherin he ftyles him his moft trusty and well beloved Cufigne and Counfellour ; which commiffion I have read myfelfe. A few years after he came home, he dyed, in the beginning of King James the Sixth's reigne ; and was buried in the colledge kirk of Seton.

OF ROBERT THE EIGHT LORD SETON,
AND FIRST EARLE OF WINTONE.

This Lord Robert fucceeded to his father, Lord George. This Lord Robert was the firft Earle King James the Sixth created in Scotland,—by a very noble patent ; and was in great favour and efteem with King James. He was very hofpitable, and kept a noble houfe, the King and Queen being frequently there ; and all French and other ambaffadours, and ftrangers of quallity, was noblie entertained in his houfe. The faid Robert earle of Winton putt on the rooffe of the great hall of Seton ; he built the old harbour of Cockainie, for which King James the Sixth granted him a large chartour, a free conqueft, with the gift and privilidge of cuftome and anchorage of all fhips and goods imported and exported, with all other privilidges which burgh royalls have.

He married Lady Margaret Montgomerie, eldest daughter to the earle of Eglington. He had by her, fyve sons, Robert, George, Alexander, Thomas, and John; and ane daughter, called Ifobell, who was married to the earle of Perth, by whom she had one daughter only, Lady Jean Drummond—who married the earle of Sutherland, in anno 1629, who gott in tocher with her 50000 merkes, the greatest portion that was ever given in Scotland, before that time. She had to the said earle severall children; whose eldest son is earle of Sutherland now living. This said Lady Ifobell Seton, countess of Perth, married to her 2d husband, Francis Stewart, eldest son to the earle of Bothwell, by whom she had severall sons and daughters, who dyed all unmarried.

This Lord Robert, although his father left him in great debt, by the great trouble he had in Queen Marie's tyme, and by severall ambassays, upon his own charge, to France; yet, by his own hand, and by his vertious ladie's good government, putt his estate in good condition; provyded his sons and daughters to good fortunes. He dyed in anno 1603; was buried that day King James the Sixth tooke his journey from Holyroodhouse to England, to take possession of that Crown. His Majestie was graciously pleased to rest himselfe att the southwest round of the orch-yard of Seton, on the high way, till the funerall was over, that he might not withdraw the noble company. His Majestie was pleased to say publickly, in the hearing of all by him, He had lost a good, faithfull, and loyall subject. He was buried in the colledge kirk of Seton.

OF SIR JOHN SETON OF BARNES,

THIRD SON TO THE FIFTH GEORGE, LORD SETON.

This Sir John Seton was a brave young man; he went to Spaine, to King Phillip the Second his court, by whom he was made knight of the royall order of St Jago, att that tyme, the order of knighthood in that kingdome of greateſt eſteem. In memory whereof, he and his heirs, has a ſword in their coat of armes, being the badge of that order. King Phillip alſo preferred him to be gentleman of his chamber, and cavalier de la Boca (which is maſter-houſehold): he alſo carried the golden key att his fyde, in a blew ribbing: all which, were the greateſt honours King Phillip of Spaine could give to any of his ſubjects, except to be made a grandee of Spaine. He had a penſion granted to him and his heirs of two thouſand crowns yearly: when I, the wryter hereof, was att the king of Spaine his court, I was certainly informed of the truth of all this.

The ſaid Sir John, in the heights of his favour with King Phillip of Spaine, was commanded home by King James the Sixth, unwilling to want ſo gallant a ſubject out of his court and ſervice. Att his return home, he preferred him to be theſaurer of his houſe; was in great favour with his Majeſtie. It was not doubted, if he had lived ſome time after the King's coming to the crown of England, he would have highly advanced him in honour and fortune; but he dyed before King James went from Scotland. He made ane great building att the Barnes vout height, before his death, intending that building round a court.

He married the eldeſt daughter to the lord Forbes, by whom he

had two fons and one daughter. His fecond fon dyed a young man. He himfelfe dyed in the ftrength of his age, a young man; and was buried in the colledge kirk of Seton.

OF THE SECOND SIR JOHN SETON

OF BARNES.

This Sir John Seton of Barnes fucceeded to his father; ane gallant man; likeways, gentleman of the privy chamber to King Charles the Firft. He did acquire, from Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, land in Irland worth five hundreth pound Sterling a year. The faid Sir John was imprifoned, and fyned in a confiderable fomme of money, by the then rebels in Scotland, for being with the marquets of Montrofs, King Charles the Firft his generall, by ane ample commiffion, againft the Scots rebels, in the year 1646.

He married to his firft lady, Ogilvy, daughter to the laird of Poury, Ogilvy; by her, he had one fon and three daughters. His fon, called Alexander, married in Irland, ane daughter of ane noble Irish family of Ophual: dyed without fucceffion. His eldeft daughter, Ifobell, married the laird of Barfoord; the fecond daughter, Margaret, married to the tutor of Duffus, in Murray; his third daughter, Lilius, married Sir James Ramfay of Benhame, in the Mairns.

To his fecond marriage, he married the dowager of Killfyth, daughter to lord Fleming, by whom he had no fucceffion.

To his third wife, he married the only daughter of Sir John Home

of Northberwik, by whom he had two fons, George and Charles, and one daughter, Jean : Charles dyed a young man, fhortly after his father : his daughter Jean was married to John Hay of Aberlady. His eldeft fon, George, yet living, poffeffor of the lands of Barnes.

OF ALEXANDER SETON,

FOURTH SON TO LORD GEORGE THE FIFTH.

[He was] fo named by Queen Mary, who gave to him ane god-bairne gift, the lands of Plufcalie, in Murray. He was fent by his father when he was young to Rome, finding him of a great fpirit, intending att that time to make him a churchman. Att Rome, he was bred young in the Roman colledge of the Jefuites, wher he excelled in learning. He declaimed, not being 16 years of age, ane learned oration of his own compofing, *De Ascensione Domini*, on that feftivall day, publickly before the Pope, Gregory the 13th, the cardinall, and other prelates prefent, in the pope's chapel in the Vatican, with great applaufe. He was in great efteem att Rome for his learning, being a great humanift in profe and poecie, Greek and Latine ; well verfed in the mathematicks, and had great fkill in architecture and herauldrie. I was told att Rome, if he had ftayed ther, it was not doubted but he had been Cardinall.

After he came from Italy, he ftudied the law in France. Shortly after that he came to Scotland, he made his public leffon of the law before King James the Sixth, the fenators of the colledge of juftice, and advocats prefent, in the chapell royall of Holyroodhoufe, in his

lauer gown and four nooked cape, as lawers use to pass their tryalls in the uniuersities abroad, to the great applausè of the King and all present. After which, he was received by the colledge of justice as ane lawer; and some years after made lord of the session: not many years after that, made president of the session (the earle of Montros being then chancellor); and lord Fyvie of parliament. After the earle of Montros his death, he was made lord high chancellor of Scotland.

He acquired the lands of Fyvie, a considerable falmon fishing in Spey, with some other lands in Murray; the lordship of Dalgatie in Fyfe, with some considerable lands in the lordship of Dumfermeline, and very considerable superiorities ther. He acquired the lands of Pinkie, where he built ane noble house; brave stone dykes about the garden and orchard, with other commendable policie about it.

He married, to his first wife, Lady Isobell Drummond, eldest sister to the earle of Perth, and had by her severall sons, who died young, and four daughters: the eldest, called Lady Sophia, married to the lord Fentoun, son to the earle of Kellie; the second, Lady Isobel, married to the earle of Lauderdale, only son to Chancellor Maitland, lord Thirlstone, whose son was by King Charles the Second three severall times his majestie's commissioner for parliaments and conventions in Scotland; and by the said King created Duke of Lauderdale, marquis of March, during his life, whose third brother, Charles earle of Lauderdale, is now living. The third daughter married the earle of Seaforth, by whom she hade no sons that leaved, but two daughters: the eldest married the lord Bairredaill, eldest son to the earle of Keithness, by whom she had two sons, who dyed without heirs. To her second husband, she married the lord Duffus, by whom

she had noe children that lived. The second daughter married the earle of Ballcarras, heir to the first lord Ballcarras, whose son is now earle of Ballcarras. To the second husband, she married the last earle of Argyle, by whom she had noe children. The Chancellour his fourth daughter married to the laird of Ballcarras, created Lord of parliament by King Charles the First, in anno 1633, whose posterity now flourishes, as said is.

The said Lord Chancellor, earle of Dumfermeline, married, to his second wife, Lady Grifell Leslie, daughter to the earle of Rothes, by whom he had only one daughter, married to the lord Yester, mother to this earle of Twedaill now living.

To his third wife, he married Lady Margaret Hay, sister to the said lord Yester, by whom he had only ane son and ane daughter: his son, Charles, succeeded him: his daughter, Lady Grifell, a brave lady, lived a good age, but would never marrie, though she had noble suitors,—the earle of Sutherland and the lord Lindfay, afterward earle of Crawford.

The first Earle of Dumfermeline, lord high chancellour of Scotland, by his Letter-will, left George earle of Winton, his nephew, sole tutor to his sone, Charles earle of Dumfermeline, who kepted him and his sister, and their servants, in his house, free gratis, all the years of his tutory. Att the expiring whereof, the said George earle of Winton,—having payed of his estate 30000 merks of portion with his sister, who married the said lord Yester, and 30000 merks with his sister, Lady Grifell Seton, who dyed unmarried, which she left to her brother at her death; and at the expiry of the tutory, gave, likeways, to the said Charles earle of Dumfermeline 10000 merks gold of the superplus of his rent, which sosome he consigned in the face of the lords of

feſſion, Chancellour Hay being preſent. This the ſaid George earle of Winton did the 4 (?) years he was his tutor, though his mother life-rented 20000 merks yearly, with the houſe of Pinky and Dalgaty; yet he left him, at the expyring of the ſaid tutory, the eſtate free of all debt whatſomever, with all his jewells and ſilver plate, which were conſiderable great, with the houſhold furniture, and all other moveables whatſomever.

Alexander earle of Dumfermeline had left to his cuſtody and keeping and government by King James and Queen Ann, when their majeſties went to England, their ſecond ſon, Charles, then not three years of age, whom he kepted in his houſe three years, and carried him into England himſelfe, by land, to the King and Queen's majeſties, well and in health; for which faithfull ſervice the King's majeſtie was thankfull to him.

This Alexander earle of Dumfermline, lord chancellour, dyed in his houſe att Pinkie, in Aprill, 1622, of his age 67 years; and was ſucceeded in his office by Chancellour Hay—*SPOT. f. 542*: and dyed with the regreat of all that knew him, and the love of his countrie: was interred att his buriall place in Dalgaty, the May therafter, with great honour.

OF CHARLES SECOND EARLE OF DUMFERMELINE.

This Charles ſecond earle of Dumfermeline was much att the court of England with King Charles the Firſt, to whom he was gentleman of the bed chamber; and by King Charles the Second made lord privy ſeal, in the which place he dyed.

He married Lady Marie Douglas, daughter to William earle of Morton, who was knight of the garter. By her he had many children: his eldest sone, Alexander; the second was called Charles, was killed in one of the king's ships of warr in the battle against the States of Holland; his third son, James. His eldest daughter, Lady Margaret, never married; his second daughter, Lady Hendrieta, married to the earle of Wigton, to whom she had two sons, now living. To her second husband, she married the earle of Crawford, Lindfay, to whom she hath severall children.

This Charles earle of Dumfermeline fyled with the [Covenanters], and carried a commissioun from them to the King.

The said Charles second earle of Dumfermline dyed in anno 1672, in Seton house; and was noble interred att his buriall place in Dalgaty.

OF ALEXANDER THIRD EARLE OF DUMFERMELINE.

This Alexander third earle of Dumfermline dyed att Edinburgh, a young man, a few years after his father; and was noble interred att his buriall place in Dalgaty.

OF JAMES FOURTH EARLE OF DUMFERMELINE.

This James earle of Dumfermeline, who succeeded to his brother, Alexander, after his father's decease, was some years an officer in a Scots regiment, under the States of Holland, where he behaved himselfe gallantly. Some time after he came home, and married Lady

Jean Gordon, fifter to the marquets of Huntly, now duke of Gordon.

This James earle of Dumfermeline was left by his father and brother in confiderable debt ; but, by his vertuous wife carriage, hes extricat himfelfe of the greateft part of that trouble : and by his good and wife managment, not only preferves, but improves his eftate, to his great commendation and honour. This James earle of Dumfermeline is now living.

OF SIR WILLIAM SETON, FIFTH SON
TO THE FIFTH GEORGE LORD SETON.

This Sir William Seton, a brave man, was for fome years chiefe. juftice in the South border of Scotland. After King James was king of England, he was one of his majestie's mafter-houfhold, and mafter of the Pofts of Scotland, for both which he had a penfion of King James and King Charles the Firft.

He married Striveling, daughter to the houfe of Glorat, by whom he had two fons, William and John : William fucceeded to his father ; John was ane officer in France, in the Scots regiment under Collonell Hepburne, marifhall de camp in France, wher the faid John dyed. The faid Sir William had three daughters : his eldeft daughter married Fairly barron of Bred ; the fecund married Sir John Auchmouty of Goffoord.

This Sir William dyed of 73 years of age, in his houfe att Haddington, anno 1634 ; and was buried in the colledge kirk of Seton.

OF SIR WILLIAM SETON, SECOND.

Sir William Seton succeeded to the last Sir William, his father, to the place of the master of the Posts of Scotland, during his life, for which he had a pension from the King. He never married; he dyed, of good age, in anno 1662: buried in the colledge kirk of Seton.

NOW FOLLOWS THE POSTERITY

OF ROBERT THE FIRST EARLE OF WINTON.

I must here sett down Sir Alexander Seton, third son to the said Robert the first earle of Winton, by himselfe, and his posterity, from his being Earle of Eglington, to this year of God, 1687; by reason, though he was third brother and had of the house of Seton, yet, as Earle of Eglington, was obliged to change his name from Seton to MONTGOMERY, and carrie the armes of the House of Eglington, as chiefe of that Family and Clane.

OF SIR ALEXANDER SETON,

THIRD SON TO ROBERT FIRST EARLE OF WINTONE,

WHO, SHORTLY AFTER HIS FATHER'S DEATH,

WAS EARLE OF EGLINGTON.

This Alexander earle of Eglington was sent for out of France by his uncle, the earle of Eglington, who, having noe heirs of his own body to succeed to the Earledome of Eglington, disposed his estate freely to this Sir Alexander Seton, his sifter's son; on whom King

James the Sixth, after the decease of the said earle of Eglington, his uncle, did graciously confer (on this Sir Alexander Seton, the said earle's nephew, and heir of his estate,) the honours and titles of the Earle of Eglington, with the same place in parliament as the ancient noble House of Eglington did possess.

This Alexander earle of Eglington was much employed in the warr the time of the Scots and Irish rebellions; and bred three of his sons souldiers. In anno 1650, when King Charles the Second came to Scotland, within ane month came a rebellious English army, commanded by that arche-traitour Oliver Cromwell; att which time, the said King Charles the Second made this Alexander earle of Eglington captain of his lifeguard of horse, being ane valiant experimented souldier. He was surprised by ane English pairty of horse being in the West of Scotland, and taken prisoner, in anno 1651; sent first to the town of Hull, then to Berwick, where he was prisoner severall years.

He married, to his first wife, Lady Ann Livingston, eldest daughter to the earle of Linlithgow, by whom he had fyve sons and two daughters: Hew, lord Montgomery; Sir Henry, who died without heirs; Sir Alexander, a collonell in Irland, in the Scots army against the rebels there—he died in Irland; James, likewise ane collonell in Irland, in these warrs, who conquered the barony of Colfield, which his son and heir now possesses; his fifth son, Robert, was first a captain in Irland, against the said rebels, therafter a collonell of horse in the rebellious warrs of Britaine.

When King Charles the Second went with a Scots army, in anno 1651, to Worchester, he was generall-major of his majestie's horse

in that unfortunat expedition, and was att that time hurt and taken prifoner ; and was many years a prifoner at Hull, and therafter many years a prifoner in the caſtle of Edinburgh, out of which he and the late earle of Kinnoull eſcaped in diſguiſe, in anno 1659, and went to Holland, to the King. He left his heirs ane good eſtate in money.

The eldeſt daughter of this Earle of Eglington, Lady Margaret, married the earle of Twedaill, father of this earle of Twedaill now living, to whom ſhe had one ſon that came to perfect age, ſtyll'd Drumelior : her daughter, Lady Grifall, dyed very young. The ſaid Lady Margaret Montgomery married, to her ſecond huſband, the earle of Glencairne, lord high chancellor of Scotland. The ſecond daughter, Lady Ann, dyed unmarried.

This Earle of Eglington married, to his ſecond wife, the Lady Roſs, dowager. He dyed in his houſe att Eglington, in the age of 73, in anno 1661.

This noble Earle was a perſon of true honour, generoſity, and loyalty, but, in the beginning of the intefline warrs, was much carried on by the Preſbyterian miniſters againſt the King ; and in anno 1648, rofe with theſe of his countrie, againſt the Remonſtrators, that engaged for the King.

OF HEUGH LORD MONTGOMERY,

EARLE OF EGLINGTON.

This Earle of Eglington ſucceeded to his father, Alexander earle of Eglington. He married, to his firſt wife, Anna Hamilton, eldeſt ſiſter to the then marquifs of Hamilton, afterwards duke of Hamilton,

by whom he had only one daughter,—who was married to the earle of Findlater, whose land she hath aired.

And to his second wife, he married Lady Mary Lesly, daughter to the earle of Rothes, by whom he had two sons, Alexander and Francis: Francis married the heir of the earledome of Leven, by whom he had noe children, yet, by that marriage, he possesse, during his life, the barrony of Inchmartine, in the Carls of Gowry. He had five daughters: the eldest, Lady Mary, was married to the earle of Winton; the second daughter, Margaret, married the earle of Lowdon; the third married Dumbar of Balduns; the fourth married the master of Balmerino; the fifth married Sir Alexander Ramfay of Waughtone.

This Heugh earle of Eglington dyed att the house of Eglington, in anno 1673, and 60th year of his age.

OF THE SECOND ALEXANDER, EARLE OF EGLINGTON.

This Alexander earle of Eglington succeeded to his father, Heugh earle of Eglington, being a very young man. He married, in England, Creighton, daughter to the earle of Dumfries, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. The eldest sone, lord Montgomery, married Lady Cochrane, daughter to the lord Cochrane, sister to this earle of Dundonald.

This Alexander earle of Eglington married, to his second wife, ane English widdow lady, of ane good fortune. He lives constantly with her att her house in Yorkhyre, in this present year, 1687.

Here ends the Genealogie of Alexander Earle of Eglintone, third brother to the Houfe of Seton, from the time of his being Earle of Eglintone to this prefent year, 1687.

OF SIR THOMAS SETON,
FOURTH SON TO ROBERT EARLE OF WINTON.

This Sir Thomas Seton was provyded by his father to the lands of Holliestob, now, vulgo, Oliveftobe. He married Dame Agnes Drummond, daughter to Drummond of Corkeply, of the family of Perth : by her he had three daughters, of whom, Margaret, the eldeft, was married to George Seton of Cariftone ; his fecond daughter, _____, was married to Major Keith, fheriff of the Mearns ; and Sir Thomas's third daughter, _____, married _____ Inglis in Edinburgh.

[SETON OF ST GERMAINS.]

Sir John Seton, who was fifth fon to Robert earle of Winton, gott the lands of St Germain's after his brother, Sir Alexander, obtained the earledome of Eglintone. He married Margaret Kellie, daughter to Mr William Kellie, one of the senators of the colledge of justice ; he had by her severall fons : his eldeft fon, John, yet living, poffeffor of the lands of St Germain's. He had four daughters : the eldeft, Margaret, was married to the laird of Preston, Hamilton, who dyed without fuceffion. To her fecond husband, fhe married

Ramfay of Idington. His second daughter, Ifobell, dyed unmarried; his third daughter, Jean, was married to Menzies of Coulterais, by whom she had severall sons and daughters yet living; his fourth daughter dyed a young woman.

The said Sir John dyed in good age, and was buried in the buriall place of Seton.

OF ROBERT THE NINTH LORD SETON,
AND SECOND EARLE OF WINTONE.

This Robert earle of Wintone married Lady Jean Maitland, only daughter to Chancellour Maitland, lord Thirliftom. He dyed without heirs of his body.

OF GEORGE TENTH LORD SETON,
THIRD EARLE OF WINTONE.

This George earle of Wintone succeeded to his brother, Robert earle of Wintone. He lived honourable all his life, and kept a great house at Seton. When King James the Sixth came to Scotland in anno 1617, he entertained him and his whole court a night at his house, upon his own charges.

He built the house of Wintone, being burnt by the English of old, and the policy thereof destroyed, in anno 1620: He founded and built the great house from the foundation, with all the lairge stone dykes about the precinct, park, orchard and gardens thereof.

He built, in anno 1630, two quarters of the house of Seton, beginning at Wallace' tower att the east end thereof, which was all burnt by the English, and continued the building till Jacob's tower, on the north fyde of the house. By reason his predecessors were great enemies, and very active in the warrs, against the English, the house having been three tymes burnt by them, he caused carve, in fine stone, upon the frontispiece of his new building, a crown, supported by two roses and the thristell, being the conicenses of the two kingdomes of Scotland and England; and the embleme, enegmatically, signifying the Union of the two kingdomes. Under which embleme he caused carve and fett out in gold letters this verse :—

UNIO NUNC FATIS, STOQUE CADOQUE TUIS.

He built in Cockainie twelve salt pans, wher never any formerly was. He built, to his great charge, ane harbour in the west end of Cockainie, which was destroyed by a storme in January, anno 1635.

When King Charles the First, in anno 1633, came to Scotland to be crowned, he entertained him a night att his house, with all the English nobility and court, noblie, with ane open house to all. Within a month after, att his Majestie's returne to England, he entertained the English nobility, and the King and his whole court, from the Saturday till the Moonday, royallie, att ane open house, as formerly; both which entertainments was upon the said Earle his own charges.

In anno 1639, when the Scots rebellion did first begine, he left the countrey, and waited on his Majestie, King Charles the First; for which, the rebels in Scotland sequesterat from him his estate, taking

from his fervantts all the keys of his corne and falt girmells. Nevertheless, he stayed constantly att the King till the treatie of Pacification, betwixt his Majestie and the rebels. Att the same time, the rebels did take upon them to use a kinde of forfaiture against him, and gifted the estate, out of their mad and diabolicall distraction (in the heat of their cruell and godless rebellion), to a gentleman of the name of Elphinston, of small account, styled But it was thought, it was for the reall behoofe of that arch, cruell, and bloody traitor the then earle of Argyle, created the first Marquis of Argyle by King Charles the First, in anno 1641. After which year, the said rebels renewing their rebellion anno 1643, in which rebellion, the said first marquis of Argyle was ring-leader, promoter, and architectour, in carrying on of the Scots army which was att the battle of York, in anno 1644; wher the king's army, under the conduct of Prince Rupert, was beat, and did prove the first step to King Charles the First's ruine, cruell and unchristian murder.

In anno 1643, they did fyne the said George earle of Winton, att two severall times, in the soume of 36 thousand merks, which he was forced to pay, or have his estate sequestrat.

In anno 1645, when the marquis of Montros, by King Charles the First's commission, was in Scotland, in armes against the rebels in Scotland, George lord Seton, son to the said earle of Winton, joynded himselfe to Montros, for his Majestie's service. And att the fight at Philliphaugh, Montros his forces being defeat, the said Lord George Seton was taken prisoner, and carried, in the winter time, to the Scots army in England, besiedging the town of Newarke upon Trent; from thence carried back prisoner (having a guard of horse, both the times, upon his own expences) to the then castle of St Andrews, where he lay pri-

foner, in hazard of his life, till such time his father payed fourty thousand pounds Scots ; which soume, by the rebellious States (as they styled themselves, the States of Scotland), att that time fitting in parliament att St Andrews, was distributed among their fellow active rebels.

In anno 1648, when James first duke of Hamilton went, as generall, with ane rich royall army, lifted and sent to England by the power of that loyall parliament, for the reliefe of King Charles the First, then prisoner att Carisbairn castle in the Isle of Wight ; the said George earle of Winton gave, in free gift, to the said James duke of Hamilton, for ordering his equipage for that journey, ane thousand pound Sterline.

The said George earle of Winton, did conquest two considerable feu lands in Longniddrie, hereditarily : the ane, from Sir George Douglas, in the east end of the said town ; the other, from the then laird of Corstorphine. As also, he bought, hereditarily, the teynd of Longniddrie from the then Bothwell, lord Holyroodhouse. He also bought the house and lands of Gourleton ; the halfe of Ethelstanfoord, from Sir John Tours, laird of Inverleith, and the other halfe thereof, from Sir Patrick Hepburne of Waughton : which lands he provyded to his eldest son then living of the 2d marriage, called Sir John Seton, created knight baronet of Scotland by King Charles the Second.

He married, to his first lady, Anna Hay, eldest daughter to Francis earle of Erroll, by whom he had five sons and three daughters ; of which, three sons and one daughter dyed young. His eldest son, Lord George, shall be spoken of hereafter ; his second son, Alexander, is yet living. His eldest daughter, Lady Margaret Seton, dyed a

young woman, of 20 years of age, unmarried, in anno 1637; the second daughter, Lady Elizabeth, married to William earle of Marishall, with whom, att her marriage, in anno 1637, he gave him in portion fourty thousand pound Scots. The said earle of Marishall had severall fons, who dyed all young: she herself dyed after she was brought to bed of her youngest daughter; she dyed of 28 years of age, in anno 1650. The said earle of Marishall had, by her, four daughters: the eldest, Lady Mary, was married to the lord [of] Hoptone, to whom she had a son and a daughter; her son, Sir William Hope, yet living. The said lady Marie married, to her 2d husband, Blackbarrony, to whom she had severall fons, yet living: she dyed young. His second daughter, Lady Elizabeth, was married to the viscount of Arbutnot, by whom she had only one son, who married the daughter of the earle of Sutherland now living,—their 2d daughter married the baron of Lees, Burnet, in the Mairnes. The third daughter, Lady [Isabell], married, in England, to Sir Edward Turner, a gentleman of five thousand pound Sterling a year, whose father was long Speaker of the low house of Parliament in England. The fourth daughter married the lord Banffe, both yet living, to whome she hath tuo fons alive, and tuo daughters.

The said George earle of Wintone married, to his second wife, Lady Elizabeth Maxwell, only daughter to the lord Herres, by whom he had six fons: Christopher and Robert, who dyed young; another Christopher, and William, two hopefull young gentlemen—Christopher was a great schollar,—who both going to their travells abroad, were cast away att sea, upon the coasts of Holland, in anno 1648; his fift son, Sir John, of whom shall be spoken of hereafter; the 6th son, Robert, knight baronet of Scotland, one hopefull young gentleman, and a good schollar, dyed young, in anno 1671; buried in the colledge kirk of Seton. By this marriage, he had also six daughters:

Lady Ann, who dyed young ; Lady Sophia, who dyed young ; Lady Iobell, who married Francis lord Sempill—the said Lord dyed young, without fucceffion, and his lady would never marry fince,—yet living ; Lady Ann, married the earle of Terquair, a hopefull young man, by whom fhe had three fons : James, who dyed a young man ; Charles, att this prefent earle of Tarquaire, a hopefull young man, well travelled abroad, Roman catholick ; his third fon, John, dyed young. Her only daughter, Lady Elizabeth Stewart, a brave hopefull young lady, dyed of 20 years of age. The said Lady Anna, countefs of Tarquaire, would never marry after her hufband's death. The said George earle of Winton's fifth daughter, Lady Jean, died unmarried ; his 6th daughter, Lady Mary Seton, married to the earle of Carnwath, by whom fhe had one fon, who died young, and one daughter, Lady Elizabeth, yet liveing. The said countefs of Carnwath is yet liveing.

This said George earle of Wintone, in anno 1650, when King Charles the Second came to Scotland, from his Majeftie coming to Leith, wher the Scots army then lay, he waited constantly upon his Majeftie ; and after that the Scots army was routed at Dumbar, went over with his Majeftie to Dumfermeline, and did attend constantly upon him ther, and att St Johnftoun, till the month of November, 1650, being in great efteem and favour with his Majeftie. He had his permiffion to goe to his own houfe in Eaft Lothian (in which houfe and lands, many of the Englifh army and officers did quarter themfelves, to his lofs of that year's rent), the better to prepare himfelfe, to have the honour to be prefent att his Majeftie's coronation, which was folemnized in Scoon the 1ft of January, 1651. He fell fick in the beginning of December, and dyed the 17th day thereof, anno 1650, of his age 65 ; and was buried in his buriall place of Seton.

OF GEORGE LORD SETON.

This George lord Seton, eldest son to George the third earle of Winton, married Lady Hendrieta Gordon, daughter to the marquifs of Huntley, by whom he had only four fons: George; Alexander, who dyed a young man; Christopher, yet alive; Francis, who dyed a child of tuo years old.

This George lord Seton being with the marquifs of Montrofs att the fight of Philliphough, was taken prifoner, as is fully related in the preceeding Life of his father. He dyed att Seton, in June, 1648, two years before his father; of his age, 35: interred in his buriall place att Seton. And he was fined in a confiderable foun for being with Montrofs. *Vide* Aët 7. P. 3. Sefs. 6. anno 1647, conjoined with Aët 6. anno [16]46.

OF SIR ALEXANDER SETON,

SECOND SON TO GEORGE THE THIRD EARLE OF WINTON,
NOW VISCOUNT OF KINGSTON.

This Sir Alexander Seton is of the faid George earle of Winton his first marriage, with Lady Anna Hay, daughter to Francis earle of Erroll.

This Sir Alexander Seton, in anno 1633, when King Charles the First came to Seton, being then not 12 years of age, he wellcomed the King, with ane Latine oration, att the iron gate of Seton; wher his Majeftie satt in state, all the Englifh nobility fitting round about

him. The said Sir Alexander being attended with his schoolmaster, with a pedagogue, and other four Masters of Art; all grave learned men, cled in fyne black cloath, and cloaks lined through with pan velvet; the ground being covered a great way from the throne with carpet: Wher, after due reverence thrice made to his Majestie by the said Sir Alexander and his masters, the said Sir Alexander did deliver his oratione boldly, with a gesture fuitable to the purpose, for which he had the applause of his Majestie, and all present; and, before he rose from his knees, his Majestie did him the honour to knight him, and said to him, "Now, Sir Alexander, see this doe not spoill your schooll; by appearance, you will be a schollar." The said Sir Alexander boldly answered, "No, please your Majestie, it shall not." Immediately after the King went from Scotland, the said Sir Alexander returned to schooll, and studied humanity three years thereafter, with more alacrity and assiduity than formerly, by reason of his promise to the King.

In anno 1636, the said Sir Alexander was sent to France by his father; and he, not acquainting his father, immediately went to the colledge of La Fleth, of the Jesuits, wher he studied two years his philosophie; defended his thesifs publickly in the said colledge from 10 to halfe 12 in the forenoon, and two till half four in the afternoon, he, and another fyne gentleman of quality, having a throne layed with carpets, erected for them, in the school, with a cover of crimfon taffity above their heads, and courtanes drawn about them. Which thesifs were printed in whyte fatine, with the full armes of the Houfe of Seton, with ane oration dedicatory on the head of them; he sent them home to my Lord, his father, being dedicat to him.

After which, he went to Italy, wher he staid a year; imbarqued

att Leghorne, in a great English vefſel, and landed att Alicant, in the kingdome of Vallantia, in Spaine, and went to the court at Madrid, whir he ſtayed ſeven months. From Spaine, he imbarqued at St Sebaſtian, and landed att Rotchell, in France, in June therafter, having been ſix dayes att ſea; then travelled, all that ſummer, through the moſt part of France. Came home by the Court of England, in anno 1640; from which, King Charles the Firſt (having imprifoned in the Tower the lord Lowdon, and the other Scots commiſſioners in the ſhirriffes of London their houſes, who was ſent from the rebellious pretended Eſtates of Scotland to the King) ſent the ſaid Sir Alexander with letters to the marquifs of Huntley, earle of Nidſdail, his own father, and others his loyall ſubjects, to be carefull of themſelves, leaſt they ſhould be in danger, for imprifoning the ſaids rebellious commiſſioners; ordering the ſecretary, Sir Hendry Vain, to give him an ample poſt-warrant, with an order to Sir Thomas Earle, then governour of Berwick, to preſs a ſhip or bark for him for Scotland, if ſo he deſired; which order was written by the Secretary his own hand.

In anno 1643, being troubled in Scotland to ſubſcryve the Scots rebellious Covenant, to evite the ſamyn, was neceſſitat to go to Holland: having, for that cauſe, been from his father's houſe, and in Holland, 8 months, thinking in that time the rebellious fury would be abated againſt him; yet, att his returne, they continued their perfection, in urging his ſubſcription to the rebellious Covenant: The which he abſolutely refuſing, they, by the order of the rebellious Church Aſſembly, did, in Tranent church, the October therafter, by the mouth of Mr Robert Balcanquail, miniſter therof, at ane time, excommunicat the ſaid Sir Alexander,—the Counteſs of Winton, his mother in law,—the Lady Seton, his ſiſter in law.

After which, the said Sir Alexander was forced to flee, and goe to France, by sea, in the winter time, who was twife in hazard of being cast away in that voyage, not daring to goe through England, for the Scots rebellious army lying all over the north of England, he was forced to go to France. And in France, after Charles the Second, then Prince of Wales, came there, did constantly attend him till the latter end of the year 1647. When, upon ane occasion, he went to London, from whence he shortly received [orders] to returne to France; bought ther three gallant horses, resolving to present them to the Prince of Wales. In the time of his stay in England, was frequently with King Charles the First, at Hamptoun Court. The King, thinking himselfe not secure, was advyfed to escape out of their hands, incognito, to the Isle of Weight; to the which place the said Sir Alexander was the first that went to him, resolving to receive his commands for his Queen and the Prince of Wales, before his returne to France, as the King had ordered him four dayes before he went to the Isle of Weight. From thence, his Majestie did send him with letters to his Queen and the Prince of Wales, to France. By fortune, there was, in the time, a Scots vessell, the master being of his acquaintance, bound for France. His Majestie, for his and the ship's security, did give him a writt, superferived by himself, wherein he owns him as his servantt sent in that ship by his order for France, desiring noe Dunkirker, nor any other, to molest him, the said ship, or his ship goods. The which wryte, written in French, he has still. Receiving his majestie's letters, with a secret verball commission to the Queen, commanding him particularly as a secret to reveal it to none but the Queen herselfe; which was, That he was assured, in the beginning of the next summer, 1648, there would be ane considerable Scots army for his reliefe in England. This he did not writt, only shew in his letter I had something to imparte to her, which he

would not writt. Which after her Majestie had read, [she] called for him, being in her bed-chamber, desiring to know what he had to impairet; which I did. She said, "I wish it may be so." This commission he never revealed during the King's life. After he had received the King's command, as said is, he was the third day att St Germain, wher the Queen and Prince were, wher he staid two days; and after the receipt of their letters, delivered them to the King in the Isle of Weight the 12th day thereafter, being the 20th day of December, the said year.

The said Sir Alexander, laying to heart the commission his Majestie gave him to the Queen, chainged his resolution for France; came to Scotland with his horses, resolving to ingadge in that Scots army, when levied, for the King's reliefe; and was ane lieutenant collonell of horse in that unfortunat army.

In anno 1650, when King Charles the Second came to Scotland, he constantly attended him; and, in anno 1651, the fifth day after his Majestie's coronation att Seoon, he was graciously pleased to grant to the said Sir Alexander, for his loyalty, pains-taking, and services done to his Majestie's father, of blessed memory, and himselfe, a patent with the title of honour of Viscount, being the first title of honour he gave to any, after his coronation, not having made a knight before that time.

His Majestie being informed that his father had left him Tutor testamentar to his grandchild, this earle of Wintone, now living; for the love and respect his Majestie graciously carried to the memory of the said Earle, and well understanding of his house, commanded him to look to and be carefull of all affairs of that family, which I

did faithfully performe five full years, to my great trouble and expence.

The said Viscount of Kingston, in anno 1666, with the earle of Wintone, now living, had the command of the shire of East Lothian, and was at the fight of Pentland hills, in the king's army, under the command of Generall Dallyell; wher the army of the West countrey rebels was defeat. In anno 1678, he was with his majestie's militia troop in the West countrey, upon his own expence, with the king's forces—to stop any rising of the West countrey rebels—under the command of the earle of Linlithgow, then major generall of his majestie's forces therein. Anno 1679, was ordered by his majestie's counsell to have the command of the shire of East Lothian—against the army of West countrey rebels—under the command of the Duke of Monmouth, generall of 14000 men of his majestie's forces, at Bothwell bridge, upon his own proper charges; where the rebell army was totally defeat. The said Viscount Kingston had the command of the militia troupe of East Lothian 14 years.

The said Sir Alexander married, to his first wife, Mrs Jean Fletcher, daughter to Sir George Fletcher, gentleman of the privy chamber in ordinary to King Charles the First, and in good esteem with him, who was niece to the lord Innerpeafer, senator of the colledge of justice; by whom he had only one daughter,—was married to the lord Mor-dingtone.

To his second wife, he had Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas of Whittingame, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters: the eldest, Charles, dyed a young man; George, after he had been some years a captain of Douglas' regiment, in

France, dyed a young man ; Alexander, a great schollar, dyed a young man ; Archibald, yet living ; John, dyed of nine years old ; James, att present in England, ensigne in a Scots regiment, under the command of Collonell Buchan. His eldest daughter, Isobell, of that marriage, dyed of eighteen years of age ; Barbara of sixteen years of age ; Elizabeth yet living.

The said Viscount married to his third wife, Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter to the first lord Belhaven, by whom no children.

To his fourth wife, he married Lady Margaret Douglas, sister to the marquiss of Douglas, and sister to the earle of Forfar. The said Viscount of Kingston and his Lady, Lady Margaret Douglas, are att present living.

OF SIR JOHN SETON, KNIGHT BARONET,
OF GARLETOUN.

This Sir John Seton was the fourth son of George the third earle of Winton, of the second marriage, with Elizabeth Maxwell, daughter to the lord Herries ; who got the lands of Garletoun and Ethanstanfoord, which his father did acquire. This Ethanstanfoord, so called from the English and Saxon king Ethanstanus, at which the king of Scotland did overcome in battle the said Ethanstanus : Near to which place, as our Scots story relaits, the St Andrew's Cross did appear to the Scots king and his army, which was thens called the place of Miracle, now, vulgo and corrupt, Martle.

The said Sir John Seton married Christian Home, daughter to Sir

John Home of Renton, whose lady was Margaret Stewart, daughter to Sir John Stewart, prior of Coldinghame, second son to Francis Stewart last earle of Bothwell; who was son to the lord prior of Coldinghame; who was naturall son to King James the Fifth. This Sir John Seton had by his lady six sons, George, John, Robert, Alexander, Christopher, and Charles, which two last dyed young; [and] four daughters: Margaret, who, after four years bred in a Nunrie in Paris, dyed in France a young woman; Christian, yet living; Elizabeth and Isobell dyed young.

This said Sir John was a vertuous man; much given to policie; an improver of his fortune. He died in anno 1686, of his age 47 years. He was buried at Ethanstanfoord church.

OF SIR GEORGE SETON, KNIGHT BARONET,
OF GARLETOUN.

This Sir George, eldest son to the said Sir John Seton of Garletoun, went young abroad; he is well travelled in Flanders, France, Italy, Germany, Bohemia, and England. He married Wauchop, daughter to the laird of Niddrie-Wauchop, who is at present living.

OF GEORGE THE ELEVENTH LORD SETON,
AND SEVENTH LORD OF THE NAME OF GEORGE, AND THE
FOURTH EARLE OF WINTON, NOW LIVING.

This George earle of Winton succeeded to his grandfather, George earle of Winton, when he was abroad in his travells in France,

a young man. He was in the king of France his army at the siege of Bizantium, in the county of Burgundy. After he came home by England, his Majesty made him a privy counsellour, and gave him a commission to command the regiment of foot in East Lothian.

In anno 1666, he was ordered to command the shyre of East Lothian—to goe against the rebels att Pentland hills—under the command of Generall Dallyell; where they were defeat.

In anno 1679, he went with his regiment, upon his own charges, with all his vassalls in noble equipage, in his majestie's army of 14000 men, commanded by the duke of Monmouth, generall thereof, to Bothwell bridge, against the army of the West country rebels; att which place, the said rebels were totally defeat. After he came home to his house att Seton, gave ane splendid royall treat to the duke of Monmouth, generall, and all his officers, Scots and English; who was naturall son to King Charles the Second, with whom he was in great favour att that time; whose wife is dutches of Baleleugh, now living, configne german, by the mother side, to this Earle his father.

Att the death of the duke of Lauderdaill, shirrif of East Lothian, his Majesty was pleased to bestow that place upon the said earle of Winton.

In anno 1685, he was with his regiment, upon his own expence, with his vassalls, in the West country, in the expedition against the rebellion of the last earle of Argyle: was with the king's army under the command of the earle of Dunbarton, generall. After whose defeat the said earle of Argyle was given in custody and keeping to

the earle of Winton, who sent him prifoner to the caſtle of Edinburgh.

The ſame year, 1685, the duke of Queensberry being commiſſioner to this King James the Seventh for his parliament in Scotland, did, by his majeſtie's commiſſioun, ſerve the ſaid commiſſioner, as great maſter-houſhold of his majeſtie's familie in Scotland. Which place his predeceſſors had: Lord John, in King James the Firſt's time; as alſo Lord George, the fifth of that name, had during all the time of Queen Marie's reigne. Which office of great maſter-houſhold, by reaſon of the ſaid Lord George the fifth his great troubles for Queen Marie, and long baniſhment for his loyall ſervice to her, was, in the interim, till King James the Seventh, exerciſed by the earles of Argyle.

This Earle of Wintoun has built a new harbour be caſt Cockannie, called, for diſtinction of the weſt harbour, Port-Seton.

This George earle of Winton married Lady Mary Montgomery, daughter to Heugh earle of Eglington, and eldeſt fiſter daughter of the earle of Rothes, lord high chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had only one daughter, Lady Mary Seton, who dyed a child of three years of age. The ſaid George earle of Winton is now living in this preſent year of God, 1687 years.

END OF THE CONTINUATION.

NOTES.

PHILLIP SEYTOUN—P. 17.—The two charters granted by William the First to this Philip and his successor, Alexander, are both printed in Dr M^cKenzie's Lives of Scottish Writers. And it is fortunate that these ancient documents, so material to the early history of the family of Seton, have likewise been transcribed by the author of the *Diplomata Scotie*, and that the transcripts are still preserved, being now in the possession of Mr Dillon, one of the members of the Maitland Club. To these Mr Anderson has affixed the following Note:—

“Sept. 24, 1701. I copied these two charters from the originals at Seton, by the noble courtesy of the Earl of Winton.”

The charter to Philip, given above, has been collated with the former of these transcripts—the latter, to Alexander, is inserted below.

Lord Kingston adds, that Philip “married Helen, daughter to the earle of Marche.”

ALEXANDER SEYTOUN, first of that name—Ibid.—The following is the copy of the charter he obtained from King William, above alluded to:—

Willielmus Dei gratia rex Scotorum episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, prepositis, ministris, et omnibus probis hominibus terræ suæ, clericis et laicis, salutem. Sciatis presentes et futuri me concessisse, et hac carta mea confirmasse, Alexandro, filio Philippi de Setune, terram quæ fuit Philippi, patris sui, scilicet, Setune et Wintune et Wincelburg, tenendam sibi et hæredibus suis de me et hæredibus meis in feodo et hæreditate; in boscho et plano, in terris et aquis, in pratis et pascuis, in moris et maresiis, in stagnis et molendinis, per rectas universas prædictarum terrarum, et cum omnibus aliis ad præfatas terras juste pertinentibus; cum socca et sacca, cum Tol et Them, et infangan thef, cum furca et fossa: libere et quiete, plenarie et honorifice, per servitium unius militis, sicut carta mea patri suo, inde facta testatur. Testibus, Hugone cancellario meo, Willielmo de Morvill constabulario, Roberto de

Quincy, Alano filio Walteri dapifero, Philippo [Valoines?] camerario, Henrico de Quincy, Willielmo de Haia, Johanne de Hasting, Roberto de Berkely, Davide de Haia, Willielmo Flandrense, Herberto Marescallo. Apud Forfar, xvj Junij.

He "married Jean, daughter to Walter Barclay, chamberlain to King William."—*Addition* by Lord Kingston.

BARTINE SEYTOUN—P. 18.—This is probably a corruption of the name Bartholomew—in Lord Kingston's transcript it is written 'Bartime.' Nothing corroborative of his existence seems to have been discovered. According to the above authority, he "married Margaret, daughter to William Cummin, great justice" of Scotland.

ADAME SEYTOUN—Ibid.—It would seem to be doubtful, however, whether this Adame's name was not Alexander. Yet Sir Robert Sibbald quotes a charter by the Earl of Winchester to Adame de Seton, anno 1246, "De maritagio heredis Alani de Fauside."—*Hist. of Fife*, p. 369.

Alexander de Seton is a witness to a confirmation of the charter of the burgh of Glasgow by Alexander II. Nov. 22, 1225,—“Deo & Sancto Kentigerno, et Waltero episcopo Glasguensi, et singulis episcopis, eius successoribus ut burgum, habeant apud Glasgue; cum foro die Jouis,” &c. “Sicut carta domini regis Willielmi, patris nostri, inde facta Jocelino, quondam episcopo Glasguensi, testatur. Testibus Waltero Olifard justiciario Laudon., Henrico de Bayllyol camerario, Johanne de Makeswell vicecom. de Rokesburg, Henrico Marescallo, Alex. de Seton, Rob. de Sancto Claro, Willo. de Hertesheud vicecom. de Lanarc. Apud Cadihou, xxij Nouembris, anno regni nostri undecimo.”—*Cartularium Glasguense*.

CHRISTELL SEYTOUN, the third of that name—P. 19.—Modern genealogists, with great probability, seem to hold the several notices of all the three Christells mentioned here as relating to one and the same individual, namely, that Sir Christopher Seton who lent so early and efficient aid to the founder of the latter Scottish dynasty in his arduous enterprise to possess himself of the desolated throne. Though doubtless unable wholly to reject the fabulous incrustations of the family annals, it must nevertheless be allowed that our author has shown little inclination to countenance the improbable multiplicity of representatives which crowd the early part of the pedigree of the House of Seton, or to complete his labours by recording the details of their imaginary biography—many of which we see were still available at the distance of more than a century after

his time. For, from such authority, it is stated by the noble Continuator, that the first Christell Seton "married Mauld Percie, daughter to Ingrahame Percie"—the second, "Agnes, daughter to Patrick Earle of Marche." Of the marriage of the undoubted Sir Christopher there could indeed be no uncertainty.

For the subjoined particulars regarding Christell's Chapel at Dumfries the reader is indebted to the courtesy of Mr Kirkpatrick Sharpe, as well as for other interesting notices which follow here:—

"The remains of this chapel were overthrown in the year 1715, to defend Dumfries from the Chevalier's army—*vide* Rae's History of the Rebellion. Many of the stones, but all without ornaments, are still to be discerned in the neighbouring *dykes*. The site of the chapel was used, for many years, as a place of interment for criminals hanged at Dumfries."

ALEXANDER SEYTOUN, the ferd of that name—P. 27.—A like uncertainty appears to exist in the history of the three immediate successors of Sir Christopher as himself; and the importance of the error seemed sufficient to induce the eminent Lord Hailes to write a dissertation expressly on the subject—concluding that the notices of all the three refer to "one and the same person, the son of Sir Christopher Seton and Christian Bruce." But it is not undoubted that Alexander who succeeded to Sir Christopher was his *son*. The allusion to the marriage of but one of the Alexanders in the statement of Sir Richard Maitland, it will be perceived, so far favours the hypothesis of Lord Hailes.

Lord Kingston only adds that the first Alexander "married Isobell, daughter to Duncan Earle of Fyffe,"—leaving the marriage of the third unaccounted for.

Dr M'Kenzie alludes to a charter by Robert I. in the 18th year of his reign, in favour of Sir Alexander Seton, successor to Sir Christopher, granting to the "Town of Seaton the liberty of having a weekly market every Lord's day after Mass," which would seem very clearly to illustrate the origin of these institutions. The merchants exposed their wares in booths by the church, if not occasionally under the roof itself; and the exactions on the sales of commodities belonged to the clergy, whose presence, and the sanctity of the place, would no doubt tend to the preservation of order and decorum. The almost invariable disposition of parochial churches, not in the centre, but close by the northern boundaries of their enclosures, has probably originated with a view to the better accommodation of those assembled on such occasions, and that the building might afford them its protection from the chilly blasts of a rigorous climate. Instances of the people's adherence to the ancient locality of

their commercial intercourse existed even in the present century, if indeed it be yet wholly discontinued.

SEYTOUN OF PARBROTH—P. 24.—Parbroth appears to be situated on the north side of the shire of Fife; the house was ruinous, and the estate had been alienated from the Setons at the beginning of the last century.—*Hist. of Fife*, 409.

Mr David Seytoun, of this family, who figures so interestingly in the presence of the knightly leader of Flowden field, occurs, indeed something remarkably, in company with his two opponents, in attesting an Instrument of resignation, April 14, 1497—"Terrarum de le Scroggys [jacentium infra vicecomitatum de Peblis] ad altare Sanctorum Stephanj et Laurentij, martyrum, in ecclesia metropolitana Glasguensi. Acta erant hæc in hospitio præfati reverendissimi patris, infra oppidum de Edinburgh. . . . præsentibus ibidem. . . . viris magistris David Cunynghame præposito de Hamiltoun, David Setoun rectore de Fethercarne, Riccardo Lauson, Jacobo Henrison clericis. . . . testibus ad præmissa. . . ."—*Cart. Glasg.*

Mr James Henderson of Fordel, the person alluded to here, was Lord Advocate, and also Justice-Clerk, 1494—1507.—*Hist. of Fife*, 262. But the 'proces' mentioned above probably occurred before the year 1505.—See *BAL. An. I. 227*.—Lawson seems to have been ancestor of the Lawsons of Cairnmuir.

David Seton of Parbroth was Comptroller of the Scottish revenue, 1589—1595.—*Hist. of Fife*, 262.

SEYTOUN OF LATHRISK—P. 25.—Lathrisk is likewise in Fife, near the Eden, and is thus noticed by Balfour:—"In the village of Kettle is the parish church, formerly seated at Lathrisk, belonging to the priory of St Andrews. West of this is Lathrisk, an old house with gardens and enclosures, the seat of Mr Patrick Seaton, a cadet of the Earl of Winton: a predecessor of his got these lands by marrying the heiress, of the same name with the lands,—Lathrisk."

LORD WILLIAME—P. 27.—The family of Herdmanston, a daughter of which this Lord married, appears to have succeeded to the peerage of Sinclair in the middle of the seventeenth century. About which time, the latter family seem to have been connected with the city of Glasgow:—"Dame Margaret Cockburne, Ladie Sinckelair, w^t in the bur^t of Glasgow y^e tyne of her deceis, deceissit on y^e last day of Junij 1657 yeiris." She nominates, &c. Henrie Sinckelair her lawful son only executor, &c.—Probate of her Will, Oct. 3, 1657. *Com. of Glas.* "Elisoun Cobroune Ladie Sinklar" appears October, 1633.—*Ibid.* But this is certainly an error in the name of the same person.

THE preistis chalmeris now in Seytoun—P. 29.—“ These chambers are said to have been near the garden wall, on the north side: some remains of buildings are still to be seen, but apparently not so ancient as the ‘chalmeris’ mentioned here.—*Com.* by Mr K. Sharpe.

HOUSIS OF HUNTLEIE, &c.—*Ibid.*—To these Lord Kingston adds this notice of the family of Sutherland:—

“ OF THE EARLES OF SUTHERLAND.

The Earledome of Sutherland, because failyeing of heirs mail, the second brother of the earle of Huntley married the heretrix of Sutherland—of whom this Earle of Sutherland, now living, is descended, being the fifth Earl from that man who married the heretrix,—who did gett the place of the Earles of Sutherland, though he retained his own name of Gordon, which surname they keep to this day.”

LORD GEORGE, the first of that name—P. 32.—*Georgio domino Ceton* is a witness in *Carta Jacobi 3ⁱ regis de civitate, baronia, et regalitate de Glasgow, A. D. 1476.*—*Cart. Glasg.*

LORD GEORGE the second of that name—P. 34.—“ George, 2^d of that name, 4th Lord Setoun, son of George the master of Setoun, succeeded his grandfather in the lordship of Setoun. As he was in his voiage to France, he was taken by the Dunkirkers, and spoiled of his goods; for the which, to be revanged, he caused outrick a great ship, which was called the Eagle, upon his own expencess,—of a considerable burden, as appears by the streamers and flags, which are yet to be seen in the house of Setoun. They are of rid silk: on the flage are the armes of Setoun, and on the other sid a Circle interlassed with a Triangle, in Gold, with this word, *INDISSOLUBILE*; the streamers are also of ride silk, semé of Crescents of Gold, with a Hand issueing out of a cloud brandishing a sword, with these words, *HAZARD YIT FORWARD*; and below that a Dragon, Vert, spouting out fire behind and before. He kept this ship at sea against the Dunkirkers for severall years. He married Margaret Campbell, eldest daughter to Collin Earle of Argyll.”—*NISBET'S Gen. Col. MS. Ad. Lib.*

THIS Lord George tuk the armes of Buchane, &c.—P. 36.—The family of Seton's assuming the arms of Buchan is thus alluded to in an introductory sketch to a history of the Cumings of Ernsyde, written in 1622—*penes Dr W. Cumin,*

Glasgow;—and though mistaking the motive of such assumption, the statement is yet curious, and corroborative of the fact:—

“ Being also requisitt to vnderstand y^e reasone why y^e Lord Seattoune, now E: of Wintone, weareth y^e six Bear sheawes—thrie in everie cros of his bagge I being in the palace of Seattoune, ffamilliar wth my old Lord, demandat at his Lo: for what cause the Hous of Seattoune weare y^e Cumings’ armes in y^e maner? My Lord answered me, y^e his prediccursors gatt the lands and lordship of Troup, in Buchan, fra y^e Earle of Buchane, Cuming; Soe, as ane tockin of perpetuall band of freindship, y^e Lo: Seattoune, att y^e time, adioyned y^e six Sheawes to his own armes, q^uo remains wth y^e Hous, as memorie of auld kyndnes, and not y^e y^e lands wes gevin be alienaⁿne to tack any pairt of y^e Cumings’ armes: and soe, if auld love & kyndnes should be respected, it is ane great motive and occasione to profes a good will and frindship to remaine betwixt the said Surnames.”

LORD GEORGE, the ferd of that name—P. 41.—The Logans of Restalrig, one of whom married a daughter of this Lord Seton, were not less illustrious from their connections and ancient descent than they became conspicuous by the political intrigues and fate of an after representative. Of that strange historical enigma, the Gowrie conspiracy, Wodrow relates the following singular particulars—*Life of Mr John Malcom, Minister at Perth*, MS. Having stated the sentiments of English writers as to this affair, he adds:—

“ If I may mix in any thing of my own, after so many authorities, let me add a verbal account of this matter, which I have from an old minister (my own worthy father—but this needs not be copyed), upon whose part, in the relation, I can fully depend, who was at the old house, where the Earle of Gowrie was killed, a little after the Restoration; and met there with an aged grave countryman, who had been present on the 5 of August, 1600, being then one of the Earle’s servants. He showed my informer the room from quhich the King knocked down, and Ramsay and another came up, and his master, the Earle, was killed. What passed above he could not tell; but neither he, nor any in the house, observed any disorder about the Earle that day: but he well minded, that the King’s coming was a perfect surprise to them all,—a servant of the Earle of Gowrie’s being married that day, and the wedding dinner being in the Earle’s house. When the King came, the Earle most lovingly welcomed him, and told him, He did not expect to see him that day. The King said, He was come from the hunting, and would take a share of the Bride’s dinner: every thing passed in the greatest pleasantry, till after dinner, the King desired the Earle to go to an upper room with him, quhich they did in the most freindly way. The old man told all this with tears trickling down his cheeks, 60 and mo years after, being now near 90, but very firm in his health, judgment, and memory. My

informer asked him, what was then said about it. The old man answered, He heard it reported that the King was jealous of his master; and the occasion of jealousy, as reported to him, was this: Some time after the Earle's return from travell, he went to Court, and the King made very much of him—his master, he said, was one of the handsomest, loveliest men ever he set his eyes upon. Some time after, the King and Queen being together, he asked her whom she thought to be the handsomest man she knew? The Queen replied, His Majesty. Well, said the King, I believe you think so; but next to me, whom think you the properest man in Scotland? The Queen said, She saw none more handsome than the young Earle of Gowrie. After that the King took up a jealousy.

“My informer said, the old man's relation was so simple and natural, and with so much affection, that he could not but give him credit. Upon the whole, I hope the Earle's, and much more the Queen's character, will save them from the imputations of guilt and jealousy, which sometimes rises on very trifling grounds, and is as the rage of a man.”

Lord Kingston adds,—“This Lord is marked among the Lords of Session in the Sederunt 15 November, 1544.”

MARIE SEYTOUN—P. 42.—With the Letters of Lady Margaret Burnet, lately published, there is printed a letter in French, signed “Marie de Seton,” which seems popularly to have been ascribed to Lady Mary Seton, “one of the four Maries who waited upon Queen Marie of Scotland;” but which the Editor supposes rather to have been written by Marie Pieris, the second wife of George fourth Lord Seton, her mother. Mary the daughter of Lord Seton, by the above Lady, whose name is omitted in the *Peerage*, was probably about an age with the Queen, and it must be allowed her connections and circumstances give her the fairest claim imaginable to the honour of one of these celebrated Ladies. As regards the letter alluded to, the uncertainty of the writer is no doubt greatly increased by the want of the year in which it was written; yet it may be remarked, that at that time it was surely far from usual for ladies, of whatever degree, to subscribe the names or titles of their husbands.

LORD GEORGE, the fyft of that name—Pp. 43, 45.—Lord Seton seems throughout entirely to have espoused the cause of the hapless Mary, but could not, of course, altogether escape imputation.

“The 21. February, [1571], the Secretar left his ludgeing of the Castell, and was conveyed as a Prince, be the Lord Seatoun, first to the place of Seatoun, and thairefter to Lethingtoun. And sua, the grittest enemie to the King, and to his authority, yea, to God and his Word, takes the protectioun of him that wald be sene grit friend to both.”—BALLANTYNE'S *Journal*, MS.

“When the Lord Seton, about 1555, was Provost of Edinburgh, there was an uproar in it, and two of the bailies came out to their Provost at Seton, and he finding they were accessory to the conspiracy, he imprisoned them in the Pit of Seton (a place I have seen), which was a dreadful contumely; and rode in presently to Edinburgh, and appeased and choakt the commotion.”—LORD FOUNTAINHALL'S MSS. Adv. Lib. Balfour, who is more picturesquely circumstantial, seems to place this in 1558. An. I. 310.

“There is a curious picture of this Lord and his children, abominably engraved in Pinkerton. Lord Somerville had one, *original*, done on wood—Mr Hay of Drummelzier has *another*, on canvass. I never saw Lord Somerville's, but Mr Hay's is extremely well painted, and very old—though such pictures, on wood, are generally the most genuine. I think Mr Hay's as old as the time; but not having seen both *originals*, one cannot be positive as to priority.—Some account of the dispersion of the pictures at Seton is given by Grose. Mr Hay of Drummelzier has a great many portraits that, I am persuaded, came from Seton.”—*Com. by Mr K. Sharpe.*

BATTLE OF LANGSYDE—P. 56.—The subjoined particulars, from WODROW'S *Life of Robert Campbell of Kinyeancleugh*, MS. possess some interest in relation to the Field of Langside, and are still more curious as regards the individuals to whom they particularly refer.

“*A remarkable Passage about Kinyeancleugh, the night before
the BATAILL OF LANGSIDE, June 13. 1568.*”

“The next thing I meet with concerning him is at the time of the battaile of Langside, upon quhich indeed the fate of the Reformation in Scotland did in a great measure hang. Had the Queen and the party who gathered to her after her escape, defeat the Regent and his army, inferior to them in numbers, it's very probable Popery had again been re-settled in this land. At this time, and no wonder, the whole praying Christians in the West of Scotland, and other places, who knew the choak things stood in, wer giving themselves to prayer; and many of them, particularly Mr Campbell, wer endued with a singular measure of the spirit of supplication: and it was agreeable to God's kind methods with his people in their straits, that he should vouchsafe answers of prayer to some who could bear, and especially stood in need of them; and this was done to Kinyeancleugh.

“I am well informed by a worthy and learned minister, whose business led him to have some concern in that family, and who hath seen their papers, That the following account is handed down in that family to this time, and their papers vouch it; and I may give it as that may be depended on. Mr Campbell,

when he heard of the Queen's escape, and the Regent's coming to Glasgow, came in company with the Gentlemen of Air, and as many of their followers as they could bring. The good Regent had a great value for Mr Campbell, and knew his courage and piety now for 10 years, or more. When the Queen's forces came from Hamiltoun, on their way to Dumbarton, and encamped at Langsyde hill, the Regent and his officers, lying at Glasgow, resolved to attack them while in the open country, and before they reached the castle and the hills. When Kinyeancleugh knew of the resolution upon the 12 of May, 1658, the day before the scuffle, he spent some time in Prayer, in secret, for the Lord's appearing and deciding the righteous cause, referred to him in warr; and there he got such liberty, and assurances of victory, that he did not at all question the event of the battail. The family of Loudoun, of quibich his family came, was at present represented by a young gentleman, not yet major; and by the caresses of his cusine, the Earl of Argyle, who was at this time with the Queen, and other methods, the young Sheriff of Air, for that was the ordinary stile of the family, was brought to be upon the Queen's side. Kinyeancleugh knew this, and designed him a service, and the publick also. Accordingly, early next morning, June 13. Mr Campbell went into the Regent, who soon allowed him access. Kinyeancleugh told his Grace, that he was come to ask what he reckoned a very great favour. He said they wer now going to engage with the enemye, and he did not doubt of their success; that he supposed that, in that event, the Regent and Council would forfault the landed men who had joyned with the late Queen; that his chiefe, the Sheriff of Air, a young raw youth, had been unadvisedly drawn over to that side, and would come to be forfaulted with the rest; and he was come at this time, as the first applyer, to ask a gift of his chiefe's esheat, not that he had any covetous view to so good an estate, but that thereby he might get the youth, not much above 18 years, under his command and management; and he hoped to make him a good subject to the King, and useful for his Grace and the Reformation in the West: for he knew he was of a good temper and excellent dispositions. The Regent smiled, and said, "Robert, it's soon enough to ask this," and wished his hope might be well founded, for the outward probability was not so great. My Lord, said he, I will never doubt of that; for my God, who never forled me, has said it to me; and insisted he might grant him his request, in that event. The good Regent was satisfied, to be sure, to see such peremptoryness in so eminent a wrestler as he knew the man to be, and said, "Well, Robert, I'll call the Lords and Counsellors in the other room." Quibich he did, and communicat Mr Campbell's desire; in short, it was yielded, in the supposition of a victory. The event showed Kinyeancleugh's positive hope was well founded, and he got his chiefe's forfaulture gifted to him.

“As soon as it was expedie, he went home to his house, and sent an express to the young gentleman, desiring him to come to Kinyeanleugh about matters of the nearest concern to him, assuring him of safety. He came, and, as I was informed, Mr Campbell kept him some weeks, or months, with him, and dealt so with him, as he thoroughly convinced him how far wrong he was, and brought him over from the Queen’s side; and so instructed him and dealt with him, as after that he was always a firm friend to the Reformation, to his dying day; and then he made a resignation of his whole lands to him, and by his interest got him brought to the Regent’s favour. My informer tells me, that, as a small to-her, (and it was all Mr Campbell would take) for so great a favour to the family of Loudoun, the Sheriff disposed a mill and some four acres of land about it to Kinyeanleugh, and his heirs whatsoever; and the disposition bore a good deal of what is above, as the reason of it.”

ROBERT the first Earle of Wintone—P. 59.—Lord Somervill states, that this Lord Seton, whom by mistake he names Alexander, was “One of the greatest builders in that age; and at that very time [1584] had the king’s master of worke at Seatoune, building that large quarter of his palace towards the north-cast.”—*Mem. of the Somervills*, I. 460.

Seton from about this period appears to have been commonly denominated a *palace*, which may have been so from the circumstance of Queen Marie’s having for a short time held her court in that princely residence. There are two separate views of the ruins of Seton, with many interesting notices, preserved in Mr Grose’s *Antiquities of Scotland*; and it is understood that Lord Eldin is in possession of some very beautiful drawings of these remains, done by his father, the late Mr Clerk.

“In 1790, the whole was taken down by the present proprietor, to make way for a house, now almost finished, on a design of the late Mr Adam, in the old castle form.”—*Stat. Acc.* What an exchange!

SETON OF BARNES—P. 61.—“At the same time, [July, 1625], dyed at Edinburgh, the Lady Kilsyth, younger; since her husband’s death, married to Sir John Seaton of Barnes: A virtuous Lady, fearing God; the worthy daughter of her excellent mother, the Lady Fleming.”—BOYD of Trochrig’s *Obituary*, apud *Life of Trochrig*, MS. in Bib. Col. Glas.

ALEXANDER, Earle of Dumfermline—P. 63.—“In June [1622] Mr Alexander Seaton, Earle of Dumfermling, and Chancelour of Scotland, dyed. Mr Calderwood sayes, he was popishly disposed in his religion; but condemned many of the

abuses of the Church of Rome. He was a good Justiciar, and no great friend to the Bishops. The Bishop of Saint Andrews had a view to succeed him, and disposed of his office, as Lord of Session, to his son, afterwards Sir Robert, but was disappointed for some years as to being Chancelour.”—*Life of Archbishop Spotswood*, MS. in Bib. Col. Glas.—“The 16 of Junij this zeire, 1622, betuix 6 and 7 houres in the morning, at Pinkie, in Lothean, deyed Alexander Earle of Dunfermeling.”—BALFOUR’S *Annals*.

SIR WILLIAM SETON, fifth son to George Lord Seton—P. 68.—This Sir William Seton was designed of Kylismuir; the family appears to have failed in the person of his successor. Sir William is named a “counsallour” in the Latterwill of “James erle of Abercorne, etc. the tyme of his deceis, quha deceist w’in the parochin of Mounktoune, vpon the xxij day of Merche, the yeir of God Jaj vj^e and auchtein yeiris:—”

“I ordane,” &c. “and that be the advys and counsall of Alex^r. erle of Donefermeling, James marquis of Hamiltoune, W^m. erle of Angous, Alex^r. erle of Eglintoune, George erle [of] Wintoune, Johnne vicount of Lader, Hew Lord of Loudoune, Thomas lord of Bynning and S^r. W^m. Seytoune of Kylismuir, knight, my most affectionat vncle, or the maist pairt of thame onlyf for the tyme.”—Conf. Sept. 2. 1620. *Com. Rec. of Glas.*

The Fairlys of Braid, mentioned here, seem to be quite distinct from the more ancient family of Fairly of that Ilk, near Largs, in Ayrshire; and are said to be derived from a natural son of one of the Stewart kings. Robert Fairly of Braid, probably father of the above individual, will be remembered by his friendship to John Knox long after the period to which any family pretensions whatever could have transmitted his name.

SIR ALEXANDER SETON, Earle of Eglintone—P. 69.—From Sir Alexander Seton have been derived the noble family of Eglinton to the present time. In Balfour’s *Annals* his succession seems mistakingly placed in the year 1607. The honours, however, appear not to have followed the destination of the estate, and from which, it is obvious, has arisen much vexatious impediment to Sir Alexander. The unwearied Wodrow, who well merits all the encomiums paid him by Mr Fox, has picked up some letters of Bishop Spotswood’s, who was much interested in the matter, which afford many curious particulars, not only as regards the earldom of Eglinton, but as reflecting light on the ways of that provident prelate himself and the tortuous policy of his times.—*Life of Spot.* MS. ut supra. The following extracts however are confined exclusively to the family of Eglinton. The first is from a pretty long letter, relating chiefly to the recovery



of certain heritable jurisdictions to the Crown; and is thus prefaced:—" In the Collection of Ecclesiastical Papers in the Advocats' Library, I find the following letter from the A. Bishop dated Edinburgh, July 14. this year [1614]. The person to whom it's writt is omitted in my transcript of it; but I suppose it's to Mr Murray of the Bed-chamber," &c.

" I have spoken with the Chancellour, * and his nephew, Sir Alexander Seaton. The Chancellour sayes, that in his life, never any thing troubled him more than his Majesty's offence at that business of Eglintoun; and that both he and Sir Alexander, with many words and oaths, protest, that they are so far from standing in termes with his Majesty, that, to give his Highness contentment, they will not fear to submitt their lives, honours, land and all. Only, Sir Alexander being provided to the succession of that living, and coming in against the liking of many of the friends of that House, feared, as he sayes, to do any thing that might bring in question the honour and rank they had formerly kept amongst the nobility. For, if he should have taken his Honour by a new creation, the old would have been forgotten; and his enemies ascribed this to his weakness: Otherwise, that he can enjoy no honnour or living but as from his Majesty, and by his Highness' favour and benefit. As he were to think it, so does he take no pleasure to enjoy any of them, without his Majesty's good pleasure; and if he may be so happy, as to obtain his Highness' favour, it shall be all his study to do in his place the best service he can possibly. Such as I shew his Majesty, the young man is of good expectation, and one who I hope shall prove worthy of his Majesty's favour. And so if it please his Majesty to provide, that, in honnour and place due to the House of Eglintoun, he be not prejudged, his Highness may command him in what sort he pleases; and prescribe any thing for it, and he shall be obeyed. You would, therefore, be pleased to entreat his Majesty, that, in such manner as his Majesty shall think convenient for his honour, this business may find a settling, which, I trust in God, his Majesty shall never repent; and if his Highnes may be pleased to admitt him to presence, and accept him in place, ye may advise the Chancellour of the time and manner. Alwise, it shall be fitt, in the end of the errand, to remember the Bailziary of Cunningham, and advertise the Chancellour thereof, when you write of the rest, that all may be prepared, and those things done together. For I have craved nothing thereof, nor can well do, because I have been thought by the Chancellour, and others, to be the only instigator of those matters against the Heretable Sherriffs; and it will be meetest that ye signify the same to him upon his Majesty's command."

* The Earl of Dumfermline.

And in his next letter to Mr Murray, Edin. July 29, 1614, the following passage occurs:—

“ I wrote before touching matters committed to me anent the Sheriffs and the Earle of Eglington, whereof I have expected your answer, which is not yet come. In the mean time, we have ended with Burlye * anent his right to Kilwinning, and contracted with him for 10 thousand pound, whereof I take upon me the half payment. He is to come himself with the securitys, and gift of the Abbacy in my person, whereof if you hear of any thing, I pray you, give it the furtherance that you may. If he take another advise to stay, and not to come hastily, I will send in the same Gift to be signed, and his letter testifying his consent, which, because of the season, must be furthered, that I may have, upon the Gift, Inhibitions to be raised in time upon the Kirks.”

Upon the 3d of August 1614, he writes again to the same person thus:—

* Sir Michael Balfour, first Lord Balfour of Burleigh, had a charter, Sep. 7th, 1614, of the barony of Kilwinning, with the title of Lord Kilwinning, &c.—*Peer*. But this property had been acquired by the family of Eglington, on the resignation of William Melville, about the year 1603; and the grant to Balfour seems to have been felt as an intolerable act of injustice.

The Abbay of Kilwinning was amongst the most sumptuous of the monastic edifices in Scotland, as it is now amongst the most dilapidated. Such fragments of it however still remain as may enable the mind to form some idea of its former grandeur and extent, whilst they show it to have belonged to the best era of Gothic building; and must ever awaken the most painful feelings that may arise on reflecting on the circumstances which have thus irretrievably despoiled the country of those wonderful monuments of early piety and taste—at once the depositories and manifestations of its history.

Tradition has assigned a kind of pre-eminence to Kilwinning in the estimation of its former possessors, —probably arising from the masonic pretensions of the place? and the following prophetic rhyme is still adduced as expressing the hopes of the humbled church:—

Between old Sanct-toun and the sea,
What we have lost, we there shall win—
In victory!

Kilwinning is yet known in the neighbourhood by the appellation of Sanctoun, corruptly *Segton*, allusive to St Winnia, the titular patron, to whom some of the most extraordinary miracles on record are ascribed. It is said, and there seems to be some evidence of the fact, that the Earl of Glencairn, who obtained some right to this monastery at the Reformation, pulled down from the church the entire materials of a large mansion house which he then erected at Stevenston, in the neighbourhood,—and no doubt his example would soon be followed by other like purifiers. But of all the actors of that dismal catastrophe probably none pursued the work of destruction more unrelentingly than did the Earl of Glencairn. At a meeting at the kirk of Craigie in 1559, with a view to aid the reformers at Perth, his Lordship, finding those present hesitate to comply with his unmitigated measures, thus remarkably discovered his impatient ardour—exclaiming:—“ Let every man serve his own *conscience*, I will, by God's grace, see my brethren in Saint Johnstoun; nay, albeit never man should accompany, I will go, tho' it should be but with a pick on my shoulder: for I had rather die with that company than live after them.” The Earl's talents are well known, and lose little by this politic appeal.

“SIR,

This paquett has the Signature for Kilwinning, for which we have agreed to pay to him 10,000^d pounds at Martimas, and have made him security. I have also passed our Contract, in the manner I have shewed his Majesty and you, whereby I have him bound to sett all the Cunningham's teinds to themselves. I wrote to you before anent his answer to me about the submission of himself in the matter of the Earldome to the King: thereanent, I expect to hear from you; and, praying God to give a happy progress, I rest

Yours ever to command,

Edinburgh, August 3. 1614.

GLASGOW.

P. S. Sir,—The Signature would be hasted, because of the season, that I may, in time, have Inhibitions served; therefore, I pray you, send it to me by the first occasion. The Chancellour has testified our Agreement by his letter, and mine to his Majesty is only for that purpose.”

The following appears to be the letter to the King here alluded to:

“MOST SACRED AND GRACIOUS MAJESTY,

The agreement for the Abbay of Kilwinning is made between the Lord Burly and me. In like sort are the conditions perfected between Sir Alexander Seaton and me anent the tythes of the Cunninghams, where they have any within the churches allotted to him. For the speciall churches where the Earle of Glencairn and his friendship have their lands fall in that portion which, by your Majesty's favour, is assigned to me. I trust the Lord Chancellour has testified so much by his letter to your Majesty; and now, because of the harvest season, wherein Inhibitions would be served upon the Tythes, I have sent the Signature of the Abbacy, to which I most humbly intreat your Majesty's hand. If it please the Lord I live a little while, the posterity shall find a princely work done by your Majesty's liberality to our Colledge, and your Highnes' favour shall be seen to be well bestowed. Neither have any of the Cunninghames cause to complain, being better provided for in the surety of their tythes than themselves could have done; at least in this, that they fell not into the Competitors' hands: nor are they to do them any reverence in that behalf. Humbly intreating your Majesty's favour for signing the Gift, I pray God Almighty to bless your Highness with long and happy dayes.

Your Majesty's most Humble,

And Obedient Servant,

Edinburgh, August 3, 1614.

GLASGOW.”

THE SECOND ALEXANDER, Earle of Eglington—P. 72.—The second wife of Lord Eglington, alluded to here, “was Frances, daughter of Francis Popeley

of Woolley Moorhouse, and widow of Sir Thomas Wentworth, Bar^t. of Bretton—both of these estates are in Yorkshire. This Countess is not mentioned in the *Peerages*—her marriage with Lord Eglintoune took place before August 19. 1685, as is proved by an original letter from his Lordship to her, in the possession of Mr Beaumont, Yorkshire. Lord Eglintoune married to his third wife, a lady of 90, and thrice a widow—Catharine, daughter of Sir William St. Quintin of Harpham, also in the county of York.”—*Com.* by Mr K. Sharpe.

GEORGE tenth Lord Seton—P. 74.—It is understood, that Mr Hay of Drummelzier is in possession of a good portrait of Lady Anna Hay, the first wife of this Lord Seton.

GEORGE Lord Seton—P. 80.—The subjoined is probably a fuller list of the principal officers taken at Philiphaugh than has hitherto appeared. It is copied from an evidently co-eval writing, which has been preserved by the ancient family of Rowallan, some of whose connections appear in it:—

*“ List of the Prisoners of quality taken at Philiphaugh,
the 13 of September, 1645.*

LORDS.—Seatoun,—Drummond,—Gray,—Ogilvie.

KNIGHTS.—S^r Alex^r. Lesly, Gen. Major; William Murrey, brother to Tillibarne; S^r Ja. Douglas, sone to the E. of Mortoun; S^r David Ogilvie, sone to the L. Ayrly; S^r Robert Spottswood, President Secretary; S^r Johne Hay, late Clark Registrar; S^r Hary Grahame, brother natural to James Grahame, sometimes Montrose; S^r Johne Byres; S^r William Rollock, Colonel; S^r Johne Seatoun of Barnes; S^r David Murrey of Stennop; S^r Hew Wallace of Cragy; S^r Johne Mure of Auchindrain; S^r Henry Spottswood.

GEN. MAJ.—Gen. Major Nathaniel Gordoun.

COL.—Col. James Hay; Col. Ocaen; Col. William Stewart, once Adjutant in our army.

LIEU. COL.—Lieu. Col. Ogilvie, taken before at Carlile; Lieu. Col. Ogilvie, brother in law to Col. Lyell; Lieu. Col. Thomas Ogilvie of Pury.

MAJORS.—Ma. Laughlane.

LAIRDS.—Enderquharrety, younger; Urchill; Rosline; Gloret.

[The following appear to have been subsequently added, and are in a different hand.]

CAP.—Cap. Jo. Stewart; Cap. Will. Stewart; Cap. Melvine; Cap. Ogilvie; Cap. Ja. Hamilton; Cap. Charters, brother to Hemsfield.

Arch. Primrose, late Clark to the Counsell and Committé of Estats.”

GEORGE eleventh Lord Seton—P. 87.—Though the connection of the family of Buccleuch with the house of Seton, as alluded to in the narrative, may not seem to require that it be adverted to in this place; yet as the following document appears to have some reference to a very celebrated individual of that family—Janet Beaton, Lady Buccleuch,—and has not probably before been made known, little apology may be deemed necessary in thus introducing it here. These extracts are copied from the Records of the Commissariat of Glasgow:—

“ INVENTARIUM omnium Bonorum quondam Jacobi Creichtoun de Cranstoun-Riddall, militis, factum in loco de Branxholm, cum consensu magistri Stephani Betone et Valteri Scott de Syntoun, suorum curatorum xiiij mense Junij a^o etc. Lj [1551]. Coram Valtero Scott de Edschaw, Willmo. Scott de Harden, dno. Alex^o Syntoun, Georgio Synclare, dno. Jo^{me} Greymlaw vicario de Keithhumbé, ac notario pub.^o

IN PRIMIS, fatetur se habere vnum equum, cum sella, fræno, &	
ceteris ornamentis.	x li.
<i>Item</i> , in indumentis.	xx li.
<i>Item</i> , fatetur se habere vnam torquem auream.	xl li.
* *	* *

And, inter alia, he ordains—“ corpusque meum sepeliendum in ecclesia Sanctæ Crucis, juxta villam de Peblis.* *Item*, constituo et ordino Dnam. Jo^{am} BETONE, meam matrem, heredes suos et assignatos, meos veros legitimos et indubitatos cessionarios et assignatos, in et ad lie kyndnes quæ habeo, habui aut habere potero ad molendina de Mussilburgh, *Item*, constituo et ordino Valterum Scott de Branxholm, militem, et Grisilidam Scott, *meam sororem*, meos legitimos et indubitatos cessionarios et assignatos in et ad omnia bona mea hereditaria jure mihi pertinentia per obitum quondam Georgij Creichtoun per obitum Petri Creichtoun de Nachtan, et Will. Creichtoun rectoris de Vyn. *Item*, constituo dictos Valterum et Grisilidam meos legitimos cessionarios et assignatos ad bona mea hereditaria suscepta de castro Edinburgi per Davidem Creichtoun, nunc de Nachtan, tunc temporis in possessione mea et predicti mei iuris existen. *Item*, constituo et ordino dictos Valterum et Grisilidam meos legitimos cessionarios et assignatos in et ad omnem actionem seu citationem per me, seu nomine mco, intentatam seu intendendam contra et aduersus Heriot de Trabroun, Hugonem Douglas de Langnudry, Georgium Brovne de Colstoun, seu contra alios contra quos de jure libell.

* There is a view of the Cross church of Peebles in Grose's Antiquities, the walls of which seem to be pretty entire.

et propter combustionem, deuastationem et depredationem fortalicij et ville mee de Cranstoun," &c.

"Ita est Thom. Westoun vicarius de Hassyndene, ac notarius publicus manu propria." *

The author of *Satan's Invisible World Discovered*, has dedicated the first edition of that curious Collection to the Earl of Winton, and as this address contains some interesting particulars of his Lordship's pursuits and life, it is now reprinted, as an appendix to his history. Mr Sharpe, to whom we are indebted for having pointed out this singular production, has accompanied it with the following remarks:—"I send you a transcript of Sinclair's very amusing dedication of his *Satan's Invisible World*, to Lord Winton, the first edition of which is so rare, that, besides one in my possession, I never heard but of one other copy. In the subsequent editions the dedication is omitted; so this has almost the rarity of a MS. it is in none of our Libraries here. † Sinclair also dedicated his '*Ars nova et magna gravitatis et levitatis; sive dialogorum philosophicorum libri sex de aeris verâ ac reali gravitate, &c.*' printed in 4to. at Rotterdam, 1669, to George, Earl of Winton, in the same strain of flattery as to his ancestors."

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GEORGE EARL OF WINTON, LORD SETON AND TRANENT, &c. and one of His Majesties most Honourable Privy Council.

MY LORD,

I PRESENT your Lo: with an oblation, both lame and imperfect. 'Tis all which my ability can afford. I must sacrifice with barley-meal, because I want frankincense.

Farre litabit qui non habet thus.

But what imperfection is in it, I supply it with the sincerity of my respects, who

* "According to Macfarlane's Genealogical Collections, MS. in Bibl. Jurid. vol. I. p. 40. Janet Betoun was first married to the Laird of Cranstoun; secondly, to the Laird of Craigmiller (Prestoun), from whom she parted, and married Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, elder. There is, in the public register, a charter to Sir Simon Prestoun of Craigmiller, and Janet Betoun, his wife, 5th June 1543.—Mag. Sig. L. xxviii. No. 459. The marriage to Cranstoun is not authenticated."—*Pceage*, last Ed. I. 250.

The above, it will be observed, substantially confirms the statement of Macfarlane, whilst it explains the ambiguity which he would seem to have fallen into from the omission of the word *Riddall* in the designation of the first husband of Lady Buccleugh.

† Edinburgh, printed by John Reid, 1685, 12mo. To this very rare list, however, must be added a third copy, though rather imperfect, in the Library of the University of Glasgow.

presents it. 'Tis a subject that the learndest prince, and greatest monarch in his time, was not ashamed to treat of. I seriously implore your Lordship's protection, for I have to do with many adversaries of this visible world, who will not fail to ride tilts at me, with bul-rushes and windle-strawes. As for those of SATAN'S INVISIBLE WORLD, in the name of the Lord, I defy them. I know the acuteness of your Lordship's ingine, and profoundness of your knowledge, in all such and other matters, that there is no theme which I am able to treat of, or thesis which I am able to publish, but your Lordship is able, by your power and authority, to protect it, and by your reason to defend it.

I am the more encouraged to offer this to your Lordship, a noble Patrician, because I have seen Tracts of this subject consecrated to kings, dukes, and princes: I have sure experience of your Lordship's bounty and favourable aspect, which gave wings to my new philosophical experiments, to flie thorow Holland, France, and Germany, which have made them so acceptable to strangers.

Neque Phæbo gratior ulla est,
Quam sibi quæ Vari præscripsit pagina nomen.

If my writings had such good fortune and success abroad, by the auspicious conduct of your Lordship's name upon the frontispice, what must they have at home, where your power, interest, and relations are so considerable? Where your Ancestors are so famous, having been useful to their countrey, in peace and war; others of them employed in publick affairs at home and abroad, and of all them most eminent for their unstained loyalty to their Prince, and zeal for his interest; and that since Malcome the Third, six hundred years agoe, to your Lordship, who is the twentieth and fifth, lineally descended from Dougald the first of the family.

What a faithful Achates and companion was Christopher Seton the third, to King Robert the Bruce, in all his troubles? whose love to his king was like the love of Jonathan to David, for which, and his valiant atcheivements, he bestowed his sister Christian upon him in marriage, and the flower-de-luce to his coat of arms, one of the chief ornaments of the royal badge.

—— Patruo te principe celsum,
Bellipotens illustrat avus.——

Was not Alexander Seton, the second son of Lord William, and Lady Katharin Sinclair, or rather, Saint Katharin, who builded the famous Chappel of Seton, for his excellent endowments of body and mind, made head of the noble family of Gordons, by marrying the heretrix of Huntly, and that three hundred years ago? And was not his sister Isabel, by the same mother, bestowed in marriage upon that most princely youth John Stuart of Darnly, from which two, the Royal

race is descended: So that I may say without flattery, your family is come off princes, and reciprocally, princes are come off your family.

Quis venerabilior sanguis, quæ major origo
Quam regalis erit?—

What was that illustrious knight Alexander the third, who during the time of John the Balliol's usurpation, three hundred and fifty years ago, was made Governour of Berwick, whom the king of England, while he was beseiging the Town, could neither by threatnings, nor fair promises, inveigle or perswade to betray his trust. The garison labouring under great penurie of provision, a truce was made upon this condition, That if relief came not before such a limited day, the town should be delivered up. The Scottish army approaching, under the conduct of the valiant Douglas, and King Edward fearing that the town might be relieved, sent to the governour, certifying him (though the dayes of truce were not yet expired) that if he did not render it forthwith, both his sons, the one an hostage, the other a prisoner of war, should be crucified immediately before his eyes.

But the magnanimous father, and incomparable mother, being driven to this insuperable dilemma;

Dextrum Scylla latus, levum implacata Charybdis
Obsidet—

Love to their dearest children perswading, and love and respect to their country and family dissuading, carrie like two invincible heros, and by admirable resolution and constancy, beyond what Roman histories can parallel, they prefer their country to their dearest pledges, fidelity to treacherie, and glory to shame. On which barbaritie, the famous poet Johannes Johnstonus Aberdonensis, writeth thus in his book intituled, *The Scots Heros* :—

Huc averte oculos, neu tristia fata tuorum,
Respice—
Vincit amor patriæ constansque in pectore virtus,
Omnia pro patria sustinuisse valens.

This strange tyrannical, barbarous, and monstrous fact, is suppressed in the histories of England, and buried in silence, not unwise, it being capable neither of defence nor excuse.

My Lord,

Neither can I pass over in silence Lord George, the fifth of that name,

Claros inter habent nomina clara viros.

Your great grand-father's father, who being master of the royal oeconomy to the Queen, was sent by order of parliament to France, to make up a match between Francis the Dolphin, and Mary Queen of Scots. And after, was sent by King James her son, to Henry the Third, for confirming the ancient Alliance,

whose third son, Alexander, for his knowledge and skill in juris-prudence, was manie years a senator of the colledge of justice, and thereafter president to the senate, and one of the king's honourable privy counsellors, and at last made by King James, Earl of Dumfermling, and lord high chancellour of Scotland; from whom, by his two daughters, he had two grand children, that matchless hero John Duke of Lauderdale, and John Earl of Twedle, both of them as was said of Julius Cæsar and Cato, *Ingenti virtute*, Men of most eminent parts and endowments,

Fortes creantur fortibus, et bonis
Est in juvenis, est in equis patrum
Virtus : nec imbellem feroces
Progenerant aquilæ columbam.

I come at last to your Lordship's father and grand-father, who imitating their noble ancestors, were notable examples of love and piety towards their sovereign: both of great humility and goodness. Your grand-father was admirable, even to excess, for liberalitie to his other children, and hospitalitie to freinds and strangers, more becoming a prince than a subject. Your mother, of the renowned Gordons, a paragon of nature, for her matchless beauty and goodness,

Rara quidem facie, forma pulcherrima Dido.

My Lord,

I have touched a little the historie of your familie, but cannot relate all it deserves. It is well done by others, and augmented by the learned notes of Sir Alexander Seton of Pitmeden, knight baronet, that honourable gentleman, one of the honourable senators of the colledge of justice.

But for what end (my Lord) have I celebrated the praises of your predecessors? Is it because I have nothing to say of yourself? Far be it. Your large possessions purchased by the prudence and heroick valour of your fore-fathers, are managed with frugalitie and moderation.

Non minor est virtus quam quærere, parva tueri:
Casus inest illi, hic erit artis opus.

The ancient honour and dignitie of your familie is preserved without the least stain or spot of disloyalty; so that I may trulie say, as is ingraven upon the frontispice of your statelie palace, DECUS DECORI ADDIS AVITO.

This Treatise is called SATANS INVISIBLE VVORLD DISCOVERED, but I am ascertain'd, that by your transcendent skill, you have discovered an *Invisible World*, far beyond what any of your ancestors could do; I mean your subterraneous world, a work for a prince, and a subject to write of, by that great philosopher Kircher. What meanders and boutgates are in it are rather to be admired than beleived. There Dædalus for all his skill would mistake his way? What running of mines and levels? What piercing of gaes? What cutting of impregnable

rocks, with more difficultie than Hannibal cutted the Alpes.

— Qui montes rupit aceto.

What deep-pits and air-holes are digged! What diligence to prevent damp, which kill men and beasts in a moment! What contriving of pillars for supporting houses and churches, which are undermined! What floods of water run thorow the labyrinths, for several miles, by a free level, as if they were conducted by a guide! How doth art and nature strive together, which of the twain shall advance your Lordship's interest most! What curious mechanical engines has your Lordship, like another Archimedes, contrived for your coal-works, and for draining of coal-sinks! What a moliminous rampier hath your Lordship begun, and near perfected, for a harbour of deep water, even at neip-tides!

Portus ab accessu ventorum immotus et ingens.

How bountifull has nature been in forming a choice coal under ground, within a stone-cast of your new-haven?

Your experimental skill, in improving your coal for making of salt, is praise worthe. Your defending of the salt-pans against the imperious waves of the raging sea, from the N. E. is singular. Your renting of rocks, for clearing of passages into your harbours, which none of your predecessors were able to do, is stupendious.

As the result of the wise government of your affairs redounds to your self, so does it to the publick advantage of the countrie, and others, so that men may say,

— Te toti genitum se credere genti.

How manie hundreds of young and old have their beeing and livelie-hood, by their dependence on your Lordship's vertuous actions about the coal and salt, and things belonging thereunto, who are your self the greatest coal and salt-master in Scotland, who is a nobleman, and the greatest nobleman in Scotland, who is a coal and salt-master; Nay, absolutelie the best for skill in both of all men in the nation. What fruitful corn-fields, where Ceres hath her chief habitation, lay within the prospect of your dwelling house at Seton! Which perswades me to maintain this paradox, There is no subject in Britan has so much casual and land-revenue within a mile of his house as your Lordship has.

In a word, your affability in converse, your sobriety in dyet and apparel, your friendship and kindness to your freinds, your candor and ingenuity, with the prudent management of your affairs, have indeared all men to you; So that I may say, If your predecessors were famous of old for their feates of war, in the time of war, so is your Lordship famous for your arts of peace, in the time of peace. But, my Lord, I fear I am wearisome, and therefore I shall close as I began, imploring your patrocination to this small enchiridion. And as I have

been long since devoted to you in all dutie and love, so shall I ferventlie pray for your preservation and happiness here and hereafter, while I live, and shall think my self happie to be under the character of your Lordships

Most dutiful and obedient Servant,
 GEORGE SINCLAR.

SEYTOUN of Rungavy—P. 25.—David Seytoun of Ringavy was delatit for remaining fra the Raid of Leith, Nov. 24. 1571.—PITCAIRN'S *Criminal Trials*, Part I. just published—a work which must throw great light on the manners and condition of Scotland throughout an interesting portion of its history; and we trust the Editor will meet with every encouragement in the prosecution of his meritorious and arduous undertaking.

SEYTOUN of Northrig—P. 35.—Thomas Seytoun of Northrig is on an Inquest May 13. 1588.—*Ibid.*

SETON of Garletoun—P. 86.—“The house of Garleton appears to have been a place of magnificence, but is now almost in ruins. It is beautifully situated at the foot of the Garleton hills, and commands a delightful prospect of a large proportion of the lower lands of East Lothian.—*Stat. Acc.* of Athelstaneford.

The following genealogy of this branch is copied from a history of the family of Winton, MS. belonging to the Earl of Eglinton, part of which is continued to about the year 1760:—

“Sir John Seton of Gairmiltoun, 3d son (and 1st of the 2d marriage) of George 3d Earl of Wintoun, married [Christian, others say Isobel, daughter of Sir John Home of Renton], by whom he had 3 sons: 1. George, of whom afterwards; 2. John, who left 2 sons—1st, John, who married, and hath a son; 2d, Ralf;—3. Robert, who was bred to the church.

Sir George Seton of Gairmiltoun, the eldest son, married a daughter of Wauchope of Nidry, by whom he had 3 sons: 1st. George, of whom afterwards; 2d. Captⁿ. James, an officer in the French service; 3d. John.

Sir George Seton of Gairmiltoun, the eldest son, who is now the heir male of this noble family; who, had it not been for the attainder of the 5th Earl, would have been the 6th Earl of Wintoun.”

A P P E N D I X.

COLLECTIONS UPON THE
LIFE OF ALEXANDER SEATON,
DOMINICAN FREIR,
CONFESSOR TO KING JAMES THE FIFTH,
AND AFTERWARDS CHAPLAIN TO THE
DUKE OF SUFFOLK, IN ENGLAND.
BY THE REV. ROBERT WODROW,
MINISTER OF EASTWOOD.

NOTICE.

To the account of the Life of George fourth Lord Seton, Lord Kingston has subjoined the following Note:—

“ In anno 1541, which was in Lord George the fourth’s time, Alexander Seton, a learned man, a theolog, by nation a Scotsman, wrott a Commentar upon the 1 and 2 Epistles of Peter, Epistle of St James, and upon the 18 chapter of the Acts; *ctiam Processum suæ Examinationis, et Sermones ad utrumque statum. Vixit anno 1541,—Vide Epit. Bibliothecæ Gesneri, at the name Alexander, edit. Tiguri, 1555.*”

Some of the most distinguished writers of the affairs of the Reformed church have given accounts of this learned divine, though part of their relations still remains unpublished; and from their writings chiefly has the author of *The History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland* composed the following Memoir of him. The manuscript is in Mr Wodrow’s own hand-writing, and was discovered a few years ago, by the Rev. Mr Leitch of Largs, in the isle of Little Cumbrae, where latterly some of the author’s descendants resided and died; and it now forms part of the voluminous Collection of Presbyterian Biography, from the same pen, belonging to the Library of the University of Glasgow. The extracts from Knox’s History, as quoted, have all been carefully recollated with the original manuscript referred to, which is still preserved in the above Library. The author usually notes the time of writing the different Lives in this work—the Life of Seton is dated, at the beginning, “ March 21. 1729,”—at the end, the day following, which shows the wonderful facility he possessed in these labours.

COLLECTIONS UPON THE
LIFE OF ALEXANDER SEATON,
DOMINICAN FREIR,
CONFESSOR TO KING JAMES THE FIFTH,
AND AFTERWARDS CHAPLAIN TO THE
DUKE OF SUFFOLK, IN ENGLAND.

I HAVE not much to add to what Mr Knox hath preserved to us concerning this valuable man, and almost the first open preacher of the Truth in Scotland; but some hints have offered to me this way, and this good man deserves to have the whole remains about him put together, and the rather that he is misrepresented by some and overlooked too much by other writers, and his Life has not been, that I know of, attempted. Any materials I can recover, will give but a very short and imperfect view of him.

It is but very little I can give of him, till he comes upon the publick stage as a preacher, and confessor of the truth, in Scotland and England. Mr Calderwood, in his MS. says he finds in Mr Davidson's scrolls, That Mr Seaton was brother to Ninian Seaton laird of Touch, in Stirlingshire, a family that was, if I mistake not, a branch of the ancient family of Seatons, better known by the stile of Winton, descended from Alexander de Seaton, whom Sir James Dalrymple gives us as a witness in a charter of our King David to the very ancient family of Riddel of that Ilk. Whatever be in this, this gentleman, as was ordinary at this time, had education, and probably for services in the church. Whether he had forraigne travail joyned at it, I know not. But its not improbable, since he was pitched upon to be Confessor to King James the Fifth, and the *Capellanus Regis* was anciently, as some think, much of the same nature, and a post of great honour and trust; and even that of Confessor, in those times, and at present, in Popish countries, is a very important post. When he was made

Chaplain I know not; but Spotswood and Knox make him to be in this post at the time of Mr Patrick Hamiltoun's martyrdom. It's probable they wer freinds and fellow lovers of the truth.

Whatever be in that, all our writers agree, that he was entered into the Dominican order of freirs, and Mr Knox calls him a Black freir. The knowledge of the truth, as we have seen, was making it's way pretty fast during this reigne, and severall of the freirs wer beginning to be enlightned with it, by the occasions and springs I have hinted at in the Introduction.* Whether he had his light from Mr Patrick Hamiltoun I cannot say, no doubt he was established and encouraged to a more publick confession of it by his martyrdome. But it's probable he might receive this himself in forraigne countrys; and it's no so probable, that had he learned the truth so lately from Mr Hamiltoun, that he would have so soon and distinctly preached it.

The time of his preaching the truth is a litle uncertain, as to it's precise time; but most of our writers place his sermons a litle after Mr Hamiltoun's sufferings. Mr Calderwood, in his MS. finds himself at a loss as to this, and sayes, at the close of his account of him, "I cannot find the precise time of Freir Alexander's flight out of this country, yet since he is placed by Mr Knox in his History as a sufferer for the truth not long after Mr P. Hamiltoun's death, I have inserted his acts after him."

Mr Knoxes account of Mr Seaton being the ground work of what all the rest of our writers since give us as to him, while in Scotland, I'll begin with that from his MS. and then add what I find in the rest different from him. Mr Knox tell us "That God schort efter (Mr Hamiltoun's death, and some other appearances for the truth by Ferrier and Carmichael, of quhich before), rayssit up against thame stronger champiounis. For ALEXANDER SEYTOUN, a Blak freir of gude leirning and estimatioun, began to tax the corrupt doctrine of the Papistrie. For the space of a whole Lent, he taucht the Commandimentis of God onlie, ever beatten in the eiris of his auditoris, That the Law of God had of many yeiris nocht hein trewlie taucht: for mennis Traditionis had obscurit the puritie of it. These wer his accustomed propositionis: First, Christ Jesus is the end and perfectioun of the Law. 2. Thair is no sin quhair Godis law is nocht violated. 3. To satisfie for synnis lysis nocht in manis power; bot the remissioun thair of cumethe be unfenyeit repentance, and be Fayth, apprehending God the Father mercyfull in Christ Jesus, his sone. While often tymes he puttis auditoris in mynd of these and the lyke Heidis, he makis no mentioun of Purgatorie, Pardones, Pilgramages, Prayeris to Sanctis, nether of suche triffellis. The dum Doctouris, and the rest of

* General Introduction to the Work.

that foirsuorne rabill, begane to suspect him : and yit thei said nothing publictlie, till Lent was endit, and he passit to Dundie, and thane in his absence, hyred for that purpos, opinlie condemned the holie doctrine whiche befor he haid taucht. Whiche cuming to his earis, the said Freir Alexander, thane being in Dundie, without delay, he returned to S. Androis ; causit immediatlie to jow the bell, and to giff significatioun that he wald preiche, as that he did indeid. In the whiche sermone he affirmed, and that more planelie than at any uther tyme, whatsoever he had taucht in all his sermonis befor, the hole Lent tyde preceiding : adding, that within Scotland thair war no trew bishoppis, gif that bishoppis sould be knawin be sick notes and vertewis as Sanct Paull requires in bishoppis." Bishop Spotswood gives us the same account, and cites Knox as his voucher, only with this difference, that the bishop (and Mr Petry also from him) makes the first point he taught to be—*That the Law of God is the only Rule of righteousness*. Mr Collier, with his ordinary temper, quhen he speaks of our Scots Reformers, whom he on all occasions endeavours to blacken, tells us : " Here (in the propositions above, with Spotswood's alteration, quhich is certainly a great truth,) is truth and error blended. The 2 first propositions (*That the Law of God is the only Rule of righteousness*, and *That if God's Law be not violated, there is no sin committed*) are crude and indefensible : they seem to release the conscience from the obligation of human lawes, and make the authority of Church and State insignificant." I only insert Collier's words, not to defend the safe propositions here attacked, for with Protestants, or any body that reflects upon a supreme cause, they need no defence ; but to give an instance of overdriving matters in this odd casuist : his divinity certainly must be very bad, as many places of his History will not bear an apology. In both he seemes exceedingly byassed towards Rome ; and I hope a writer that directly charges that proposition, *That the Law of God is the only Rule of righteousness*, as crude and indefensible, and flatly contradicts the Scripture,—Whosoever committeth sin transgreseth the Law, for sin is the transgression of the Law ; will not be much regarded in his furious attacks upon our Reformation in Scotland, and the Instruments of it, Mr Seaton, Mr Knox and others.

But to go on, Mr Seaton was very soon persecuted for his freedom, as Mr Knox tells us, quhare I broke off:—"This delatioun flew with winges to the bishoppis eiris, quho, but farder delay, send for the said Freir Alexander ; quho begane grevouslie to complain, and schairplie to accuse, that he had so sclanderouslie spoken of the dignitie of bishoppis, as to say *That it behovit a bischope to be a preichour, or ellis he was but a dumme dog, and fed nocht the stock, bot fed his awin bellie*. The man being wittie, and myndit of that quhilk was his ane maist assured deffence, said, ' My Lord, the reporteris of sick thingis are manifest lieris.' Quhairat, the

bischop reioyssid, and said, ‘ Your answer pleissis me weill. I nevir could think of yow that ye wald have bein so foolische as to affirme sick thingis; quhar ar thay knaves that hes broecht me this tail?’ Quho compeiring, and affirming the samin that thai did beffoir, he still replyit, ‘ That thai war lieris. Bot quhille the witnes wer multiplyit, and men war broecht to attentiuon, he turned him to the bischope, and said, ‘ My Lord, ye may heir and considder quhat eiris thir asses have, quho can nocht descerne betwix Paull, Isaij, Zacharie and Malachie, and Freir Alexander Seytoun. In verrie deid, my Lord, I said that Paul sayis, *It behovis a bishop to be a teicher*. Isaij sayis, *Yai that fed nocht the flock ar dum doggis*; and Zacharie sayis, *Yai ar idell pastouris*. I of my awin heid, affirmit nothing, bot declared quhat the Spirit of God befor had pronneit: at quhome, my Lord, gif ye be nocht offendit, justlie, ye can nocht be offendit at me; and sa yit agane, my Lord, I say, that thei ar manifest lieris that reportit unto you that I said that ye, and utheris that preiche nocht, ar no bishopis, but bellie-godis.

“ Allbeit, efter that, the bischope was heichlie offendit, alsweill at the skuff and bitter mock, as at the bald libertie of that leirnit man, yit durst he nocht hazarde, at that present, to execut his malice consivit; for nocht onelie feirit he the leirning and bald spirit of the man, bot also the favour that he had, alsweill of the pepill, as the Prince, King James the Fyft, of quhom he had gud credite; for he was at that tyme his Confessour, and had exhortit him to the feir of God, to the meditatioun of Godis Law, and unto puritie of lyffe. Bot the bischope, with his complices, foirseing quhat danger mycht cum to thair estait, gif sick familiaritie sould continew betwix the Prince and a man so leirnit, and so repugning to thair affectiounis, labourit be all meinis to mak the said Freir Alexander odious wnto the Kingis Graice, and easilie fand the meinis, be the Gray Freiris (who be thair hypocrisie deceaveth mony), to traduce the innocent, as ane heretyk. This accusatioun was easilie receivit of the carnall Prince, quho altogether wes gevin unto the filthie lustis of the flesche; and abhorit all counsaill that repngnit thairto; and becaus he did remember quhat a terrour the admonitiounis of the said Alexander wes unto his corrupted conscience, without resistance, he subseryvit to thair accusatioun, affirming, that he knew mair thane thai did in that matter; for he understude weill aneuche that he smellit of the *new Doctrinc*, by suche thingis as he had schawin to him under confessioun: and, thairfoir, he promiseit that he sould follow the counsaill of the bishopis, in punishing off him, and of all utheris of that sect.

“ These thingis understand be the said Alexander, alsweill be informatiounis of his freindis and familiaris, as be the strange continance of the King unto him, he provydit the nixt way, to avoyd the furie of a blindit Prince: and so,

in his habit, he departit the realme; and cuming to Berwik, he wrait back to the Kingis Grace, his complaint and admonitioun, The veray tenour and copie whairof followis, and is this:—

MAIST GRACIOUS AND SOVERANE LORD, under the Lord and King of all, of quhome onelie thy Hienes and Majestie hes power and auctie. to exerceis iustice within this thy realme, under God, quho is King and Lord over all realmes; and thy Grace and all mortall Kingis ar bot onely servaneis wnto that onlie immortal Prince, Christ Jesus.

It is not, I wait, unknawin to thy Graces Hienes, how that thy Grace's umquhill servane and oratour, (and evir salbe to my lyves end) is departed out of the realme, unto the nixt aiacent of Inland; nocht the les, I beleve, the caus of my departing is unknawin to thy Graces Majestie; whilk onlie is, becaus the bischopis and kirkmen of thy realme hes had heirtofoir sick auctie. upoun thy subiectis that, appeiranelie, they war rather king, and thow the subiect—quhilk iniust regiment is of the self fals, and contrair to holie scripture and law of God—then thow thair king and maister is, and they thy subiectis, quhilk is very trew, and testifyt expreslie be the Worde of God; and also becaus they will gif no man of any degrie or stait (whome thei oft falslie call heretyckis) audience, tyme nor place to speik, nor have defence, quhilk is against all law, both the auld law, callit the Law of Moyses, and the new law of the evangell; so that gif I myght have had audience and plaice to speik, and have schawin my iust defence conforme to the Law of God, I sould nevir have fled to any wther realme, suppois it sould have coist me my lyife. Bot becaus I beleive, that I sould have had no audience, nor plaice (they ar so grit with thy Grace), I departit, nocht doutand, bot movit of God, unto ane better tyme, that God illuminet thy Graces reyoin, to gif everie man audience (as thow souldest, and may, and is bound of the Law of God) who are accused to the deithe: AND TO CERTIFIE thy Hienes that thir ar na vane wordis, bot of deid and effect, heir I offer me to thy Grace, to cum in thy realme agane, so that thy Grace will gif me audience, and heir quhat I have for me, of the Law of God; and caus ony bischope or abbote, freir or seculare, quhilk is maist cunning (sum of thame can nocht reid thair matinis, that ar maid judges of heresie), to impugne me be the Law of God; and if my parte be found wrang, thy Grace being present, and judge, I refus na pane worthie or condigne for my fault. And gif that I convict thame, be the Law of God, and that thair have nothing to lay to my charge, bot the law of man, and thair awin inventiounis, to uphold thair vane gloir and prydefull lyf, and daylie scourging of thy pure lieges, I report me to thi Grace, as judge, quhither he hes the victorie quhilk haldis him at the Law of God, quhilk can nocht fail, nor be fals, or they quhilk haldis thame at the law of man, quhilk is rycht

oft plane contrarie and against the Law of God, and thairfoir of necessitie fals and full of lesingis; ffor all thingis quhilk is contrarie to the veritie (quhilk is Christ and his law) is of necessitie a lesing. AND TO WITNES that this cumis of all my hairt, I sall remane in Beruik whill I get thy Graces answer; and sall without fail returne, having thy hand write, that I may have audience and place to speik, no moir I desyre of thé; quhairof gif I had bein suir, I sould nevir have departit: that thou may knaw the treuth thairof, gif feir of the iustnes of my caus, or dredour of persecutioun for the same, had movit me to depart, I could nocht so pleissanely revert; only distrust was the caus of my departing. Pardone me to say that whill lysis to thy Graces charge: THOU ART bound be the law of God (suppoise thay falslie lie, saying it perteinis nocht to thy Grace till intromet with sick materis) to caus everie man, in ony cais accused of his lyif, to have his iust defence, and his accusaris producit, conforme to thair awin law. They blind thy Graces ein, that knawis nathing of this law. Bot gif I prove nocht this out of thair awin law, I offer me wnto the deithe. Thy Grace, thairfoir, by experience, may daylie leirne (seeing they nether feir the King of Hevin, as thair lyiffis testifis, nether thé, thair naturall prince, as thair usurped power in thy actiounes schawis) quhy thy Hienes sould ly no langer blindit. Thou may consider that they pretend nathing ellis bot onlie the mantenance and uphald of thair bairdit mules, agmenting of thair insatiabill avarice, and continuall down thringing and swallowing up the puir lieges; nether preiching nor teiching out of the law of God (as they schould) to the rud ignorant pepill, bot ay contendand quha may be maist hie, maist ryeche, and narrest thy Grace, to put the temporall Lordis and lieges out of thi conceit and favour—quho sould be, and are, maist tender servandis of thy Grace in all tyme of neid, to the defence of thé and thy Crown: and quhair they desyre thy Grace to put at thy temporall Lordis and lieges becaus they dispise their vicious lyif. Quhat ellis intend thei bot onlie thy deithe and destructioun? as thou mayest easelie pircave, suppois they cullour thair fals intend and mynd with the persute off heresie; FOR QUHEN thy Barounis ar put down, quhat art thou bot the king of bane; and thane of necessitie man be guidit be thame, and thair, no dout, quhair a blind man is gyude, man be a fall in the myre. Thairfoir, lat thy Grace tak hardiment, and authoritie, quhilk thou hes of God, and suffer nocht thair cruell persecutioun to proceid, without audience gevin to him that is acusit, and just plaice of defence; and than, no dout, thou sall have thy liegis hairtis, and all that they can or may do in tyme of neid, tranquillitie, justice and policie in thy realme; and, finallie, the kingdome of the hevines. Pleis to gar have this, or the copie, to the clergie or kirkmen, and keip the principall; and thy Grace sall have experience gif I go against ane word that I have hecht. I sall daylie mak my hairtly devotioun for thy Grace, and the prosperitie and weifair of thy bodie and saull. I dout

not bot thy gracious Hienes will gif answer of thir presentis unto the presenter of this unto thy hienes.

Of Beruik, be thy Hienes Servand and Oratour,

(*Sic subscribitur*) ALEXANDER SEYTON.

“This letter,” adds Mr Knox, “wes deliverit to the Kingis awin handis, and of mony red; bot quhat could greitlé admonitions (so it runs in my MS. and the Glasgow copy) * avail whair the pryde and corruptioun of prælatiis commandit quhat thay pleissit; and the flatterie off courteouris fostered the insolent prince to all impietie.” Thus far Mr Knox goes, and I see nothing further worth notticing in Spotswood, Petry, Burnet, or our other historians. This matter stands, I think, much better in Mr Knox and Mr Seaton’s own words than in their abstracts of them.

When Mr Seaton saw he had no answer to expect from Scotland, and he was to expect no justice there, he went up to London, and was very much esteemed there, and justly; he became Chaplain to Charles Duke of Suffolk, who enter-teaned him till his death. While there, he was attacked by Bishop Gardiner, and made a kind of recantation; but, for all that, Spotswood, Knox, and the rest of our writers, believe that he parted with no truth that he had professed. I can give no account of him while in England almost, save as to his persecution from Bishop Bonnar, quhich hapned a short time before his death. He seems to have lived and preached the gospell there for 14 or 15 years after his leaving Scotland. I’ll give what accounts I have of him there from Knox, [Spotswood, and] Calderwood, and make some additions from Fox; and soon end.

Mr Knox tells us:—“ALEXANDER SEYTOUN remanit in England, and publictlic (with grit prays and confort of mony) taucht the evangell in all sinceritie certane yeiris. And albeit the craftines of Winchester and of utheris, circumveinit the said Alexander, that thair causit him, at Paules croce, to affirme certane thingis that repugnit to his former trew doctrine; yet it is no dout bot that as God potentlie had rounng with him in all his lyif, that also in his deithe (whiche schortlie efter followed) he fand the mercie of his God, wherupoun he exhorted all men evir to depend.” Bishop Spotswood is of the same opinion of his innocency with Knox, and sayes, that quhen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, by his crafty and subtile perswasion, induced Mr Seaton to make a recantation of sundry points at Paul’s Cross, yet still his sound belife, as to most of the articles of the Christian Faith, appears in the Treatises he left behind him; and adds, that his examination by Gardiner and Bonner (quhich he likewise published, discovering the policy used to circumveen him) doth testify his constancy in the truth, and that he never denyed any point quhich formerly he had taught.

* Our author read this—“gentle admonitions,” and of course was not quite satisfied.

Mr Calderwood gives us a fuller account, mostly from Mr Fox, quibich I shall give in his own words :—"Mr Seaton, quhen in England, became Chaplain to the Duke of Suffolk. He was detected and presented by 3 preists—one was Fellow of Whittington Colledge, called Richard Taylor,—the other, John Smith,—the other, John Huntingtoun, who was afterward converted to the same doctrine. Mr Seaton made answer, by writing, to the objections of his adversaries, who had gathered certain articles out of his sermon, preached Nov. 13. 1541, at St Anthonie's, London : First, denying many things therein objected against him, taking upon his conscience, that he never spoke diverse of those words; and again, many other things he never meanced to such end and purpose as they did wrest them. But for all that he could say for himself, the Ordinary did proceed in his consistory judgment, ministering to him certain interrogatories, after the Popish course, to the number of ten articles. The greatest matter laid against him was for preaching free justification by Faith in Christ Jesus; against false confidence in good works; and man's free will. He was also challenged for affirming, that privat masses and dirigées, and other prayers, profited not the souls of the departed. In the end, he and W. Tolwine, parson of St Anthonie's, who had been examined by Bishop Bonner, for suffering Freir Alexander to preach in his church, having no license of his Ordinary, and allowing his sermons,* and for making the holy-water without the generall exorcisme, wer forced to recant at Paul's Cross, and bear a faggot, anno 1541. For at this time certain persons wer troubled for the *Six Articles* of Popery which King Henry the Eight re-established.—In his sermon he had these words:—"Put the case, I had two servants, the one is called John, the other Robert, and I promise to send you such a day twenty pound by John, my servant; and at my day I send you by Jo. my servant 20 pound, wanting a farthing, which Robert doth bring thee and so thou hast thy twenty pound, every penny and farthing. Yet will I aske, if I be true of my promise, or no, and thou maist say nay. And why? Because I promised to send thee whole that twenty pound by John, and did not, for there lacked a farthing, which Robert brought. Wherefore I say, if thy works do merit, or bring one little jot or tittle towards thy justification, then is Christ false of his promise, which said, he would do altogether."

That we may have a fuller view of Mr Seaton's doctrine, in the very morning of the Reformation, I'll subjoyn, from Mr Fox, the Articles gathered out of his sermons by his adversaries. After Mr Fox hath given much the same account of his sermon, and triall, Nov. 1541, as Mr Calderwood gives, he tells us that the Duke of Suffolk made him a free denizen, and that he was a Scotsman, and a

* " Which he preached against Dr Smith."—*Fox*, I. 534.

worthy preacher. The objections or cavillations picked up by his adversaries are as follow :—

[*Certain places or Articles gathered out of Seton's Sermons by his adversaries.*]

“ The sayings and words of Alexander Seton, spoken and preached by him in his sermon, made the thirteenth day of November, at afternoone, in the parish Church of Saint A. in London :—]

“ Paul saith, *Of ourselves we can do nothing* ; I pray thee then where is thy will? Art thou any better then Paul, James, Peter, and all the Apostles? hast thou any more grace then they? Tell me now if thy will be any thing, or nothing. If it be any thing, tell me whether it be to do good or ill? If thou say to do ill, I will grant thou hast a greater deal. If thou say to do good, I aske whether is more somewhat or nothing? For Paul said he could do nothing, and I am sure thou hast no more grace then Paul and his companions.

“ Scripture speaketh of three things in man ; the first is will, the other two are consent and deed. The first, that is will, God worketh without us, and besides us. The other two he worketh in us, and with us. And here he alledgeth Saint Augustine to prove that we can will nothing that is good. Moreover he said thou hast not one jot, no not one tittle to doe any good.

“ There is nothing in Heaven or in earth, creature or other, that can be any mean towards our justification, nor can any man satisfie God the father for our sin, save only Christ, and the shedding of his blood.

“ He that preacheth that workes do merit, or be any mean to our salvation, or any part of our justification, preacheth a doctrine of the Devill.

“ If any thing else, save onely Christ, be any mean towards our justification, then did not Christ onely justifie us.

“ I say, that neither thy good workes, nor any thing that thou canst do, can be one jot or tittle towards thy justification. For if they be, then is not Christ a full justifier ; and that I will prove by a familiar example : Be it in case, I have two servants, the one is called John, and the other Robert,” &c. as above.

“ One Scripture I will bring you, which they cannot writhe, to prove that Christ was only promised to be our onely justifier, our onely mean, and that is in the two and twentieth of Genesis, where it is written, *In thy seed shall all people be blessed*, meaning thereby onely Christ, and he said not in thy seedes, nor in the workes of thy seedes. Wherefore all they that preach that workes be any part or mean toward our justification, do make God false of his promise.

“ They that preach that workes do merit, do make workes the tree, quhich are

but the fruits of justice, wrought by him that is already a just man, which cannot chuse but bring forth good fruit.

“ I would ask a question, whether he that worketh be a good man or bad, for he must be one of them. If he be a good man, he cannot chuse but bring forth good fruits,—if he be an ill man, he can bring forth no fruit but ill fruit; for a good tree cannot bring forth ill fruit.

“ He that saith that workes doe merit any thing towards our salvation, doth make workes check-mate with Christ and plucketh from Christ that is his, and giveth it to works. Some will ask, Wherefore then should I do good works? I answer, good workes are to be done for no cause else, but onely for the glorie of God, and not that they doe merit any thing at all. And he that saith that good workes are to be done for any other cause, than for the glory of God onely, and will have them to merit, or be any mean towards our justification, I say he lieth, and beleeve him not.

“ He that can shew me in any Scripture, that works do merit, or be any mean to our justification, for the first Scripture, I will (without any further judgment) lose both mine eares, for the second, my tongue, and for the third, my neck. For I dare say, he cannot prove in all the whole Scripture one title: wherfor beleeve them not.

“ Men say that we deny good works, and fasting, and prayer. They lie on us, we denie nothing but popish works, and popish fasting, and popish prayer; and he that preacheth that works doe merit, or fasting doth merit, or praier doth merit, doth preach a popish doctrine.

“ If you ask me when we shall leave preaching of workes? even when they do leave to preach that works do merit, and suffer Christ to be a whole satisfier, and onely meane to our justification; and till then, we will not cease, in God's cause, to set forth onely Christ to be a full and perfect, and only satisfaction.

“ If you ask if good workes shall be rewarded, I say yea, and with no lesse then eternall glory; but for no merit that they deserve, for they deserve nothing, but onely because God hath promised, not for the merit of the work, but for his promise sake, and he will not break his promise.”

Mr Fox adds some other articles, gathered out of Mr Seaton's sermons, quilih I shall likewise insert here, that the reader may have all the remains of this learned and piouse man:—

“ Touching Reconciliation spoken of by Doctor Smith (the same I suppose quihom Mr Strype, as we have seen in the *Introduction*, sayes, made so many turns for and against the truth), preaching in the forenoone at Paul's Cross, Alexander Seton, preaching at afternoone at Saint Anthonic's, and reciting his sayings and scriptures, reproved him for alledging this saying, *Reconciliamini Deo*, and

Englishing the same thus, *Reconcile your selves to God*; because it is there spoken passively, and not actively, so that there should be nothing in man pertaining to reconciliation, but all in God.

“Also reproving the said Doctor Smith for that the said D. said that man by his good works might merit. Which saying of Doctor Smith the said Alexander Seton reproved in the pulpit at S. Anthonie’s, the 13. day of November, the yeere of our Lord 1541. as naughtily spoken.

“Moreover the said Alexander Seton said in the same place, that it was a shame that any such preacher should be suffered so openly to preach such erroneous doctrine as to say that works should merit, adducing, *Non sunt condigne passionēs, &c. Et postquam feceritis omnia, &c.*

“Finally, Seton said, peradventure ye will say, the Church hath determined this matter touching workes. And I say, quoth he, that it is *Ecclesia malignantium*, so determining any thing against Scripture.”

This is all I find in Fox concerning Mr Seaton. We have seen that Mr Seaton refused some of those expressions, as not spoken by him. The doctrine, in the general, he was not, nor needed be, ashamed of; it’s the doctrine of the Bible, consonant to sense and reason, and that of the Reformed churches. The Antinomians and Libertines wrest some expressions of our first Reformers against merite, and upon justification; but the Bible itself is not free from the attacks of ill-minded men. Bishop Spotswood insinuates that Mr Seaton left a vindication behind him of his innocency, and Dtr. M’Kenzie goes further, without any voucher, that I can find—“That he was perswaded to renounce severall of the doctrines of the Reformers, at Paul’s Cross. But repenting of quhat he had done, he published a Vindication, and the whole particulars of his Examination, quhich is still extant in Fox’s *Martyrology*.” I have set down above all I find in Fox relative to him; and the Dtr. appears to me, without consulting of Fox, to have asserted that his published vindication is there, and I must receive this among his many mis-citations he gives us.

Before I leave Mr Seaton’s persecution at London, let me add a passage I find as to Huntington and him in Strype’s *Memoirs*, vol. 3. “About this time (1540) John Huntington, a zealous preist and poet, compiled a poem intituled *The Genealogy of Hereticks*, mentioning only the names of such godly men as had been no freinds to the Pope, and no other hereticks wer touched at; as if there wer no hereticks but such as opposed the Pope. By this Huntington and two other preists, was one Seaton, a Scots freir, and an excellent preacher, in London, detected and informed against: but Huntington was afterward converted to the same doctrine himself, notwithstanding of these his present oppositions.”

Mr Seaton did not live long after this prosecution; and continued till his death in the Duke of Suffolk's family: and probably the interest of that great man preserved him from greater crueltys, designed against him by Bonner. Dtr. M'Kenzie fixes his death in the year 1542. His character may be gathered from what is above. By his Letter, and the notes gathered from his sermons, he appears to have been a learned, solid, zealous person. Mr Stryp and others term him an excellent preacher. Mr Calderwood, from Mr Davidson's scrolls, says he was of a quick ingyne, and of a tall stature.

I have not seen any of his works, but Dempster says—"Scripsit *Processus Sæ Examinationis. In utramque Epistolam Petri. In Canonicam Jacobi. Conciones.* So, besides his Examination, or Vindication, according to this author, he wrote a Commentary on both the Epistles of Peter, on that of James, and a volume of Sermons. Mr Chartres, in his account of our Scots divines, says—"Alexander Seaton, a Dominican Monk, fled out of Scotland, 1527, being suspected of heresy. He wrote a Commentary *In utramque Epistolam Petri. In Canonicam Jacobi. In Actorum, Cap. 18. Processus Sæ Examinationis. Sermones ad utrumque Statum.*" He seems to have copied this out of Gesner's *Bibliotheca*, who adds, *Vixit Anno Domini 1541*, and calls him *natione Scotus, et theologus insignis.*

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