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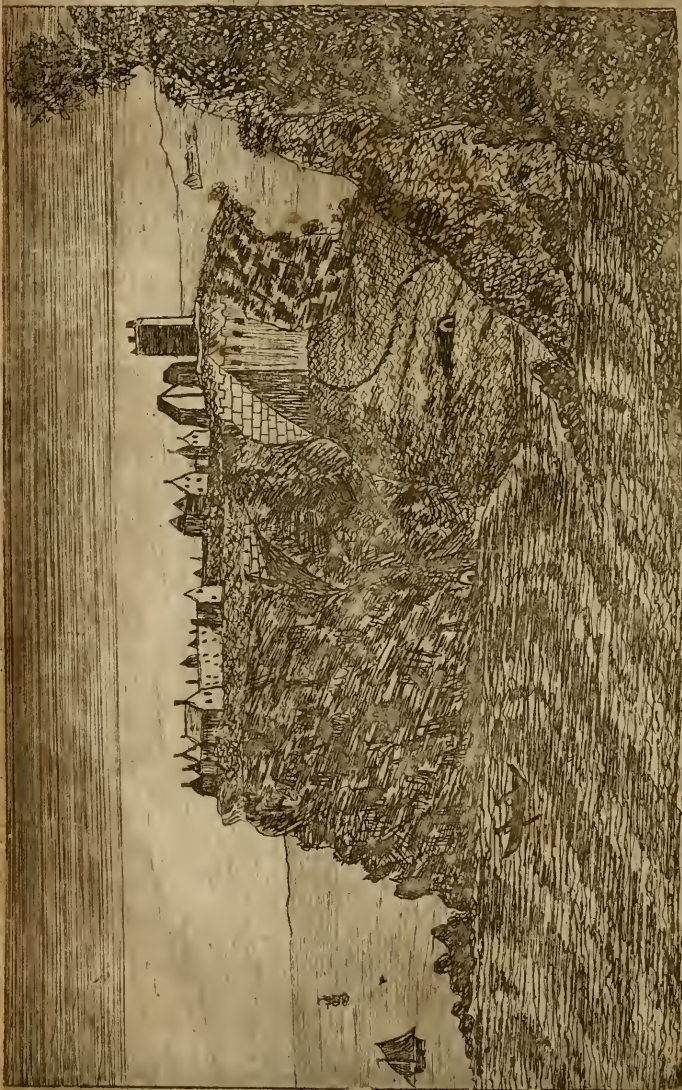
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AN

HISTORICAL and AUTHENTIC

ACCOUNT OF THE

Ancient and Noble Family

OF

KEITH,

EARLS MARICHAL OF SCOTLAND;

*From their origin in Germany, down to 1778:
including a narrative of the Military
Achievements of JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD
KEITH, Field-Marshal in Prussia, &c.*

ALSO,

A FULL AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL ACCOUNT OF ALL

THE

Attainted Scottish Noblemen,

Who lost their titles and estates in 1715 and 1745,
for their adherence to the Stuart cause.

BY P. BUCHAN, Φιλίστατος,

Author of the RECREATION OF LEISURE HOURS,
ANNALS OF PETERHEAD, &c.

Γνώθι ὅτι ἐγὼ ἀληθῆ λέγω. XEN.

“ Pulchrum eminere est inter illustres viros. ”

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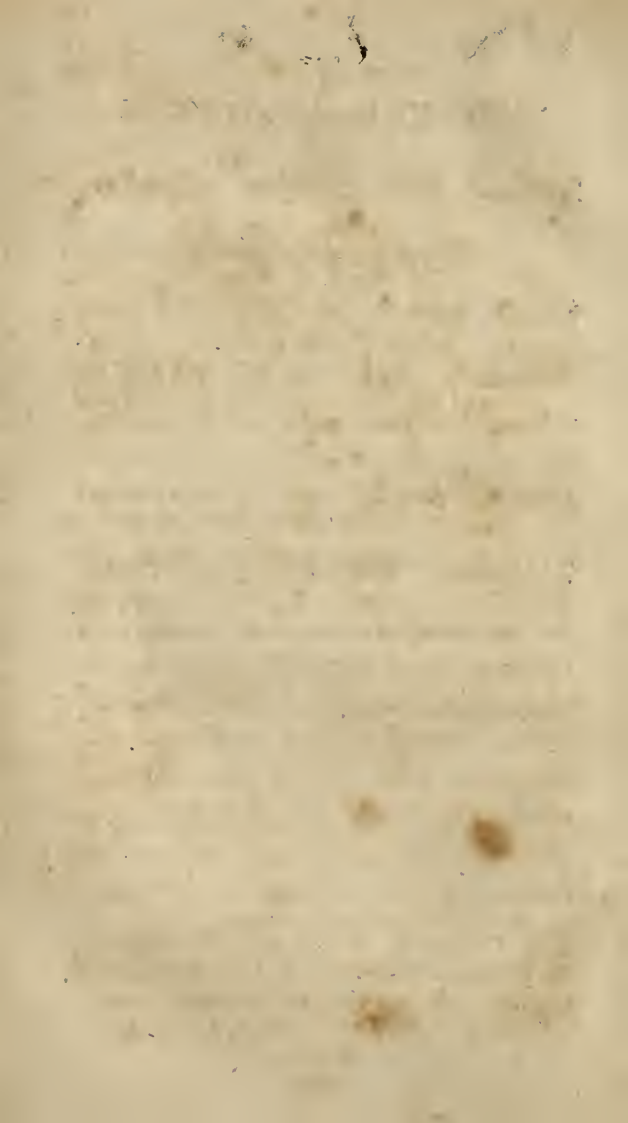
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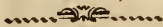
FOR CLARK & SANGSTER, PETERHEAD;  
G. CLARK, ABERDEEN; A. CONSTABLE & Co.,  
and W. LAING, EDINBURGH; and  
G. & W. B. WHITTAKER, LONDON.

.....

1820.



# Dedication.



*To the Right Honourable*

THE

EARL OF KINTORE,

&c.

MY LORD,

*As your Lordship has been pleased to permit me to lay before the world, under your sanction, the Origin of that Family who had the honour of giving your Lordship birth, and who ranked among the illustrious sons of the brave, when their Country called their matchless arms into action; and whose deeds shall be told with rapture to the sons of generations yet unborn. I now Dedicate it to your Lordship with every testimony of respect and esteem, and with a sense of the obligations which Caledonia lies under to it, in being saved by its timely assistance from the galling and tyrannic yoke of a foreign foe.*

*May you, therefore, My Lord, walk every way worthy of the name which you bear; and may the inspiring mantle of your noble ancestors, who fell gloriously in the field of freedom, and who procured for your Lordship the distinguished rank which you are entitled to hold in society, inspire you with sentiments of honour congenial to every lover of his country, and the blood of the virtuous to flow uncontaminated in each vein, which is the earnest wish of one who has the honour to be,*

**MY LORD,**

**YOUR LORDSHIP'S**

*Humble Servant.*

**Peterhead, }  
March, 1820. }**

**P. BUCHAN.**



## PREFACE.

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THE origin of the Ancient and Noble family of KEITH, of whom the Earls Marischal are descended, has long been considered as a desideratum with the antiquarian. Like that of many other ancient families, it has given rise to much discussion and conjecture:--and, although this ennobled race have been known to fill, for upwards of seven hundred years, the most honourable offices under the crown, their first introduction into Scotland has never been satisfactorily explained; nor has their descent been traced with that accuracy and intelligence in the annals of our country,\* which the favour they received at the Scottish court, and their long celebrity would demand.

In laying before the public the following History of this respected family, it is deemed necessary to state, that, the first portion of it, down to the time of *William*, commonly called the keeper of the Tower, is copied from an original manuscript of great antiquity, preserved in the family of Marischal till the un-

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\* It is said Buchanan took revenge, by omitting, as far as was in his power, the deeds of this ancient family, as one of them had deeply offended him.

fortunate step taken by the last Earl in 1715, in favour of the Pretender.—Its authenticity may be relied on; and the continuation has been taken from another genuine MS. which carries down the History to the death of George, last Earl of Marischal, A. D. 1778.

To render this work worthy of the patronage of those to whom it is offered, (as a tribute of respect to the memory of departed worth,) no labour or research has been spared to collect from various sources additional information, to illustrate the history of this exiled family. Therefore, in laying it before the public, the compiler deems it no ways necessary to offer an apology for its intrusion upon their notice. As to the merits of its arrangement, he confidently hopes they are such as enable the reader to peruse the work with pleasure. The orthography, indeed, has undergone a little change, having been modernized in order to accommodate the plebeian reader, as the many abbreviations in the original, would almost have put it out of his power to have read it, or obscured the sense so, that he would have found little pleasure in its perusal.

The variety of stile, and manner of composition which are here exhibited, can only be accounted for in its having been written at

different periods—by people possessed of different abilities, and allowed to remain in its pristine order, as far as was not derogatory to the sense of its authors.

The Biographical sketches of the lives of those Scottish Noblemen, who were attainted of high treason, for their adherence to the unfortunate house of *Stuart*, (taken from Douglas's Peerage, the Earl of Airly excepted, who is from Kersly's,) present us with a mournful epoch of blind zeal, sacrificed to a cause which the least dawning of reason might have convinced them never would prosper; for in all cases, “Ὁ Θεὸς τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων διοικεῖ.” [ *GOD directs the affairs of men.* ]

If I have now succeeded in rescuing from the hands of devouring time, the fragments of other years, the impartial reader (not the pedant would-be critic) can only determine; to whom I consign them, hoping he will appreciate rightly what of them is found worthy of his favour, although I am proud to say, by the kind reception which my former productions met with, my country have already honoured my pretensions, (presumptuous as they may appear to some) to a fair and candid hearing. The letters also, which I have received from many literary characters both in London and Edinburgh, whose reputation stands high in the assembly of lettres, testify that I have not laboured in vain.—

Even Royalty itself has deigned to smile upon my humble efforts,\* so that my time has not been altogether prostituted to the factitious whim of the day.

May these relics of antiquity, therefore, be found many years hence worthy of a place in the cabinet of the man of taste; which is the unbiased wish of their Editor.—

P. BUCHAN.



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\* I had the very great honour of receiving a letter dated "KENSINGTON PALACE, Nov 9th 1819," which informed me his ROYAL HIGHNESS was pleased to place a copy of the "ANNALS OF PETERHEAD," in his Royal Highness' Library, and considered them a Typographical curiosity, &c. &c.



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A

*FULL AND AUTHENTIC*

ACCOUNT OF THE

**EARLS MARISCHAL**

OF

SCOTLAND,

&c.

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**T**HOUGH SCOTLAND, by reason of its soil, situation, and neighbourhood with a powerful, and rival people, could not hitherto arise to that pitch of riches and grandeur to which other nations have arrived: Yet, for a long and uninterrupted race of monarchs, and the antiquity of its noble family, it can at least vie with any in Europe. Of the nobility, some are originally Scots, and others, at different times came hither from foreign countries: Of the last sort are the KEITHS, the chief of whom is the *Earl Marischal*, whose origin was from Germany, thus:—

B

After the Germans, under Augustus Cezar, had subdued all Germany on that side the Rhine, they employed the army against the CHATTIE,\* a warlike people, bordering on the *Saltus Hercynius*, who had frequently triumphed over the *Charusii*, and their other neighbours, and put a stop to the Roman Conquest. Augustus sent Germanicus Cezar, his sister's grandson, and husband to his grand child Agrippina, on this expedition, with eight legions, commanded under him by C. Syllius, and A. Ciecina, to subdue that powerful people, who being assisted by the Cherusii Chanci, and other confederates, engaged in the common defence against the prevailing Romans, who could never be reduced entirely till the time of the Emperor Tiberius; when Germanicus marched against them with four legions, and double the number of auxiliaries,

\* CHATTIE, or Cattie. an ancient people of Germany, in the country of Hesse and modern Thuringia, where Cassel. or Castellum Cathorum is. They fought a great battle in Tiberius's reign against the Hermondures, for a little river, whose water turned into salt, and which both parties would have in their own country. The Catti were worsted, and their misfortune was the greater, that the conquerors vowed their spoils to Mars and Mercury. which was a kind of consecration, or vow, by which all was to be destroyed, men, horses, and cattle. The Catti went into the Isle of Batavi, now called Holland, where is yet Catwick-op-zee upon the sea side, and Catwick-op-den Rhein upon the Rhine.

COLLER.

and gave Cietina the command of other four legions, and five thousand auxiliaries, and he having appointed L. Apronius with a body of men to guard the passes, fell in with them and slew great numbers; the old men and children, with many of the women were taken prisoners, and the rest forced to secure themselves from the fury of the enemy, by swimming the river Adrana.

After this disaster, the Chatti offered terms of peace, but Germanicus refused the conditions they proposed, and burned Mattium, their capital city; upon which, a part of them under Arpas, submitted to the Romans, and retained possession of that country, now subject to the landgrave of Hesse Cassell, one of whose titles is *Chattorum Princeps*; but the rest of the Chatti reckoned this submission dishonourable; abandoned their country, and after they had sought shelter for sometime among the woods and mountains, and lost all hopes of returning into their country, fell down into Batavia, now Holland, expecting to find a safe retreat.

Here they settled, and passed a course of years, but the natives afraid of a people who they heard were so warlike, and whom they observed to be so industrious and thriving, sent them orders to leave their country, and seek out one more spacious, and less populous. This was very surprising to the Chatti, who durst not return to the Continent, all now possessed by the Romans; and therefore, they desired assistance for transporting them be-

yond seas, which the Battavi desirous to be rid of them, readily granted. Being provided with ships, they set sail with their wives and children, and by a storm were forced upon different courses: for some of them whom Camden calls *Chatti Ruchness*,\* were carried into the mouth of the Thames, whither they all probably designed as the nearest coast, but the greatest part by the tempest was driven to the northern parts of Scotland, which Fordon calls *Chatti Malibosei*, and landed in a country which ever since has been called *Chatt-ness*, or *Caithness*, where they resolved to settle; finding encouragement from the largeness of the country, and want of people to inhabit it.

The Scots alarmed with the arrival of strangers, enquired their original and design:—The *Chatti* related their adventures, pleaded favour, because they had suffered by the Romans, whom the Scots had so vigorously opposed, and desired habitations; but the Scots either afraid of the neighbourhood of a people trained up in war, whose stubborn tempers might sometimes prove dangerous; or, suspicious that they might endanger their safety by

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\* Many of their posterity are to be found in England to this day, in different families, and under different names, but all retaining in some measure, a kind of affinity to the sound of their ancestors' name, *Chatti*,



joining their enemy, refused them any share of their country, and commanded them to depart; to which, the Chatti, unwilling to set to sea after the dreadful storm they had escaped, would not yield, but resolved to make good their settlement. Whereupon the Scots being informed of their number being but small, sent a body of men against them. The Chatti would willingly have declined fighting, but reckoning death preferable to sea danger, and finding that the force sent against them was but very inconsiderable, they encountered the Scots, and defeated them.

This loss the Scots designed to revenge, and repair, by employing a greater force, and entirely cutting off the Chatti; but, considering that the country they had possessed, was neither well inhabited, nor very valuable, and that they could not be driven out without very much blood; they therefore, resolved to wait a more convenient opportunity, and so suffered them to prepare habitations and settle themselves. The Chatti increased, and spread themselves over the coast country, till their number and power raised the jealousy, and awakened the envy of the Scots, who marched against them with a great army, and falling unexpectedly, after great havock, drove them from the coast to the mountainous parts of the kingdom, where they found such shelter from the hills and woods, as secured and defended them from the rage of the Scots.

It was about this time that the Prince of the Chatti, whose name was *Gilly Chattar*

*Moir*, having married the daughter of *Brudus*, king of the Picts, began to be suspected of favouring his father-in-law, against *Alpinus*, who was then the Scots king: But when his son *Kennethus* the 2nd, came to the throne, he being desirous to revenge his father's death, who had been defeated and slain by the Picts,\* declared war against them; and among the rest of the nobility, he likewise summoned old *Gilly Chattan Moir*, prince of the *Chatti*, to attend his standard. He being loath to appear in arms against his father-in-law, and yet willing to show his allegiance to his own king, stayed at home himself, but sent his eldest son with a body of men to king *Kennethus*. This young prince was slain in that battle, which was so glorious to the Scots, and proved the utter extirpation of the Picts. The youngest son of this *Gilly Chattan Moir*† suc-

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\* His head was fastened to a pole and carried up and down the Pictish army BUCHANAN.

† He was also grandson to the king of the Picts by the mother side:—Vide nineteenth stanza of *HARDYKNUTE*, an old heroic ballad, which says

Syne he has gane far hynd, out ower  
 Lord Chattan's land sae wyde;  
 That lord a worthy wicht was aye  
 Whan faes his courage seyde:  
 Of Pictish race, by mother's side:  
 Whan Picts ruled Caledon,  
 Lord Chattan claimed the princely maid  
 When he sav'd Pictish crown.

ceeded his father as prince, or head of the clan, and it was in his time that the Chatti were driven to the wilds of Lochaber, and the neighbouring mountainous shires, where they spread into the famous families of Mc.Intoshes Mc. Phersons, &c. all acknowledging for their head, or chief, the lineal descendant of that surviving son of Gilly Chattan Moir's; who, at this day, is the representative of the family of KEITH. ‡

The Chatti, having for a long time continued a distinct people from the Scots, being governed by their own prince and laws, living in the highlands, till the Scots observed them to be a just and industrious people, made a peace, and settled a friendship with them: Yet they continued under their prince and

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‡ The family of Keith was among the most ancient in Europe. In 1010 the Scots gained a complete victory over the Danes at Camus town in Angus; King Malcolm the 2nd as a reward for the signal bravery of a certain young nobleman who pursued and killed Camus the Danish general, bestowed on him several lands particularly the Barony of Keith in East Lothian, from which his posterity assumed their surname. The King also appointed him hereditary great Marshal of Scotland, which high office continued in his family till the year 1715, when the last Earl engaged in the rebellion, and forfeited his estate and honours; and thus ended the family of Marshal, after serving their country in a distinguished capacity above 700 years.

laws, not being permitted to marry, or form any relation with the Scots, till the reign of Malcolm the 2nd, king of Scotland, about the year 1005.

We shall satisfy ourselves with the general sketch given above; after they were admitted to join and unite themselves with the Scots. The histories and public records of the nation, give a more particular and exact relation of those who have been chiefs of that race, since their union with the Scots: The first of whom was—

## ROBERT,

Prince of the Chatti, in the reign of Malcolm the 2nd, when Sueno, king of Denmark, had conquered England, overthrown their king, Ethelred, and assumed the royal authority, and shortly after designed to reduce Scotland to the same condition; and therefore, sent Olavius, governor of Norway, and Enecus, viceroy of Denmark, thither with a formidable army, who first proved victorious in a battle near Nairn, in Murray; but afterwards were entirely routed at Mortlach; Enecus being killed, and Olavius forced to scamper to the hills.

Sueno enraged with this overthrow, equipped two fleets, in which he ordered two considerable armies, one from England, and another from Denmark, both commanded by his kinsman, Canus, of extraordinary fame

for his strength, and martial exploits, to be embarked for Scotland, and the fleet being joined at St. Abb's Head, Camus landed his men at the Red-Head, in Angus; and after sacking Montrose, and ruining Brechin, proceeded to commit the greatest cruelties over all the country.

King Malcolm, upon the first news of the enemies designing this expedition, resolved to put the kingdom in the best posture possible; but finding the nation much weakened, and dispirited by the former battles, and the enemy already in possession of one corner of the country, for they had entirely reduced Murray into their obedience: and he, being also destitute of all hopes of any other relief, resolved upon employing the assistance of the Chatti, who had been for a good many years pent up in the mountains; and by advice of his nobility, he commissioned some persons to represent the present posture of his affairs to them, to engage their assistance; offered them all the privileges and immunities of natural Scots; to contract marriages, and to unite as one people with them.

The Chatti very readily embraced the terms, and being informed of the enemies' arrival, they took arms, and under their leader, *Robert*, marched to join the king, who had levied an army as great as the shortness of time, and conveniences of the country would allow; and at the crossing of Tay, being reinforced by the Chatti, advanced straight upon the enemy, and encountered them at Barry, about six

miles from Dundee. Both parties engaged with the greatest eagerness imaginable; the battle continued long, and never did commanders manifest more courage and conduct, nor soldiers more fury. Multitudes fell upon both sides; the fields were covered with carcases, and the neighbouring brook seemed to run in blood. But at last, by a favourable providence, the Scots became victors, and the Danes were overpowered, and forced to give way. The Chatti, under their young chieftan, fought with a notable bravery, and raised the admiration of both their young enemies and allies.

The Danes being routed, Camus thought of saving himself and some other eminent persons, who had outlived the danger of the battle, and therefore endeavoured to make his escape into Murray, where the rest of his countrymen had settled the year before. The Scots were so shattered and fainted in the former engagement, that they were not able to pursue; but Robert, commander of the Chatti, designing to make the victory complete, carries with him a party of the fiercest and stoutest of his men, and about two miles from the place of battle, came up with Camus, whose prodigious strength, and undaunted courage had been known to the Scots on a former occasion. Desire of glory on the one hand, despair on the other, and their numbers being nearly equal, made the engagement most fierce. The two champions fought single handed with great fury; and Robert,

by his matchless valour, slew Camus upon the spot, and killed the rest who followed him.

The king having heard the news, and desired to see Camus, who had appeared so formidable in battle, went straight to the place, and viewed him stretched on the ground; highly commended Robert's valour, and for a memorial of it, he dipped his three middle fingers in the blood of Camus,\* and drew three strokes, or pales, on Robert's shield, as the badge of his atchievement. Robert having before the battle assured his soldiers that God, whose house those savages had demolished, and whose service they despised, would give them victory, and said to those about him *VERITAS VINCIT*: Which pales and words, Robert and his successors have ever since kept for their arms and motto, in memory of that great action. There is yet upon the ground

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\* Other accounts of this transaction which I have seen, say—That the death of Camus was disputed by a Scots nobleman who came up at the time, and each standing to his pretensions. found there was no other way of settling the dispute but by the King allowing the chieftains to decide it by single combat. The prince of the Cattie was victor; and the other with his last breath acknowledged his claim. So the king, Malcolm, dipping three of his fingers in the blood of the dying champion, and applying them to the shoulders of the Prince of the Catti, made three bloody strokes, or bars, saying at the same time, *VERITAS VINCIT*, i. e. **TRUTH CONQUERS.**

an obelisk of stone, called Camus's Cross, where are engraven the pictures of Camus dying, and the Scots killing the Danes; and a little village nearby retains the name of Cameston to this day. § In the last age, Boethius, and our good author, who knew the country, testify that a multitude of big bones was digged up in one of the adjacent fields, and a huge stone coffin, in which some of Camus's prodigious bones were found.

This victory, so great, so happy, and seasonable to the Scots, nearly sunk by former disasters, and ruined by the power of a barbarious enemy, was next to the favour of heaven, and the valour of a great king, ascribed to the Chatti, and their magnanimous commander; and therefore, both king and people desired to make most liberal acknowledgements, and pay the greatest marks of respect to Robert, and to his valiant followers.

The King knighted Robert, and for a reward of his services, created him hereditary great Marischal of Scotland, † which is an

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§ It is to be observed that the original MS. from which this is taken, was written several centuries ago; the name, since that period, is perhaps changed into ABERLEMNO, which is in the county of Angus, and it answers all the other descriptions given of it, the name only excepted, which original name I could never find in any History or Gazeteer that I have consulted.

† Vide SIBBALD'S History of Fife and Kinross.



office of great dignity and eminence, and of great power in peace and war, fore by one of the chief ancient offices of the crown; before officers of state were introduced into the nation. And, for supporting this dignity, the King conferred on him many lands; the chief of which was called from his name, *Keith Marischal*, in East Lothian. § Most of those who had followed Robert, and served the King in the last battle, were sent home and rewarded, not only with ample right and title to the lands they formerly possessed, but had also others distributed among them, whose posterity continued to this day very powerful and numerous; spreading into the families of Macintosh, Farquharson, Macpherson, Shaw, &c. under the general name of Clan-Chattan; and their commander, or chief, has since, instead of the German word *Chattus*, or *Cattus*, been according to the Scots dialect *Keth*, or *Keith*.

He, (Robert) married Margaret Frazer, daughter to Simon Frazer of Tweeddale, and of him descended a race of the greatest heroes that ever Scotland produced.

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§ This is considerably different from the foot note in page 19 of this book, which says the family of Keith assumed their surname from the Barony of Keith in East Lothian. The above I hold to be the most correct.

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## II.—SIR ROBERT KEITH

SUCCEEDED his father, when Sueno, King of Norway, invaded Scotland in the reign of King Duncan. He commanded a part of the Scottish army at the battle of Culross, and when they were unfortunately defeated, he escaped alive; and with Bancho and Macbeth, afterwards fell upon the Norwegians in the camp, and made such a dreadful slaughter, that there was scarce so many saved as to conduct and carry off their King to his ships.\* He married Elizabeth Straquhan.

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## III.—SIR ROBERT KEITH.

SUCCEEDED to his father, and married Elizabeth Cumming, daughter of John, chief of that Ilk; † who, by King Alexander the 1st, was advanced to great honour and riches, and laid the foundation of many great families.

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\* Vide a full account of this disaster which happened in the reign of Duncan the 1st, in Buchanan's History of Scotland.

† Ilk implies the same meaning as the antecedent

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#### IV.—SIR PATRICK KEITH,

His son succeeded, and married Margaret Marr, daughter to the Earl of Marr.

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#### V.—SIR WILLIAM KEITH

SUCCEEDED to his father, when Stephen, King of England, sent a formidable army against Scotland, because David refused to do him homage for the lands of Cumberland and Northumberland, &c. Having formerly sworn fidelity to Maud, the righteous heir, for these lands he got in England with his Queen. The Earls of Merch, Monteith, Angus, with Sir William Keith Marischal, encountered the English at Allerton, and after a bloody battle, proved victorious; slew many of the English, and took many prisoners; among them was the Duke of Gloucester, general of the English army, anno 1133. He married Elizabeth Seton, daughter of the Earl of Winton's predecessor.

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## VI.—SIR ROBERT KEITH,

His son succeeded: He, with Gulchrist, Earl of Angus, marched against Somerled, Thane† of Argyle, and the other rebels who took arms against Malcolm the 4th, and defeat and dissipate them. He married Elizabeth Frazer, of the same family with whom the first Marischal had married.

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## VII.—SIR HENRY KEITH

SUCCEEDED his father: He attended King William the Lyon, in his expedition against Henry the 2nd, of England, and with the Earl of Angus, defeat the English, after the king had been treacherously surprized by a party of Horse, during a treaty at Alnwick. He married Margaret Douglass, daughter to William, chief of the Douglasses.

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† Thane, i. e. governor, or sheriff of a province or county.

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### VIII.—SIR WILLIAM KEITH,

HIS son accompanied King William, and his brother David, when they went into England to welcome King Richard from his return from the Holy war; and afterwards with the Earls of Fife and Athole, with an army against the Islanders, when under Godfred Makiel; they had rebelled and ravished all the country, killing most of the rebels. They carried their captain to the king. He married Jean Gordon, daughter to the chief of that name.

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### IX.—SIR WILLIAM KEITH

SUCCEEDED, and attended King Alexander the 2nd. in his progress with the Queen thro' the Northern parts, and afterwards with his cousin, the Earl of Buchan, [Buchan] marched against Galispy, who had pillaged much of Ross, burned Inverness, and slew all who would not join him; but he and his sons were taken and beheaded.

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## X.—SIR ROBERT KEITH,

HIS son marched with King Alexander the 3rd, against Acho; king of Norway, when he seized the west Isles, and invaded Scotland with 20,000 men, requiring 10,000 more before they should depart, but he was routed, and 19,000 of his men killed. This Sir Robert, married Jean Ogilvy, daughter to the chief of that name.

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## XI.—SIR JOHN KEITH

SUCCEEDED to his father, and married Margaret Cumming, daughter to the Earl of Buchan.

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## XII.—SIR ROBERT KEITH

SHARED largely of the troubles wherewith his country was shaken; after the death of

Alexander the 3rd, during the wars between Scotland and England, but would never endure to a compliance with a foreign power, or the enslaving of his country, though near allied to the Cummings, who were deeply engaged in the English interest. He married Barbara Seton, daughter to the Earl of Winton's predecessor, by whom, among other children he had a daughter married to William the hardie, the baron of Douglass, who bare to him two sons, viz. good Sir James, who raised the family, and Hugh.



### XIII.—SIR ROBERT KEITH

WAS a most zealous defender of his country's liberty, against the English. When his brethren saw that Mr. William Douglass was cast into prison, where he died, and was dispoiled of his estate by the English, anno 1280, he sent his nephew, called after good Sir James, to France, bred him up upon his own charges, and afterwards brought him home, and entered him upon that course of loyalty and virtue, by which he and his family rose to so much honour.

He accompanied Edward Bruce when he went to take possession of the crown of Ireland, and gave him notable assistance at the taking

in of Dublin Castle. He kept close by King Robert Bruce in all his travels: He was the chief instrument in gaining the battle of Inverury, which was the first that ever that great Prince won; and for his signal services, the king gave him one of his own houses, called Hallforest, and several lands nearby. At the battle of Bannockburn,† he commanded five hundred horse; he gave the first onset, and defeat a party of the English horse sent to reinforce Philip Moubray, governor of Strevling, [Stirling] which made way for that glorious victory. The Scots having killed 50,000 of the English. The King mindful of his services, did, at the Parliament of Perth, anno 1320, bestow upon him the greatest part of his cousin, the Earl of Buchan's lands, which was forfeited for adhering to the English interest.

After he had arrived at a great age, he was killed fighting most valiantly at the battle of Duplin, against Edward Baliol, with most part of his friends; and this is the reason why families of a more latter date are so numerous in their branches and cadets, because the Keiths having been in every action, and by virtue of their office of Marischal, present at, and attended by their friends in every battle. The males were seldom allowed to increase to

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† Vide Notes to the Lord of the Isles.



any considerable number: But this battle, anno 1332, gave them the severest blow they ever received. This Sir Robert, married Barbara Douglass, daughter to the chief of that name, by whom he had two sons, viz. John, who died before his father, leaving children behind him, and Sir William, who attended his cousin, good Sir James Douglass, when he went with King Robert's heart to the Holy land.



#### XIV.—SIR ROBERT KEITH

SON to John, succeeded to his grandfather, the last Marischal; he was a man of great courage, and most active in driving Edward Baliol out of the country, and restoring King David. He besieged Perth when strongly fortified, and occupied by Macduff, Thane of Fife; and after three months close siege took it, with the ground, and sent the Thane with his wife and children to Kildrumny, prisoners.

He married Margaret Hay, daughter of Gilbert Lord Hay, first Constable of that family: By her he had two sons, William and Edward; and two daughters, one of whom married to John Maitland, predecessor to the

Earl of Lauderdale, and another to the laird of Drum.\*

\* Feuds and animosities had long subsisted between the Marischal and Drum families, in which many had lost their lives on both sides, and to this day there is a deep place in the river Dee, opposite to Drum, called the Keith's Pot, into which, it is said, the Irvines used to drive their enemies. It is further said, that on an occasion of some quarrel, Marshal sent a message to Drum, threatening, if he got not reparation of the injury, that he would come and take him out of his crow's nest. He may try it, said Drum; but tell him, that if I live but a little longer, I shall build a nest which he and all his clan shall not be able to throw down.

By the mediation of the King, a reconciliation of the two parties was effected, and that it might be lasting, his Majesty proposed that Drum's eldest son should marry Marischal's daughter. They were accordingly married, and there has ever since been any difference between the families. It appears however, that the young gentleman still retained his resentment, for though he behaved politely to the lady he never consummated his marriage. He had succeeded to the estate before 1411 for in that year he and his brother, set out for the battle of Harlaw on the head of his tenants.

On the top of a hill at some miles distance, where they were to lose sight of their native place, they sat down upon a stone; still known by the name of DRUM'S Stone, where the eldest brother is said to have spoken to this effect: From the character of our enemies we have reason to expect an obstinate engagement, in which my brother, you or I, perhaps both of us may fall; be that as the providence of GOD shall see meet. In the meantime I must

Sir William, his eldest son, was one of the greatest heroes of his time: He was present with his father when he drove the Earl of Athol from the siege of Killblain, and afterwards killed him, with most of those who were with him, taking several prisoners, when the English sent two great armies into Scotland, under the command of the Earl of Montfort and Richard Talbot, and ruled it, and took himself prisoner, anno 1337.

He besieged the town of Perth, kept out by Thomas Ulster, for the English, anno 1340, and took it after a dangerous siege. After many glorious exploits he was killed at the battle of Durham, where King David was taken prisoner by the English, anno 1346. The eldest son, Sir William, having died childless before his father. His brother succeeded him.

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condemn one thing in my own conduct, and give you a serious advice, while the voice of a friend may be heard; I regret sincerely that I have not lived with the lady I married in the manner I should have lived and if I return to Drum, shall make her all the reparation in my power. But if I should drop, and you come off safe, I recommend it to you to marry your sister-in-law, with whom I have never consummated my marriage.

The eldest brother was killed, after he had slain Maclean, one of the highland chieftains; the youngest came off unhurt, and married his Sister in law.

DOUGLAS.

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## XV.—SIR EDWARD KEITH

MARRIED a lady in his own name, called in a charter of the 18th of King David's reign, Domina Isabel Keith, though we knew not of what family, unless it be Galliestown, mentioned by John Forbes. He had two sons, viz. Sir Edward who succeeded, and Sir John, who married Mary Cheyne, daughter of Reynold Cheyne, laird of Inverugie, Strathbreck, &c. about the year 1380. This branch of the Keiths continued a separate family for seven or eight descents, and then by a marriage, (as shall be told afterwards,) fell into the family again. This Sir John's great grandchild, Sir Gilbert Keith of Inverugie, married the Lord Graham's daughter, and by her he had several children. This second Gilbert married —— Ogston of Ludwharn, of whom is lawfully descended Sir William Keith of Ludwharn, knight baronet.

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## XVI.—SIR EDWARD KEITH

SUCCEEDED to his father, and having formerly contented themselves with the title of knight,

because the Marischal's office gave them honour enough. This man was created Lord Keith by Robert the 2nd, about the year 1380. He had a daughter married to Sir David Hamilton, predecessor to the Duke of Hamilton, and a son who succeeded him.

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## XVII.—SIR WILLIAM KEITH.

Now created Lord Keith, second Lord Keith that had been in that family; married Margaret Fraser, only daughter of the first marriage of the Thane of Cowie, by whom he got very many lands, and had three sons and a daughter. The eldest son John, was a man of great valour, for at the battle of Otterburn he took his father's post as Marishal, he being then indisposed; and after James, then the second Earl of Douglass, general of the Scots army, was killed, and the English hold to have proved victors; He recovered the battle, beat the English, and took Ralph Peirey, brother to, and conjunct commander with Henry Hotspur, Earl of Northumberland, prisoner with his own hand. He married one of King Robert the 3rd his sisters, by whom he had a son Robert, and died before his father. This son Robert, married,

and had only a daughter married to the Lord Gordon, and he died also before his grand father. The second son was Sir Robert Keith of Troup: He died also before his father, and left a son William, who enjoyed the estate and honours of the family. The third son was Sir Alexander Keith, knight of Grandholm; and it was probably he that commanded the horse against Donald of the Isles at Harlaw, and made great slaughter of the highland rebels, anno 1411.

This Lord William's daughter was married to Robert, brother to King Robert the 3rd, and governor of the Kingdom. The eldest son of which marriage was John, who was Earl of Buchan, in Scotland, 1402: And for killing the Duke of Clarence, and his other great services at the battle of Baux, was created by Charles the Dauphin, great Constable, and Earl of Diveraux, in France, anno 1421. His grandfather the Lord Marischal, disposed to him *Clarissimo Nepoli Nostro Joanni Senescalla Domina de Buchan, Camerari Scotia, Torras de Touch, Fraser, Drippis, &c.* Together with the office of Sheriff principal of Strevling, anno 1407; and there are several charters and papers belonging to the family, wherein Robert the governor calls this Lord William our beloved father. He lived about the year 1412, and was succeeded by his grandson.

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 XVIII.—WILLIAM LORD KEITH

MARRIED Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter to the Earl of Crawford's predecessor. He had four sons, viz. Robert, John, William and Alexander; Robert was married, and died before his father, leaving only one daughter, married to the master of Gray, and the second son William, succeeded.

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## XIX.—WILLIAM LORD KEITH

WAS a man of singular prudence and great merit: During the unhappy discords betwixt Regent Livingstone and Chancellor Chrichton in the minority of King James the 2nd. By his influence and power he preserved the north country, otherways the seat of much discord, in a more than ordinary peace and tranquility: and in every station as great Marischal and Sheriff-principal of the Mearns:—Was most excellent in his administration of Justice, and for his great services done to the king and country, was created Earl Marischal, anno 1455. He married Margaret, daughter to James, the first Lord of Hamilton.

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 XX — WILLIAM EARL MARISCHAL.

SUCCEEDED to his father in the honours and offices of the family, and a vast estate, amidst the confusions of King James's the 3rd reign. He acted a most wise and steady course, and so temperate his duty to the unfortunate Prince, with his love to his country, that he endeavoured by all possible means to preserve the person and honour of the one, and interest of the other. He was of a calm temper, profound judgment, and inviolable honesty, always for moderating and extinguishing divisions, and from the ordinary expressions he made use of in giving counsel, he was called *Harken and take heed*. He married Elizabeth Gordon, daughter to Alexander, first Earl of Huntly, of whom he had several children. His eldest son Robert, was a man of great hopes, he was put to, and fought most valiantly at the battle of Flowdonfield, where he left Sir William Keith of Inverugie,\* and Sir John Keith of Ludwharn, with other friends.

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\* As Sir John obtained the lands of Inverugie, &c. by his wife, he founded the castle, for many years the principal seat of that illustrious family, but now almost in ruins.



He married Beatrix Douglass, daughter to Archibald Bell, the Earl of Angus, and died before his father, leaving a son who enjoyed the estate and honours after his grandfather's death.

When John, Duke of Albany, governor of the kingdom, went into France to renew the old league with Francis the 1st, anno 1520. This Earl Marischal had the custody of the

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About the year of God 1478 there was some dissensions in Chatteyness, betwixt the Keiths and the Clan-Gun. A meeting was appointed for their reconciliation, at the Chappel of St. Payne in Catheyness hard by Girngo, with twelve horse on either side. The Crumer, (chieftain of the Clan-Gun) with the most part of his sons and chiefest kinsmen came to the Chappel, to the number of twelve: and as they were within the chappel at their prayers, the laird Inverugye & Acrigell arrived there with twelve horse, and two men upon every horse, thinking it no breach of trust to come twenty-four men; seeing they had but twelve horse as was appointed. So the twenty-four gentlemen rushed in at the chappel and invaded the Crumer and his company unawares; who, nevertheless made great resistance: In the end, the Clan-Gun were all slain, with the most of these Keiths. Their blood may be seen at this day upon the walls within the chappel of St. Payne, where they were slain. After William Mackanes (the Crumer his grandchild) in revenge of his grandfather, killed George Keith of Acrigell and his son, with ten of his men, at Dramamy in Sutherland, as they were travelling from Inverugye into Catheyness.

young Prince James the 5th. in the castle of Edinburgh, in which trust he behaved so well, during the governor's absence, that the king had all his life a great love for him, and gave him many charters and privileges, and jurisdictions upon the family. To him succeeded his grandchild.



## XXI—WILLIAM EARL MARISCHAL.

WAS one of the greatest men of his age for his personal merit, and got a great addition to the opulent fortune left him by his grandfather, by marrying Margaret Keith, daughter and heiress of Sir William Keith of Inverugie, the successor of Sir John Cheyne and Marrian Cheyne; by whom he had several baronies, and had two sons and seven daughters. He was present at the bloody battle of Pinkie; anno 1547, and carried with him all his friends and followers who were of age, and fit for arms; of whom he lost several.

His eldest son William, called the master of Marischal, was taken prisoner at this battle; with the Earl of Huntly, then chancellor, and other persons of quality, and were detained at Alwick till ransomed for £2000 sterling. He married Elizabeth Hay, daughter to George, seventh Earl of Errol, anno 1543, and died before his father, leaving a son likewise George, afterwards Earl Marischal.

This Earl's second son ROBERT, Com-  
mendator of Deir had by the special favour  
of King James the 6th, that Abbacy erected  
to him in a temporal Lordship, by the stile  
and title of Lord Aitree; which is as follows:—

A PROCURATORIE of RESIGNATION  
*of the Lands of DEIR, in favours of ROB-  
ERT, Comendator of Deir, & GEORGE  
E MIRSCHAL, on which the Charter  
of Election proceeded.*

UNTO the right excellent, right heich, and  
nichtie Prince; our Soverane lord King  
James the sext, be the grace of GOD king of  
Scottis, your heines humble and obedient  
subjectes, ROBERT Comendator of the Abbay  
of Deir and Convent thereof, Greeting.—  
ffor as meikle as we understanding that the  
Monastical superstition for the qlk the said  
Abbay of Deir was of auld erectit, and foundit,  
is now be the laws of this realme alluterlie  
abolisheit, sua that na memorie thair of sall  
be heirafter; and considering that the maist  
pairt of the lands and rentis doit let to the said  
Abbay proceedit of auld from the disposition  
of the progenitor, and predecessor of the  
right nobell, and potent lord George erle  
Merschell, lord Keith, &c And, that the  
property of the maist pairt thair of is alreddie  
set in fev ferme to the said erle and his prede-  
cessoceris, lauchfullie confirmit be your Ma-  
jestic and your heiness vmque darvist mother;  
and that the remanent of the saids landis ar

also sett in fev ferme to oyeris, the auld possessouris thair of. Thairfor, and for divers oyeris resonable caussis and consideratiounis, moving us all with ane advise, consent, and assent, and mature deliberatione had yrapon, to haif maid, constitute, and ordainit, and be the tenor heirof makis, constituis, and ordains honorabille men. And our weilbelouittis Mr. James Wardlaw, Aduocat, — and ilk an of theme, conjunctie and seuarillie, are verie lauchfull, undouted, and irrenocabile procomators, actoris, factoris, and speciall errand beirors: givand, grantand, and committand to theme, and ilk an of theme, conjunctie and seuarillie, our full, frie plane, power, quath and speciall command, express bidding, and charge for us, and in our name, and upon our behalff, with all dew humilitie, and reverence, as becumes to resigne, reuue, semplr. discharge, or give and demit frae us, and our successouris, all and sundrie the Landis, Lord-chippis, Baroneis, Mynis, Fischeings, Woodis, Parkis, Forrestis, Mansionis. Manerplaces, Teinds, Chovis, Vydrts, Teindis, Fruitis, Fermes, Annueirentis, Marles, Kaynis, Customes, Dewties; particularie underwritten Tenentis, Teuendrics, and service of frie Tenementis, Orchards, Zardis, and all oyers Profites, Richts, and Emolumentis perteing, or that richteouslie has perteit to the said Abbay, and patrimonie haif of; and quhair of the Abacts and Convent of the same has bene in possessione in ony time bypast.

in zor Majesties hands, to the effect under  
 specifect. And for errectionn of the same in  
 ane temporall Lordschip, as follows,—That is  
 to say, the maner, place of Deir, of auld callit  
 the Abbay of Deir, with all the houses, big-  
 gings, Orchardis, Zairdis, and odyr pertinent  
 thair of, within the clausoure and precinct of  
 the place; with the mains callit Cothill...The  
 landis of Clerkhill...The landis of Quartail-  
 house, and walkmylne thair of...The mylne of  
 Crichtie and multures of ye same...The landis  
 of Dennis...The landis of meikle Auchrdie...  
 The landis of Auchmwnget...The landis of  
 Carnebanock, mylne thair of, and multures  
 of the same...The landis of littl Auchrydie...  
 The landis of Craigmylne...The landis of  
 Glauckriauch...The landis of littl Elrick...  
 The landis of Aulmad...The landis of Badfor-  
 sky...The landis of Auchleek...The landis of  
 Atherb...The landis of Cryalie...The landis  
 of Skillymarno...The landis of Auchmathen  
 ...The landis of Atrie...The landis of Bip-  
 pieraw and Parkhouse of Biffie...The landis  
 of Bruchill...The mylne of Bruxie and mul-  
 ture of the same...The landis of Seroghill...  
 The landis of Kerktown of Deir...The landis  
 of Benvells...The landis of meikle Elrick...  
 The landis of Fechill...The landis of Monkies-  
 hill...The landis of Grange and Raehill...  
 The fischertown of *Peterhead*, with portis,  
 ancorages and fischeings yr:of...The lands of  
 Carkensche...The landis of Monkisholme...  
 The landis of Overalter...The landis of Fou-  
 erne, an anuelrent of Threepund, Vlsch, VIIIId,

to be upliftit furth of tillioch... Ane annelrent of XXXIII sh, III d, to be upliftit furth of toukis... An annelrent of XL sh, to be upliftit furth of sauchok of Kenmonde... The tenementes of landis and houses underwritten, layand wtin the burh of Aberdeen; they are to say all and hail the salmond fischeingis of Innerugie, in salt and fresh water... The Abbay mylne of Deir within the wallis of the sd. Abbay... The Kerktown of Deir, all lyand in the scherifdome of Aberdeen... The landis of Barre, lyand in the schrifdome of Banff, with the tenementes, tenementis, feves of frie fermes, service of frie tenementis, richt and privilegis thair of quhatsumever, with hail teind schaires and oyderes teindis, profitis, and emolumentis off all and sundrie the kirkis and Parochirris of Deir, Peterugie, Fouerne and Kenedward, and hail landis situate within the said Parochiris, all layand within the Diocie of Aberdeen, vnit and annexit of auld to the sd. Abbay, and being aie part of the Patrimonie thair of with all richts, privileges and pertinentis quhatsumeur perteing, or that richteouslie myt. haif pertemit yairto, in favor of me, the said Robert. Comendator, and of the said George erle Merchell, ffor erectioun of the same landis, Lordschippis, Baronies, and vyders teinds of the saidis Kirkis, and Parochiris, with mylnes, multures, fischings, mansiounes, mains, houses, places, zairds, biggins alsweil being within the precinct and wallis of the sd. Abbay, as ellisquhair within this realme with all maillis, fermes, anuelrents, tenementis,

tennendries and seruice of frie tennentes, fev  
 fermes, emolumentis and coronities quhatsum-  
 ever foresaid, in ane temporal lordschip, to be  
 callit in all tyme ading the lordschip of *Altrie*  
 for enfeftment to be given of the samen be zor  
 heines charter, and enfeftment vnder the greit  
 Seill, to me ye sd. Robert, Commendator fore-  
 sd. in lyferent for all the dayes of my lyfetyrn;  
 and to the said George erle Merschell, his  
 aires mail, and assignais heritable; in dew  
 forme, and na vderwayis, provyding always  
 that in cais the said enfeftment tak not full ef-  
 fect, that this prt. resignatioune and demis-  
 sionne sal be of nane avail, force, nor effect.  
 And generalie all and sundrie vyderthingis,  
 to do exerce and vce that to ye office of pro-  
 curatorie in sik causes of law, or consuetude is  
 known to apperteine; or that we micht do  
 thairin, or self, and we war personalie put  
 fferme and stabile, haldane, and for to hald  
 all and quhatsumever things our saidis prors.  
 or any of yame, conjunctlie and severallie, in  
 the premises, richteouslie leids to be done un-  
 der ye pane of law. In witness of the qlk.  
 thing to this eres of procuratorie, resignat on  
 and demissionne. subscrivit with our hands,  
 the comoun seill of our said Abhay is brang-  
 ing at Edinburgh, the sewint day of July. the  
 zeir of God Jm ve fourescoir seven zeirs, be-  
 forethir witnesses, William Knox, James Hog  
 Andrew Duffous, secretors to the said Com-  
 mendator, and Jas. Jamesone, Notar Publict.  
 ROBERT KEYTHT of Deir,  
 DAVID HOWESONE,  
 JAMES BROWN.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Robert Lunday of Benholm, by whom he had one daughter Margaret, married to John Erskine of Dun. He died at Paris in the year 1551. so that the peerage failed, and his estate fell to the family of Marischal.

Earl Marischal attended Queen Mary on his own charges to France, and was chosen one of the twelve, by whose council the affairs of the kingdom were to be managed.

He was a most zealous promoter of the reformation, and yet was so loved by the Queen royal, that when a dying, she called him particularly, recommended the queen her daughter, and the peace of the kingdom to his care, and kissed him when he took leave.

He was against all irregular measures, and therefore desired John Knox to write to the queen, and desire a reformation in the church, and the Earl of Glencairn delivered the letter; and when the Confession of Faith was presented to the Parliament, anno 1560, and severals who favoured the reformation pressed the subscribing of it, the Earl Marischal stood up and said " Its long since I carried some favour for the truth, and was somewhat jealous of the Romish religion, but this day hath fully resolved me of the truth of the one, and falsehood of the other; for seeing, my Lords, the Bishops, (who, by their learning can, and for their zeal they should hold to the truth, would, as I suppose, gainsay, any thing repugnant to it,) say nothing against the Confession we have heard, I cannot think but it is



the very truth of God, and the contrary of it false and detestable doctrine;" whereupon the Confession was approved and authorised, and the reformation settled.

By his magnificent living, and the vast charges he had been at in public office, he had drawn his estate into considerable burthen. When he began to reflect upon this, he was galled, that an ancient family and great fortune should suffer any decay in his person, and therefore confined himself to his castle of **Dunnotter**,\* till his debts were thereby paid,

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\* **THE CASTLE OF DUNNOTTER** is now in ruins.— It is situated on a perpendicular rock, level on the top, of several acres extent, projecting into the sea, and almost separated from the land by a very deep chasm. By this situation, it forms one of the most majestic ruins in Scotland. From some old papers still extant, it appears, that upon this rock was formerly situated the parish church; and that the fortress was built there, during the contest between the parties of **BRUCE** and **BALIOL**, by an ancestor of the Marischal family; who acquired this right, upon condition of building a parish church in a more convenient place, which probably occasioned a translation to the present situation. Before the use of artillery, this castle, from its situation, must have been altogether impregnable; but, by the modern art of war, could be easily approached, and commanded on every side. In the year 1685, **Dunnottar Castle** was employed as a place of confinement for a body of Presbyterians, to the number of 167 men and women, who had been seized at different times in the

where he continued the space of seventeen years, and some months, during which he administered justice, that, from the shire of Mearns of which the Earls of Marischal are heritable Sheriffs, there was no protest raised before the lords of council and session, or any other judicature: and so improved his fortune, that it exceeded any possessed by a Scots subject.

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west of Scotland. during the persecution under Charles II. ; and after being some time prisoners in Edinburgh, were sent to Dunnottar, upon the news of Argyll's invasion. Here they were treated with the greatest cruelty, which is particularly described in Woodrow's History ; the whole number being confined, during the warmest part of the year, in one vault, which is still to be seen entire, and called "the Whig's Vault." A list of their names is upon record, in the sheriff-court office of the county ; and a grave stone, in the church-yard of Dunnottar, placed upon a number of them who died under confinement, narrates the fact. The false policy of those times requires no comment : And it must afford satisfaction to every liberal mind to reflect that the principles of toleration are now fully established ; which not only secure the rights of conscience to every individual, but also tend, in a high degree, to preserve the peace of society, if not abused and perverted by factious and designing men.

Its great reputation for strength gave occasion to a circumstance which rendered it very remarkable. The REGALIA of SCOTLAND (the crown, sceptre and sword), were deposited here, in the year 1661, to preserve them from the English army, which overran this country during this civil wars of that period.

From his long and voluntary confinement he was called William that kept the Tower. ‡

This Earl dying very aged. on the 7th of October 1581, he was succeeded in his estate, and honour by his grandson.

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## XXII—GEORGE EARL MARISCHAL

HE was trained up at school, and made extraordinary advancements in Latin, Greek, and other parts of scholastic learning. When he was 18 years of age, he was sent into France with his brother William, where he soon accomplished himself in the language, feats of arms, and other civilities of that nation, and carefully studied the politics of the court, and

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‡ Here the original MS. ends; but I have been very fortunate to get another though much more modern. It bears date October the 6th 1746, and it is at present in ——— KEITH'S, Esq. possession, who is a descendant of the ancient family of Keith.

It was from this MS. that the account of GEORGE, Earl Marischal was printed in the 2nd Vol. of the Aberdeen Magazine for 1789. And that which is printed in the Annals of Aberdeen by Mr. Kennedy, is taken from Crawford's Peerage, but being found incorrect in some other respects, I chouse giving this MS. the preference.

constitution of the government. Theodore Beza[¶] being at that time in great vogue for his learning, and for defending the reformed religion, our young noblemen and his brother left France, and went to Geneva. where they staid in Beza's own house, and under his inspection read Divinity, History, Oratory, and every thing that served to recommend a great man. After they had staid here for sometime, they designed to have visited most of the courts in Europe; but very unfortunately the younger brother William, a youth of great parts, was killed in a tumult among the citizens of Geneva. Upon his death, George left Geneva, travelled through Germany and Italy with their dependencies, and so thoroughly understood all the several courts, customs, laws, &c. that he might have well passed for a native of every country he had seen. The King employed him in all the wealthiest affairs of state, and conceived so high an opinion of him, that he pitched on him as the fittest of all the Scots nobility to go ambassador to Denmark, to accomplish his marriage with Queen Anne, and to bring her to Scotland, anno 1589. In his retinue were the lord Dingwall, of his own name and family; Sir James Scrimzeor of Dudhope, Mr. John Skeen, Ring's advocate, and Mr. George

¶ He was born at Vezeiai, in Burgundy, in 1519 and died in 1605.

Young, archbishop of St. Andrews. In this embassy he behaved to the great admiration of the Danes, and glory of the Scottish nation, and received the particular commendation of the King and council for his singular good service at that time. This affair, though it brought him great honour, yet it made a vast diminution in his opulent fortune, his charges having been very great, and to this day remaining a debt on the crown. After this the King regarded him mightily, and in the greatest difficulties of state had recourse to his counsel; when the Spanish plot had kindled a flame in the nation, and some of the nobility were in arms, anno 1593, he was made Lieutenant of the North, and very successfully restrained the discords, and resettled the peace of the Kingdom. He was very forward in reforming and cultivating the country, and was for civilizing the people as well as improving the soil. To which purpose, as a perpetual monument of his piety, and for the better advancement of learning, he founded a College in New Aberdeen, anno 1593.† which he endowed with the ample privileges of an University, and bestowed on it out of his own fortune, an yearly revenue for maintenance of a Principal, and three Professors of Philosophy; which first foundation has been mightily en-

† In the same year he wrote Charter to Peterhead.—Vide ANNALS of PETERHEAD, just published.

larged since, by the generosity of several contributors. Of this college the Earls Marischal are (were till 1715) perpetual Patrons; and it has produced great numbers of men famous for their learning, and for their zeal to the church and to the king. The histories of those times present this man to the world in all the considerable actions done in the country. And, as the highest mark of honour which a subject could be capable of, King James the 6th, then in England, cloathed him with royal authority, and made him Commissioner to the Scots Parliament, anno 1607. And after he had served his king and country in many eminent stations; he died exceedingly lamented at his Castle of Dumnotter, April 2nd 1623, in the 70th year of his age, and was interred with his ancestors, at the church of St. Brides, with this Epitaph upon him.

*Cum Patriam & Proavos raris virtutibus ornes,
Nomen ergo debet Scotia multa tibi.*

*Ecclesia; Turras, Pallatia splendida abunde,
Ingenio jam stant edificata tuo.*

*Est Marischalla domus Bonæ lux maxime pura,
Semper Romani a Dogmate Pontificis.*

*Rex & Regna tibi debent quoq; Danica quod tu
Curaris Thalamis consociare suis.*

*Sic merito Rex, Religio, Resq; ab. musæ
Legent in Tumulo nunc Marischalla tuo.*

*Struxit Aberdoniæ Solymam, fundavit Athenas
Phœbus ubi cantant, & sacra turba vigent.*

This Epitaph was taken from Simpson's History of the Church of Scotland.

This noble Lord married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Lord Hume, by whom he had William his successor, and a daughter Anne, married to William Earl of Mortoun; secondly, Margaret daughter of James Lord Ogilvy, by whom he had Sir James Keith of Benholm, who by Agnes his wife, daughter of Sir David Lindsay of Edziel, had a daughter married to Sir Archibald Primrose of Dalmeny, clerk register in the reign of King Charles the 2nd, ancestor to the Viscount of Primrose.



XXIII.—WM. EARL MARISCHAL.

WAS a great patron of learning and virtue, which recommended him much to the favour of King Charles the 1st who finding him a man of great honour and fidelity, called him to his privy council, where he carried himself very well in every thing relating to the crown, and to the government in church and state. He died in the prime of his age, on the 28th of October 1635, leaving issue by his wife, Lady Mary Eiskine, daughter to John Earl of Marr, then high treasurer of Scotland, three sons, William his successor, George, and John Keith the youngest; also two daughters, whereof Janet was married to Alexander Lord Pitsligo, and Mary to John

Lord Kilpont, son and heir of William Earl of Arth and Monteith.

John being instrumental in securing the regalia of Scotland from falling into the hands of Oliver Cromwell, was, after the restoration June 26th 1678, made Earl of Kintore, he being created knight-marshal at the restoration 1661, by Charles the 2nd. He was also, by the said King, made privy counsellor and treasurer depute; and, by Lady Margaret Hamilton, his wife, daughter to Thomas Earl of Haddington, he had a son, William Lord Keith, and two daughters; which William married Catherine, daughter of David Murray, Viscount Stormont; by her he had John his heir, William and two daughters; of which Lady Catharine the eldest, was married to David Lord Halkerton, whose great grandson is the present Anthony Adrian Keith Falconer, Earl of Kintore. The above John Keith having married Miss Erskine, daughter of James Erskine of Grange, had no issue; upon which his brother succeeded him as Earl of Kintore, who never married;— at his death the estate fell to George Earl Marischal, who dying abroad without issue, the estate fell to the Earl of the Halkerton family.

XXIV.—WM. EARL MARISCHAL,

HE was in France when his father died, and returning by way of England, King Charles kept him there for sometime. The unhappy troubles were then begun, and his quality and character engaged him very deep in them, though very young. He commanded a regiment of horse in 1648, at the unfortunate engagement for the King's liberation; and when the Scots were routed by the English rebels at Preston, he hardly reached with his life. After this he returned to Dunnotter, where in anno 1650, he most magnificently entertained King Charles the 2nd, with the Duke of Bucks, and all the persons of quality that then attended the King. He designed to have accompanied him into England, but the King commanded him to remain at home with the Earls of Crawford and Glencairn to govern the nation; and when most of the King's friends had met at Elliot to concert measures for supporting the royal cause, they were surprised by a body of English horse, and the Earl Marischal sent prisoner by sea to the Tower. During imprisonment, the English possessed his estate, and allowed him no maintenance but what he received from his mother, the Countess Dowager. After it had pleased God to restore the King, and

in consideration for his great services, he made the Earl Marischal lord privy seal, and conferred on him many other marks of royalitie. He married first Elizabeth, daughter of George Earl of Wintoun, by whom he had three daughters: Margaret married to Sir John Hope of Hopetoun, and again to Sir Archibald Murray of Blackbarony; Mary to Robert Viscount of Arbutnot, Jean to George lord Banff; secondly, Anne daughter to Robert Earl of Mortoun, but by her he had no issue. He died in 1671 at his house of Inverurie, and was succeeded by his brother.

XXV.—GEORGE EARL MARISCHAL

DURING the confusions of the nation, he went into France and acquired great honour in the wars there. He returned home as soon as he found an opportunity of serving the king; and in 1648 he commanded a regiment of foot in that unfortunate engagement for delivering the king. At Preston he was taken prisoner, but made his escape, and in 1651, when King Charles the 2nd, marched into England he commanded another regiment at the unhappy battle of Worcester, he was appointed with three regiments to guard a bridge, which post he maintained with extraordinary courage; for after the King's army

was scatteed, he stood the shock of the rebels, and last of his countrymen. He was taken with his sword in his hand.

He was a man of undaunted courage, extraordinary honour, unspotted honesty, and an zealous protestant. He married Lady Mary Flay, daughter of the Earl of Kinnoul, by whom he had an only son. He died at Inverugie 1694.



XXVI.—WM. EARL MARISCHAL

SUCCEEDED his father: He was a nobleman of a great character, both in public and in private life; so generous and liberal, and so magnificent in his way of living, that he considerably impaired his fortune. He was a sure friend to those in distress; a kind master to his tenants, and firm to his religious principles. The time he lived in being peaceable at home, he had an opportunity to appear in business; and it seems he had no mind to engage in the wars abroad.

In the reign of Queen Anne, he was zealous in opposing the union of the two kingdoms, and before the conclusion thereof entered a protestation in these words:—*

* Vide Rudiments of Honour, Vol. 2nd.

“ I do hereby protest, that whatever is contained in any article of the treaty of Union betwixt Scotland and England, shall in no manner of way derogate from, or be prejudicial to me or my successors, in our heritable office of great Marischal of Scotland, in all time coming, or in full and free enjoyment and exercise of the whole rights, dignities, titles, honours, powers, and privileges, thereto belonging, which my ancestors and I have possessed and exercised as rights of property these 700 years: And I do further protest, that the parliament of Scotland, and constitution thereof, may remain and continue as formerly: And I desire this my protestation may be inserted in the minutes, and recorded in the books of Parliament, and thereupon take Instruments.”

. In the year 1710, he was elected one of the 16 Peers to serve in the parliament of Great Britain; in which capacity he had not served two full years, when he died on the 27th day of May 1712, leaving issue by Mary his wife, daughter to James Drummond, Earl of Perth, then chancellor, two sons and two daughters; whereof Mary was married to John Fleming, Earl of Wigtoun, and Anne to Lord Gairles, eldest son to the Earl of Galloway; and of the sons, which were George and James. The eldest succeeded in the honours.

XXVII-GEORGE EARL MARISCHAL

BEING a nobleman of a military genius, queen Anne, to encourage and countenance his promising inclination, gave him, when he was lord Keith, and only a youth, a troop of horse, and then preferred him to be captain of her majesty's guards. At Queen Anne's death; on the accession of King George the 1st to the crown, he resigned that command, and joined the Earl of Mar, with a troop of horse, consisting chiefly of Buchan gentlemen, which he commanded.

For his unwearied attachment to the unfortunate house of *Stuart*, and accession to the rebellion in 1715; after the discomfiture of Chevalier de St. George, the pretender, and the rebel army at Sheriffmuir, and when the Earl of Marr and their officers were obliged to shift for themselves, George Earl Marischal was attainted, and his lands forfeited, for which cause he went with his brother James over to France. In 1716 he returned, and made some small attempts at Glenshee, but with an equal want of success. After which he again left the kingdom, and got some command in the king of Spain's army. The Earl himself kept his Spanish command for some time, but finding it inconvenient to preserve his religion,

(being a protestant,) he gave it up, and retired to France, where he lived in a very frugal but genteel way. In 1745, when the young Chevalier made the memorable attempt, it was thought that Earl Marischal would have joined him; but whether it was that he did not think the enterprise adviseable, or that he was left at the court of France to solicit for the succour that court had promised. He did not appear at that time in Scotland, to the great surprise of all his old friends. When that enterprise was defeated, the Earl left France, being, as was given out, disobliged at that court for betraying the young Chevalier, and retired to Prussia, where the king in his exile received him most graciously, and gave unto him the government of *Neuchatel*; a place that yielded him *Otium cum dignitate*, which greatly alleviated the weight of his misfortunes. After conciliating the favour of the crown, through the mediation of his royal patron, he came over and spent sometime in Scotland: During his stay, the King of Prussia wrote to him the following beautiful letter:—

“ I CANNOT allow the *Scotch* the happiness of possessing you altogether. Had I a fleet, I would make a descent upon their coasts, and carry you off. The banks of the *Elbe* do not admit of these equipments; I must therefore have recourse to your friendship, to bring you to him who esteems and loves you. I loved your brother with my heart and soul: I was indebted to him for great obligations: This is my right to you, this my title.

“ I spend my time as formerly; only at night I read *Virgil's Georgics*, and go to my garden in the morning, to make my gardener reduce them to practice; he laughs both at *Virgil* and me, and thinks us both fools.

“ Come to ease, to friendship, and Philosophy; these are what, after the bustle of life, we must all have recourse to.” †

When he arrived at Peterhead, he went to the bridge of Inverugie, but could proceed no further, but sent his secretary to examine the state of the Castle, who found it to be in ruins. What a heart must he have felt, and how agonizing to view his once splendid seat, now robbed of its primitive grandeur, and become a prey to the merciless power of the storms, and in a ruinous, desolate, and forlorn condition?

I was informed by a very old man, who was one of the many attendants that accompanied his Lordship from Peterhead to the bridge, that, when met by his numerous vassals and friends, who welcomed him with every testimony of joy, that he even wept over the shattered remains of his former ambition.

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 † One day at the Caffe, when the king was in the midst of a most interesting conversation, he observed old Lord Marischal of Scotland, who had been sick, fallen asleep on a sofa in the corner of the room. The king immediately beckoned to the court for silence; and, treading softly towards Lord Marischal and taking out his pocket-handkerchief, he threw it gently over the old man's head, and retired into another apartment, where he took up the conversation just where it had been interrupted. ————— EARL of BUCHAN'S ESSAYS.

He returned, (as might be expected,) to Prussia, and died in Berlin without issue, in 1778 \*

Much more might be said regarding his travels, and zeal for the cause in which he was unfortunately engaged, but it is hoped the above will suffice; those who are still desirous of perpetuating in their memories, every particular and trivial incident which befal this last, and almost now forgotten branch of the noble house of Marschal, will, by perusing the histories of the rebellion in 1715, in which

\* His titles were restored in 1782, and claimed in the same year by George Keith, Esq. of Northfield, a descendant of Sir Robert Keith, which claim was examined before a respectable jury of noblemen and gentlemen, of which the Earl of Buchan was chancellor, to examine the validity of his claim to the title, dignity, and honour, of Earl Marshal of Scotland; when the Jury unanimously found that the claimant, George Keith, is lineally descended as heir male of the body of Sir Robert de Keith, great Marshal of Scotland, in the reign of King James the 2nd which Robert left several sons, William the first Earl Marshal, and John de Keith, of Troup, ancestor to the present immediate substitute in the honours, failing issue of the said William, by which Mr. Keith claims as remainder man, and heir of tailzie, conformable to a charter granted to his predecessor, in the reign of king Robert Bruce. Such a connected chain of evidence, from 1413, is without a parallel even in the annals of Scotch nobility, much more in those of this country. This claim was not confirmed.

Peerage of Great Britain and Ireland



he was actively engaged, get his portrait at full length, coloured with all the various tints and diversity of opinion.

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*EARL MARISCHAL'S EXILE FROM  
SCOTLAND.*

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NOW Ugie's dear and fertile fields,  
 And mansion late of fame,  
 No more from sunny blasts will shield,  
 Nor bear my fallen name.  
 How sad my fate, when doom'd to rove!  
 To foreign lands I fly;  
 Dependent, poor, and scenes I love,  
 Must leave with fondest sigh.

When from these lands I wearied mourn,  
 Far from my hawthorn grove,  
 This heart, like magnet, shall return  
 The sighs of rooted love.  
 From scenes of childhood too must part,  
 And pleasure's cup forego;  
 The galling thought now chills my heart,  
 And clouds my face with woe.

Thus forc'd by party pique and sway,  
 Where nought but sadness reign;  
 To Prussia's fields I'll bend my way,  
 Grandeur and pomp how vain!  
 I'll seek now shelter in disguise,  
 And as a pilgrim roam,  
 Until that cheering morn arise,  
 My country calls me home.

Tho' in my country's cause I bled,  
 All hardships did endure,  
 And band of warriors fierce I led  
 With *Marr*, at Sheriffmuir.  
 Now driven an exile from that land  
 Which gave my fathers birth;  
 Lo, shiv'ring, palefac'd now I stand,  
 As banish'd from the earth!

Then farewell Ugie, crystal stream;  
 Thy daisied banks and vale,  
 No more I'll visit, yet shall dream  
 Of thee, and sore bewail.—  
 No more among the broomy bowers,  
 In childhood, where I've stray'd,  
 I'll cull the smiling, blooming flowers,  
 Nor court the birken shade.

The sweets of life, to me no more,  
 Shall balmy pleasures bring;  
 Nor fortune's lap with joys run o'er,  
 When I approach her spring.

Nor haunts of youth shall yield again  
 Their lucid, honied store;  
 I soon shall cross you azure main,  
 And leave my native shore.

Ye verdant lawns and sweet retreats,  
 Where cooling hamlets join,  
 With prospects gay, and splendid seats,  
 No more can call thee mine.  
 'Then farewell, Caledonia, dear,  
 Ye sacred scenes adieu!  
 Tho' foreign lands I wander drear,  
 Yet still I'll think of you.

RECREATION OF LEISURE HOURS.



JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD KEITH,

FIELD-MARSHAL in the Prussian service, was the younger son of William Earl Marischal of Scotland; and was born in the castle of Inverugie, and baptized on the 16th day of June 1696.\*

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\* The Castle of Inverugie is in the parish of St. Fergus, whose baptismal register sanctions this account of the General's birth.

He was designed by his friends for the law, and William Meston\* was appointed tutor to his brother and him, but he did not continue long under the tuition of Mr. Meston, for his inclination led to arms; and the first oc-

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\* WILLIAM MESTON, A. M. was born in the parish of Mid-Mar and county of Aberdeen about the year 1688. Having finished his education at Marischal College, he was chosen one of the masters of the High-School of Aberdeen; and was afterwards entertained as domestic tutor to the two sons of the Earl Marischal. About the year 1714 he was nominated Professor of Philosophy in Marischal College. This office however he did not long enjoy; for in the ensuing rebellion he followed the fortunes of the noble family of Keith, and was appointed governor of Dunnottar-castle. The hopes of his party being annihilated at Sheriffmuir, he continued to skulk among the unfrequented wilds, till his fears were at length calmed by the act of indemnity. In his Jacobitical principles he still remained unshaken; and therefore could no longer hope for preferment. By the death of the Lady Marischal, being left without the means of subsistence, he successively opened an academy at Elgin, Turriff, Montrose, and Perth. Soon after his last removal, he was received in capacity of tutor into the family of Oliphant of Gask, where he continued for several years. He now fell into a languishing state, and retired to Peterhead, for the benefit of the mineral waters. His funds appear to have been exhausted; for he was supported by the Countess of Errol, who probably admired his poetry. The remainder of his life was spent among his relations at Aberdeen; where he died in the year 1745.

IRVINE'S Lives of the Scottish Poets.

casion of drawing his sword was at the age of 18 years, when the rebellion broke out in Scotland. Through the instigation of his mother, he joined James's party, was wounded at the battle of Sheriffmuir, and made his escape to France. Here he applied to military studies; and going to Madrid, he, by the interest of the Duke of Liria obtained a commission in the Irish brigades, then commanded by the Duke of Ormand. He afterwards attended the Duke of Liria, when he went ambassador to Muscovy; and being by him recommended to Czarna, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and invested with the order of the black Eagle. He distinguished himself by his valour and conduct in the Russian service,\* and no inconsiderable share in the revolution that raised Elizabeth the daughter of Peter the Great to the throne.

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\* The Russians and the Turks, in their war, having diverted themselves long enough in murdering one another, for the sake of variety. they thought proper to treat of a peace. The commissioners for this purpose were Marshal General Keith and the Turkish Grand Vizier. These two personages met and the interpreters of the Russ and Turkish betwixt them. When all was concluded, they arose to separate; the Marshal made his bow with his hat in his hand, and the Vizier his salam, with turban on his head; But when these ceremonies of taking leave were over, the Vizier turned suddenly, and coming up to Keith, took him freely by the hand and in the broadest Scotch dialect, spoken by the lowest and most illiterate of our countrymen, declared

The following poetry is taken from an old poem which was printed in London in the year 1655, but reprinted with the following addition in the year 1742.

SEE, how brave KEITH now treads the  
*Russian* plain,  
 And snowy mountains, where fierce *Tartars*  
 reign,  
 Clio descend, with martial heat inspire,  
 Teach me to praise the youth whom all admire!  
 To sing the hero, whose exalted name  
 Stands 'mongst the first in all the rolls of fame;  
 Whose courage soon made his high merit  
 known  
 To the great Empress on the *Russian* throne.  
 By her he soon was rais'd to high command,  
 And sent to view the limits of her land;  
 That, when her troops review'd, her forts  
 survey'd,  
 By his advice, all might have timely aid.  
 He saw the dangers he must then engage,  
 Requir'd the prudence of delib'rate age:

warmly, that "It made him unco happy, now he was sae far frae hame, to meet a countryman in his exalted station." Keith stared with all his eyes; but at last the exclamation came, and the Vizier told him, "my father," said he, "was bellmam of Kir-kaldy in Fife, and I remember to have seen you, Sir, and your brother occasionally passing."

Yet the great genius which his mind possest,  
 And high design, which swell'd his youthful  
 breast,

No toil thought painful, nor no danger hard,  
 Where fame and honour are the just reward.  
 Through her wide empire he his march began,  
 Review'd her troops and squadrons, man by  
 man:

From *Baltic* seas round to the *Caspian* shore,  
 Her high commands to towns and cities bore:  
 Each castle, fort, and citadel surveys,  
 Which to the *Russian* power obedience pays:  
 Gave in the plan that he had drawn with care,  
 To shew what stores were needful every where;  
 Declar'd how all appear'd at each review,  
 And gave the praise was to each squadron due.  
 The prudent sages who in council sat,  
 To poise the weighty matters of the state,  
 Charm'd with what he relates, exactly know,  
 How to oppose, and to attack the foe.  
 This task perform'd, he grapples with new toils,  
 And quells the warlike *Poles'* intestine broils:  
 Thro' climes where *Russians* were not us'd to  
 tread,

Those chosen troops the gallant hero led:  
*Imperial* and *Muscovian* eagles join,  
 And spread their banners on the rapid *Rhine*.  
 The haughty *GAUL* shuns the impending blow,  
 And dreads their joining with his former foe:  
*Italian* conquests quickly he resigns,  
 Betrays his allies and his former friends;  
 To *Poland's* crown gives up his father's claim,  
 And begs a peace, which seem'd to *France* a  
 shame:

Yet still the crafty monarch gains *Lorrain*,  
 And silent lets his other claims remain ;  
 Judging, by deaths that quickly might ensue,  
 He better might his former schemes renew.  
 By sudden death the *German* monarch fell,  
 And who succeeds the *French* alone can tell :  
 Next the Czarina from the earth retir'd,  
 And all succeeded as the *French* desir'd.  
 When this great Empress death her General  
 heard,

For his young prince the hero greatly fear'd.  
 He knew the German who possess the sway,  
 Would various means, and every method try,  
 To gain the chiefs and generals to his side,  
 To fix his power, and aggrandise his pride :  
 New oaths he'd make both peers and prelates  
 take,

That when they pleas'd they might their  
 prince forsake.

Thus Biron hop'd, in this corrupted age,  
 Like others he the Russians might engage,  
 By bribes and places, to betray the cause  
 Of their true princes, liberties, and laws.

As KEITH foresaw, the tyrant came to act,  
 And by his threats, began his bribes to back :  
 Yet KEITH declar'd he was a Briton born,  
 And oaths unjust he must reject with scorn :  
 Tho' for the lawful prince he'd breath each  
 vein,

And with his blood the Russian rights maintain.  
 Thus wisely he those wicked oaths denied.  
 O ! lasting shame to natives who complied.

The cunning Osterman, who rul'd with skill,  
 Gave the rash headstrong German fool his will.



Judging a prudent nation soon would see,  
 Whilst Biron rul'd no subject could be free;  
 None could govern but either knaves or fools,  
 Or vile abandon'd mercenary tools.

He set the empire's interest in true light,  
 Which soon made peers and prelates judge it  
 right

To join the General, Biron to destroy,  
 And then proclaim their native prince with joy  
 Who quickly pardon'd those who rashly err'd,  
 And then, by merit, men of parts prefer'd.

Happy the land where such brave men bear  
 sway,

Who scorn the nation's interest to betray:  
 No place, no pension, can their honour stain,  
 Both bribes and threats they equally disdain:  
 Whilst other lands are in their ruler's curst,  
 Who only for the nation's treasure thirst;  
 Their blood, their wealth, their commerce they  
 destroy,

Their present pleasure all their thoughts em-  
 ploy.

Let BRITAIN'S ISLE such rulers never see,  
 And may her sons like brothers all agree;  
 Faithful to serve their king and country's cause,  
 To guard their commerce, liberties and laws;  
 May they repent their crimes, and heaven im-  
 plore,

'That none of Cromwells race may rule them  
 more.

Forbear my muse, what numbers wilt thou  
 find,

To paint the virtues that in KEITH are join'd?

Too great the task, tho' noble is the theme,  
My humble muse must glide along the stream.

Kintore, In'rury, and the neighbouring land  
Are proud to yield to noble KEITH's command,  
Who for the lawful heir will constant stand,  
Against all storms that come by adverse war,  
To sink great Russia or oppress her Czar.  
No threats, no bribes that German power can  
make,

Will him engage his duty to forsake.

Could this brave youth's example but prevail,  
The Russian cause ne'er of success could fail.

He also served in several embassies; but finding the honour of that country but a splendid kind of slavery, he left that court and entered the Prussian service. The king of Prussia made him Field-marshal of the Prussian armies, and governor of Berlin; and distinguished him so far by his confidence, as to travel in disguise with him over a great part of Germany, Poland, and Hungary. In business, he made him his chief counsellor; in his diversions, his chief companion. The king was much pleased with an amusement which the Marshal invented in imitation of the game of Chess. The Marshal ordered several thousand small statues of men in armour to be cast by a founder, these he would set opposite to each other, and arrange them in battalia, in the same manner as if he had been drawing up an army; he would bring out a party from the wings or centre, and show the advantage resulting from the different draughts which he made. In this manner the king

and the Marshal often amused themselves, and at the same time improved their military knowledge.\*

This brave and experienced general, after many important services in the late wars of that illustrious monarch, was killed in the unfortunate affair of Hochkirchen, in Lusatia, in the year 1758, by the Austrians under Count Daun, in the 63rd year of his age. He was found in the field of battle by the Austrians next day, and carried to the chapel of Bautzen, where he was buried with all the military honours due to his rank, under a triple discharge of 12 pieces of cannon, and of the small arms of the regiment of Collerolo.

With respect to his military capacity, let the siege of Oczakow, the battles of Williamstadt and Rosbach, and the dangerous but safe retreat of the Prussians from Prague, &c. under his conduct, before a superior force, witness.

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\* The Field Marischal with all his great qualities, was a very bad economist; and sometimes absented himself from court when he could not pay his debts. On one of these occasions the great Frederick called for him, and found him in his garden, employed in pointing paper cannon at 1800 pins of wood in different directions so as to discover how he might pour the greatest quantity of fire upon them, as their position changed. The king paid his general's debts, was delighted with the discovery of his amusement, and augmented the number of pins to 12,000; after which, he and his general had many a keen engagement in the garden, which proved of great service afterwards in the field.

*Green* says, Frederick, with whom he was deservedly a great favourite, had his corpse taken up and sent to Berlin, where he was again interred with the greatest military honours.

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*The following stanzas, which are taken from an old unpublished ballad, confirm the opinion that FREDERICK loved KEITH.*

When FREDERICK knew that KEITH was dead  
 He cried, my father dear,  
 My dearest friend, when hard bestead,  
 Thy counsel still was clear.

Prince Frederick, of the same blood,  
 Lies by thee, slain, indeed;  
 But thou, brave KEITH, worth thousands ten,  
 For help, in time of need.

Thou wast my cabinet of wit;  
 Thou wast my ruling plan;  
 Thou wast the darling of my heart,  
 O thou, dear mortal man!

And for the sake of you, brave KEITH,  
 My tears I cannot dry;  
 My sword in peace shall ne'er be sheath'd  
 Till *Dawn*, † or I shall die.

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† The Austrian Commander.

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A  
**Discourse**  
ON  
*THE DEATH OF*  
**MARSHAL KEITH.**

*Read before the ROYAL ACADEMY of Sciences  
at BERLIN.*

Translated from the French original published by  
MONSIEUR FORMEY.

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## Advertisement.

*THE following discourse on the death of MARSHAL KEITH was published at Berlin in the year 1760; the impatience of the citizens to see the just tribute of praise, which had been paid to the memory of their late illustrious Governor by their learned Academicians, not permitting them to wait for its appearing of course in the next volume of the Academy's Memoirs. It may be presumed, that his countrymen will be no less anxious to behold the gratitude of foreign nations for the benefits which they derived from his virtues, and the admiration with which they reviewed his numerous and brave exploits. - It elevates the spirit of a Briton, to see such honour reflected on the British name. That this satisfaction might not be confined to those who understand the French language, a translation hath been attempted; literal, indeed, on the main; though, perhaps, not the worse calculated, on this account, to give the English reader some faint idea of the elegant simplicity of the original.*

*Mr. FORMEY, the Editor at Berlin, in his advertisement, excerpts the following character of the MARSHAL from Count Algarotti's 5th*

letter of his *Saggio di lettere sopra la Russia*, addressed to Lord Hervey. “A. E. I. H. a man of excellent judgment; who, by the sweetness and mildness of his manners, procured more submission to his orders from the Russian officers, than others could obtain by severity. In the midst of arms, he did not neglect letters, and, to the practice of war, joined the most profound theory.”







A

## DISCOURSE

*On the Death of*

MARSHAL KEITH.



**S**COTLAND had continued to be a kingdom entirely distinct from England till the year 1708, notwithstanding that its Kings had been seated on the English throne from the year 1603. There were therefore in Scotland all the great offices which appertain to an independent sovereignty, and, among the rest, that of MARSHAL. From the reign of Malcolm III. and consequently for more than 700 years, this office hath been hereditary in the house of KEITH, descending always to the eldest son; but the rise of the family itself may be traced back to times of much higher antiquity. It is proper to take notice of the difference betwixt the hereditary Marshal of the kingdom, and the Marshal of the court; which last depends on

the nomination of the reigning Sovereign.\* Without attending to this distinction, the history of that country might appear to be obscure, when it makes mention of two different Marshals for Scotland, subsisting at one and the same time; one of them being Marshal of the kingdom, and the other of the court. It is unnecessary to enlarge further on the prerogatives of a family so ancient, and possessed of an office of such dignity. King James II. advanced them to the rank of Earls in 1458. William Earl Marshal, Lord Keith and Altree (which two last titles are prærages distinguished by the names of domains depending on th family) married Lady Mary Drummond, daughter of the Earl of Perth, and by her, first, Lady Mary Keith, who was married to the Earl of Wigton, and left an only daughter who married Lord Elphinston. Second, Lady Anne Keith, spouse to the Earl of Galloway, of the house of Stuart; to whom he had one daughter, married to the Marquis of Seaforth. Third, George Earl Marshal of Scotland, Lord Keith and Altree, Governor-

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\* The chief of the family of KEITH is always designed Marischalus Scotiae, and in some few charters from the Kings, Mariscallus Scotiae et Marischallus noster; from which it is conjectured, that there were two distinct employments, that of the kingdom, and that of the King's court, which sometimes might be in the same person; and to this day here are two offices analogous to these in other states of Europe, particularly in Poland.

general for the King of Prussia of the principalities of Neufchatel and Vallengin, and presently employed in a negotiation of very great importance at the court of Madrid, Fourth, JAMES KEITH, of whom we are now treating.

HE was born in Scotland in 1696, and, having an elder brother, was intitled to no other designation but simply that of his name; as the family honours in many estates of Europe belong exclusively to the eldest son. The young Keith was carefully educated, and became an early proficient in such studies as were proper for young gentleman of his rank. He learned Latin before he left his father's house; and then he went to Aberdeen, where there is a College, founded by his great grandfather. At the age of 19, the sound of the martial trumpet made him abandon the softer delights which he there enjoyed in the society of the muses.

HERE, at his very entrance on the stage, an important conjuncture presented itself, which at once determined the after-course of his life. England and Scotland, as we have already observed, were distinct kingdoms; each had its own parliament, and the people in each nation enjoyed the privileges necessary for maintaining that liberty of which the inhabitants of the British Islands are so jealous. There is one circumstance in the constitution that distracts them greatly; namely, that the

respective rights of the prince and people are not defined with sufficient precision; which is a source of perpetual contention among them. One of the most delicate questions, for instance is, whether or not the subjects have a right to intermeddle in settling the succession to the throne? There have been a world of things said and wrote on this subject, without bringing the question to any determination; and one may venture to say, that all the troubles, to which England hath been exposed for a century past, have flowed from this source. We might even go further back, and ascribe the tragical death of Charles I. to the same cause. The influence of it was also continued down to the conspiracy in Scotland in favours of the Pretender, and the commotions which distracted the kingdom in 1715.

THE two brothers, the KEITHS, seduced, no doubt, by some national prejudices, or hurried away by connections and family views, joined the party of Stuart. In doing this, they only took the same course with many other peers who also espoused that cause, as soon as the Earl of Marr had dispersed a manifesto, inviting them to support it. The malecontents assembled an army of 20,000 men, and, with great rapidity, made themselves masters of Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen and Inverness. Their camp was at the first of these towns; and the King's army, commanded by the Duke of Argyl, had encamped hard by Stirling, in order to cut off the

communication of the male-contents with England. Marr endeavoured in vain to make the English general quit this post, that he himself might join the Earl of Derwentwater, who had formed a party in England. The Scots, however, took possession, in name of the Pretender, of some more places on the river Tay; and a party of 1500 men endeavoured even to surprise Edinburgh, tho' without effect. Hamilton, who commanded them, on missing the capital, seized upon Leith. Argyle was embarrassed, and scarcely durst adventure to make any movement; fearing lest Marr should avail himself of it, and get possession of the important pass of Stirling. This general had received a reinforcement, which Gordon (Marquis of Huntly) and the Earl of Seaforth had brought up; after which, finding himself superior to the royal army, he advanced towards Dumblane, in order to secure a passage over the Forth, and then to join a body of the army that was in Northumberland. Argyle however, determined to get the start of him, and accordingly, on the 22nd of November, arrived at Dumblane; with which place he covered his left, and placed his right behind a morass near the Sheriffmuir. But, the morass being frozen over, the Earl of Marr resolved to attack the right wing; yet the vigilance of his enemy again prevented him; He was himself attacked; and, after a vigorous resistance, put to flight, and driven as far as the river Allan. The

malecontents, were, in the meantime, engaged with the left wing of the royal army, where they had better success. It was here the young Keith fought. The Scots forced back the infantry on the cavalry; and, pushing forward during this disorder, cut off the left wing from the right. Night separated the combatants; and the Earl of Marr, quitting the field of battle, retreated to Ardoch. The affairs of the malecontents turned out still worse in England. After they had penetrated into the county of Lancaster, they saw themselves surrounded on all sides by the King's forces, and retreated to Preston; where they were attacked on the 22nd of November, and all forced to surrender at the King's mercy. Thus one and the same day rendered the whole efforts of this party fruitless: Marr indeed, still kept possession of his camp at Perth; but his troops mouldered away, while those of Argyle received considerable reinforcement of Dutch. The Pretender having embarked at St. Malos, landed the 2nd of January 1716, at Peterhead, in the county of Buchan, from whence he proceeded to Perth; but without arms, without money, and without troops. The communication with England being cut off, no body came to join him: On the contrary, the Earl of Seaforth and Marquis of Huntly forsook him, along with the Highlanders, and he found himself in a manner besieged in Perth. General Cadogan having advised the Duke of Argyle to attack them, the Stuart went off to Dundee, and from thence

to Montrose; whence he made his escape the 12th of February, on board the same vessel which had brought him over; leaving the estates, the honours, and the lives of his followers, at the mercy of the conquerors. They immediately dispersed, each attending to his own safety. The Earl of Marr, Lord Marshal, and Mr. Keith, left their native country.

It was a matter of no small difficulty to find an asylum, almost all the potentates of Europe being at peace, and in friendship with King George I. France itself, after the death of Lewis XIV. was among the powers that were most unfavourable to the Pretender. The Duke-Regent was careful not to break with England, which alone could have aided him to mount the throne, in case of a vacancy. With difficulty the Pope adventured to allow the Stuart a place of refuge, first at Avignon, and, soon thereafter at Urbin. His adherents resorted to him when in this last place, in order to wait till fortune should produce something in their favours. Charles XII. King of Sweden became their protector, being animated with a desire of avenging himself on George I. He promised them to restore the Chevalier de St George at the head of a Swedish army. The measures taken by Gyllenburg at London, and by Gortz at the Hague, might perhaps have put him in a situation to have kept his word, had not the plot been discovered in 1717, and the two emissaries arrested, which rendered the whole

project abortive. And yet, who knows what this northern Alexander might have attempted, had it not been for the mortal wound which he received in 1718, before Frederick-shall.

THERE seemed to remain no further resource for the Jacobites, when Alberonia appeared on the stage. This minister having engaged Spain to declare war against England, invited the Mess. Keiths to serve in the Spanish army, and they had nothing then in view which appeared more creditable and advantageous than accepting the invitation, He also promised to them and the rest of their party, to enable them to make good a landing in Scotland. The Pretender went from Urbin to Rome, and made as if he intended to settle his household at Bologna, whither he sent to the Earls of Marr and Perth, together with Paterson, who was meant to personate him. As for himself, he escaped the vigilance of the Germans, who watched him in the papal dominions, came to Nettuno, and landed at Cagliari in the Island of Sardinia, which at that time was subject to Spain. From thence he steered his course to Catalonia, and landed at Roses the 15th of March 1719. Being arrived at Madrid, he was acknowledged King of Great Britain. The fleet equipped for him had sailed the 7th of March. It consisted of ten ships of war, and a number of transports; which had on board 6000 soldiers, mostly Irish. They were provided with arms for



15,000 men; and, as Philip V. permitted them to use his name, the Duke of Ormond commanded the whole expedition, with the title of Captain-general for the King of Spain.

PROVIDENCE had determined to preserve to the English their lawful King, their liberties and their religion. A storm off Cape-Finistere was sufficient to disappoint the Spanish project; and King George had also taken very prudent measures for protecting the coasts from a descent. The Spaniards were every where unfortunate: the English under Cobham, took Vigo; some insurrections in Scotland were quickly suppressed, and the chiefs, who had raised them, were forced to fly. These disappointments occasioned the downfall of Cardinal Alberoni; and, in 1720, peace was concluded betwixt Spain and England.

The Chevalier de St George was then obliged to seek out another retreat. Some of his party followed him; but Lord Marshal and Mr Keith took other measures. Convinced that all attempts in favours of the Pretender could not turn out to any account, and having given him every evidence of attachment that could be expected from the strictest honour; they thought, very reasonably, that they were not bound to sacrifice themselves to no purpose, and for a desperate cause. Philip V. who knew the great merit and abilities of the two brothers, offered to employ them in his army; and they agreed to it. Europe was then at peace; but there was reason to expect that a new war would very soon break

out. The congress at Cambray, which had been designed to settle the claims of the several powers, tended only to give rise to new pretensions; those, especially, of the Emperor Charles VI. and of the King of Spain, could by no means be adjusted. The last of these monarchs strengthened himself by an alliance with England and France, and by agreeing to a contract of marriage betwixt the Infanta and young Lewis XV. Yet the Emperor did not hesitate to offend the Dutch, by the establishment of the Ostend-company, which he formed in the year 1722. The abdication of Philip in 1724 was of short duration, by reason of the death of the Prince to whom he had resigned his crown. In the year following Lewis XV. instead of espousing the infanta, who had been set apart for him, married the daughter of Stanislaus. This quite embroiled the courts of France and Spain. The last of these united with the house of Austria; and the Duke of Ripparda concluded a treaty of alliance at Luxembourg, to which the Empress Kathrine of Russia afterwards acceded. All the negotiations at Cambray were fruitless, and Europe had its eye fixed on the grand events which these preparations gave ground to expect. The alliance concluded at Hanover restored the balance which that of Luxembourg had broken. England fitted out several fleets, and the Spaniards commenced hostilities with the siege of Gibraltar. The flames of war would very probably have spread much wider, had it not been

for the pacific disposition of the Cardinal de Fleury. He proposed a new congress, which, at first, was to have held at Aix; but, to gratify his eminence, was afterwards transferred to Soissons.

THE hopes which Mr. Keith had entertained, vanished once more at the return of peace. But, besides this, any further advancement in Spain, where he had already attained the rank of Colonel, was next to impossible, on account of his religion. He was a protestant; and the court had formally declared to him, that so long as that obstacle stood in the way, he could not reap the fruits of his services. He did not think this a motive to which he ought to give way; and chose rather to search out another climate, where military qualities alone would determine the rank of an officer. He fixed on that of Russia, and asked no other reward from the court of Madrid, but a recommendation to that of Petersburg. We may believe, he easily obtained it; and, indeed, it was conceived in the strongest terms. The Emperor, also, gave him, most readily, the Brevet of Major-general; and this too he received before he left Madrid.

MR. KEITH, having arrived in Russia in 1729, immediately gained the good graces of the young sovereign Peter II. who gave him a Lieutenant-Colonel's commission in a new regiment of guards, which was just levied, and of which Count Lowenwolde was Colonel.

He behaved so well in this post, that, on the Colonel's removal, he got the regiment. The revolution which happened soon after, did not in the least impede his promotion; because he always did his duty as a brave officer, without intermeddling with any state-intrigues. Anne Ivanowna, being made Empress after the death of Peter II. arrived in 1730, and confirmed him in all his employments, though the empire of Russia was then in profound peace. At the commencement of the year 1733, she had reason to applaud herself for having retained Mr. Keith in her service. The election of a king of Poland gave rise to a war, in which Russia espoused the cause of Augustus, son of the newly deceased king, against Stanislaus. General Lascy had orders to enter Luthania with an army; and when Stanislaus was elected on the 12th of September, the troops of Russia penetrated into Poland. Mr. Keith served under his worthy countryman, who entirely confided in him. The Russians compelled Stanislaus and his adherents to abandon Warsaw on the 22nd of September, and to pass the Vistula. A new election was made in favour of Augustus on the 5th of October. The army of Lascy passed the river the 9th, on a bridge of boats, and the 10th, entered Warsaw. 15,000 men were left in Poland, under the command of Lubras, and Lascy advanced into Prussia with the rest of the army. Thorn was besieged the 17th of January, Dantzick was invested in February, and Munich ar-

rived before this last place in March. The trenches were opened the 20th, and the town of Dantzick did every thing possible for the defence of Stanislaus. But that Prince having been ill supported by France, was obliged to make his escape; and on the 7th of July, the town surrendered on terms. Mr. Keith greatly distinguished himself during this siege, and was made a Lieutenant-General in the month of November 1734.

THE war of Germany followed that of Poland; and the Empress Anne sent 14,000 men to assist her allies in 1735. Lasey again commanded, and Keith was immediately next in rank. But before any of their military operations commenced, a treaty of peace was set on foot at Vienna, and was concluded the 3rd of October 1735. The army of Russia returned, taking its rout by the Ukraine, as other troops of that nation had already been assembled there, during the year 1735. Munich took the command in March 1736, and commenced hostilities against the Tartars, before Lasey and Keith arrived.

THIS war was occasioned by the small regard shewn by the Port to the re-iterated complaints of the court of Russia, with regard to the incursions and ravages of the Tartars. The Russians, having obtained no redress in the way of representation, determined to take it by force of arms. Towards the end of March 1736, Munich was before Asoph.

The Tartars advanced to relieve the place, and Munich went to meet them; leaving the command of the siege to General Lewaschew. Lascy, soon after, arrived before Asoph, where he came on the 4th of May; and, being senior to Lewaschew, took the command. He immediately caused open the trenches, and, a bomb having set a magazine of powder on fire, the 19th of June, the commandant was obliged next day to surrender the place. Munich, on his side, defeated the Tartars, forced their lines at Precop; and, on the 19th of May, compelled them to surrender that place at discretion. This General forthwith advanced into Crim-Tartary, where he had a number of engagements and skirmishes, which were almost every day renewed. He took Kostow and Paciesary in the month of June; returned to Precop the 7th of July, caused that place, together with the lines of the Tartars, to be razed the 7th of August, and then returned to the Ukraine. The 16th of September he passed the river Samara, and put his troops into winter quarters along the Dniper. Having arrived the 16th of September at Petersburg, he left to Mr. Keith the chief command of all the Russian forces in the Ukraine. This was intrusting him with one of the most difficult services that can well be imagined, and which demanded all the prudence and experience of the most consummate General. He had the soldiers to preserve from a contagious

malady which had already made considerable havock, to protect from the perpetual incursions of the Turks and Tartars, and to provide in all things necessary for the approaching campaign. Mr. Keith was, perhaps, the only man in the world who could have performed such a task; and he did it so effectually, that all was in readiness for opening the campaign, 1737, much more early than usual; but the continuence of a most intense frost prevented their taking the field for some time. Munich joined the army in March 1737, accompanied by Prince Anthony Ulrick of Brunswick. The commander in chief took upon himself the war against the Turks, leaving Mr. Lascy to oppose the Tartars. Mr. Keith was employed in the grand army of Munich. Having passed the Dnieper the beginning of May, and the Bog or Hypanis, the 20th of June: they marched to lay siege to Ockzakow, in which place there was a garrison of 20,000 men. Lowendahl invested it the 30th of June, the approaches were carried on with a deal of vigour, and the town was taken by assault the 2nd of July. Mr. Keith exposed himself perpetually on this occasion, and was very dangerously wounded. This disabled him from serving the rest of the campaign; during which, there was nothing done of any moment. Munich appeared before Bendea; but the Turks being unwilling to hazard a decisive action, had laid the country waste. This, together

with the advanced season of the year, obliged him to draw off his army, which returned in the beginning of October, to take up winter quarters along the Dnieper. The Turks endeavoured to retake Ockzakow in the middle of October; but the brave defence made by General Stoffel, rendered the design abortive. The army commanded by Lascy made an astonishing progress in the Crimea, during this campaign; and the Russian fleet, also, had an engagement with that of the Turks.

MR. KEITH'S wounds prevented his serving during the remainder of this war. The campaign 1738 was unfortunate for the Russians on all sides. The Tartars, indeed, could not hinder Lascy from penetrating into the Crimea; but Munich lost a world of men; and was obliged to abandon Ockzakow, after levelling the works. The Admiral Bredal had the misfortune to behold almost his whole fleet perish; which obliged Lascy to quit the Crimea. The year 1739 was somewhat more favourable. Munich advanced by a different rout, defeated the Turks near to Choczim, passed the Pruth, took Jussy and all Moldavia; and during these operations, Lascy entered the Crim Tartary for the 4th time. All this was so much labour lost, because the Emperor Charles VI. the Russian ally, was compelled by a train of losses, to conclude the peace of Belgrade; and the Russians being obliged to accede to it, gave up all their conquests.



MR. KEITH finding his health in a very broken state, went to France, in hopes of getting it there re-established. There is ground to believe that he was also charged with the management of some affairs of state, relative to the war betwixt Sweden and Russia, which was then in agitation. So far is certain, that he had orders how soon his strength permitted, to repair to England in a public character, to manage some affairs of great moment. He arrived at London in February 1740, and, on the 15th of that month, was presented to his Majesty, who received him very graciously. He was no longer viewed in the light of a *Preston* rebel: He was received as a great general, and as the minister of a great power. On his part he declared that he acknowledged George II. for his lawful sovereign, and the succession in the house of Hanover as the only legal establishment. The 14th of May, he had his audience of leave; but continued some time longer at London.

DURING these transactions, the peace was concluded betwixt Russia and the Port, and celebrated at Petersburg, the 25th of February, with the greatest festivity. The Empress made considerable presents to all the great officers, who distinguished themselves during the war, and Mr. Keith, though absent, was not forgotten. He received a gold-hilted sword valued at 6000 rubles, [£1500 sterling.] But his services were not thought sufficiently

rewarded by this present, and, in the month of March, he was made governor of the Ukraine. Having left London, the 18th of May, he went directly to Petersburg; from whence in the month of July, he repaired to the province committed to his government.

THE Empress Anne died the 28th of October 1740; and her death had important consequences. The administration of affairs was entirely lodged in the hands of Biron; and there were none except Mr. Keith and Mr. Donduc-Ombo. (*Khan of the Calmuck Tartars*) who made any difficulty to acknowledge his authority. The governor of the Ukraine, greatly beloved by a numerous people, who, under the mildness of his administration, enjoyed a felicity, till then, unknown to them, could not easily have been reduced by force; and the difficulty would have been still the greater, that he paid all due regard to the authority of the Emperor Iwan, and only declined that of his tutor. Mr. Keith did not long remain in this critical situation. The authority of Biron lasted only for 22 days; at the end of which, the mother of the young Emperor took the administration of affairs into her own hands. This revolution confirmed our governor in his office.

A new war with Sweden, which the Regent judged to be inevitable, rendered Mr. Keith still the more necessary to her: and he received a present of another sword, much more valu-

able than the former. The Swedes, accordingly, published their declaration of war in the beginning of August; and at the end of that month, the Russians did the same; but in consequence of the unbounded prerogatives of despotic power, the Russians were much sooner ready to take the field than the Swedes. Field-marshal Lascy appeared before Wybourg at the head of 50 000 men. He had in his army a number of the ablest generals; and, of these, Mr. Keith unquestionably merited to be ranked among the first. A body of the Russian army marched, on the 3rd of September, to attack the Swedish van, commanded by Wrangel, which was entrenched under the canon of Williamstrand. The Swedes fought very desperately; but the Russians were not behind hand with them in point of bravery, and remained victors. Mr. Keith was greatly admired for many instances of most extraordinary courage and conduct: of which the court being particularly informed, they took that occasion to augment his annual appointments considerably.

AFTER this action, Lascy, having made himself master of Williamstrand, returned to the camp at Wybourg; and then, drawing off the greater-part of the army to the neighbourhood of Petersburg, he left Mr. Keith before Wybourg with the rest of the troops, and the Generals Stoffel and Fermor under him. He could scarcely have given a greater evidence of the confidence he placed in Mr. Keith's

ability than by leaving him thus exposed to the whole Swedish forces, which were in full march to raise the siege of that town.

IN the mean time, the capital of Russia became the theatre of a new revolution. Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the great, mounted the throne, the 25th of November 1741 N.S. Mr. Keith acknowledged the new sovereign without hesitation; and, after the example of his friend and countryman Lascy, took the oath of allegiance. Soon after the accession of Elizabeth, a treaty was begun in order to bring about a peace betwixt Russia and Sweden; and a truce was agreed on with a view to promote it. But, the demands of the Swedes being judged too high, when the truce expired, on the 11th of March 1742, hostilities were renewed, the Russians penetrated into Finland by three different passes, and laid all waste with fire and sword, notwithstanding that their design was to keep possession of that province. After the two armies had made various movements, that of Russia surrounded the Swedish camp at Helsingfort in such a manner, that the generals, finding themselves quite blocked up, were under the necessity of concluding a convention, the 4th of September; by which the Swedish army obtained liberty to return by sea into Sweden, on condition that Carelia and Neyland should remain with the Russians. These also made several other conquests, before they entered into winter quarters; and Mr. Keith arrived

at Petersburg in time to assist at rejoicings which were made the 25th of October, on account of the happy issue of this campaign.

It would seem that about this time, the foreigners of chief note in the Russian service were so much discontented with their situation as to think themselves obliged to ask their dismissal. Thus far is certain, that Messrs Lewendahl, Liewen, Douglas, and some others were disposed to retire. Mr. Keith was of this number: and certainly must have had some very strong reasons, as he had hitherto been treated with very distinguished regard, and as the war was not then brought to a conclusion. The Empress was uneasy at the thoughts of losing him, and was at pains to engage him to continue; giving him the offer of St. Andrew, and offering him the command in chief against the Persians. Mr. Keith declined that command, but accepted of the order, with proper acknowledgments, and consented to remain in the Russian service. His example had such influence on the other foreign generals, that they followed the same course.

THE arms of Russia acquired strength by this determination. The succession to the throne of Sweden gave rise to difficulties, which had been the subject of long and fruitless negotiations, and, at length, rekindled the war. All that passed in Ost-Bothnia betwixt the Swedish general Frenckenfeld and

the Russian general Stoffel, amounted to little. Mr. Keith, arrived in the month of March 1743 at Abo, and made himself master of the Isle of Aland, which is only 18 miles from Stockholm. The Russians determined to make a descent, as they had done in the years 1719 and 1729. Lascy, Lewaschew and Keith had the command of the forces aboard the fleet. Keith and his squadron were the first that descried the Swedish fleet; but the wind did not permit their coming to an engagement at that time. Perhaps, too, the negotiations, which were still carrying on, might be the cause why the war was not pushed with very great vigour. Yet that did not prevent a very bloody engagement betwixt Mr Keith's squadron and that of the Swedes commanded by Rayalin. The former had the precaution to cause plant a battery a-shore, which played on the Swedish ships, and greatly annoyed them. The action continued till the night was far advanced; but, in the end, the Swedish squadron was obliged to give way. Some while after, this division of the Russian fleet passed in sight of the whole of the Swedish, and joined their other ships in the road of the Isle of Aland. The Russians, however, did not choose to carry matters to extremity with the Swedes, lest despair should have driven them to renew the league of Calmar. It evidently appeared, from the commotions raised in Dalecarlia, that the clergy and peasants were disposed to this measure. In order to ward off this blow, the Empress pro-

posed the Prince Adolphus Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp, then bishop of Lubeck, to be successor to the throne of Sweden; and, that this proposal might be received the more favourably, she offered to give up almost all the conquests made in Finland. As the Swedes were extremely desirous of peace, the articles were settled the 27th of June 1743; and the election of the successor to the throne was made the 4th of July thereafter, to the mutual satisfaction of the states concerned.

DENMARK alone appeared to be discontented, and made great preparations for war. The king of Sweden demanded succours from Russia. Elizabeth granted 10,000 men, and gave the command of them to Mr. Keith, who had under him M<sup>ess.</sup> Soltikow, Lapuchin and Stúart. The general embarked in Finland with his forces, and came before Stockholm in the month of October, along with the other general officers, and was there treated with the greatest distinction. He there acted in a double capacity, as commander in chief of the Russian forces, and as minister plenipotentiary for his sovereign at the court of Sweden. He acquitted himself in each of these characters entirely to the satisfaction of both courts. His well known integrity gained him full confidence from the ministers who treated with him. On the other hand, the least degree of disingenuity always disgusted him highly; and he spoke out very plainly, on some occasions, when he met with usage

of this kind. The king and the prince-successor seemed to rival each other in testifying the high esteem which they entertained for Mr. Keith. On new-year's day, this monarch made him a present of a very splendid sword; and when he had his audience of leave, on the 23rd of June, by which time he had brought all the affairs with which he was charged to a happy issue, he received another sword, together with the Prince-successor's picture, and 2000 ducats [£1000 sterling] in money. The Russian troops began their march back to their own country the 2nd of August, and the Empress gave a most gracious reception to her general and ambassador, alike successful in conducting the operations of war and negotiations for peace.

IN the year 1745, when the king of Prussia entered Saxony, in order to prevent the designs which his enemies had formed upon Silesia, the king of Poland asked succours from Russia. The troops of that nation having already assembled by order of the Empress in Lithuania and Courland, that they might advance the more readily when any emergence should render it expedient, Mr. Keith was declared commander in chief of these forces, and had under him Mess De Brilly, Soltikow, Lapuchin, Stuart and Brown. The Battle of Kesseldorf and the taking of Dresden, in the mean time, put a speedy end to the war; and the Russians also seemed to be convinced that the Prussian monarch



had acted in a manner perfectly conformable to the justest rules of self-defence. Nevertheless, this did not hinder the Austrian ministry from having so much influence on that of Russia, as to engage them in 1746 in an alliance against Prussia. In the month of July of that year, Elizabeth, with all her court, made a progress of great state into Livonia, and arrived the 16th at Narva, where she reviewed a body of her troops, with Mr. Keith at their head.

IN 1747, Lord Marshal made a visit to Mr. Keith in Russia. The two brothers then took a resolution to spend the remainder of their lives together. Mr. Keith came the more readily to this determination, that he believed Russia to be in the way of enjoying peace for a long tract of years to come. That court, being also impressed with the same opinion, acquiesced with the less difficulty in their being deprived of a general, who had done them so much important services; so that Mr. Keith obtained his dismissal, when he demanded it. He left Petersburg, passed through Copenhagen, and arrived at Berlin. Here at the very first interview, the king perceived the whole value of the great acquisition he would make in the person of Mr. Keith, could he gain him to his service. He seized the opportunity with the more eagerness, as the courts of Russia and Prussia had conceived fresh jealousies of each other; and as he had reason to apprehend, that,

sooner or later, there would be a quarrel betwixt them. It was therefore a matter of the highest consequence to ascertain to himself one of the greatest generals of the age, and to deprive the enemy of him ever after. Mr. Keith was declared Field Marshal, the 18th of September 1747; and in the month of October 1749. the King added to that dignity those of governor of Berlin, and the order of the *Black-Eagle*. His appointments were fixed at 12,000 crowns, [ $\pounds$ 2,400 sterling,] without reckoning several emoluments and gratifications which he received from time to time.

How soon Mr. Keith was settled at Berlin, the vast extent of his genius was perceived, and his merit became the object of general admiration. The royal academy was anxious to have their list adorned with a name so illustrious; and received him into the rank of their honorary members.

He thus passed some years amidst the sweets of a repose to which he had been a stranger, almost, all the whole course of his life. He then made it appear, that he no less eminently possessed the virtues of a citizen, than the qualities of a hero. Providence, however, determined that he should again appear in scenes of war, and there finish his glorious life. In the month of August 1756, when the king took possession of Saxony, Mr. Keith accompanied him. The

column which he commanded joined the rest of the army before Pirna; From thence they entered Bohemia, and Mr. Keith, having arrived at the camp at Aussig, the 19th of September, took the command in chief. The king arrived the 28th, and the battle of Lowositz was fought on the 1st of October. The Marshal was by the King's side during this action; that is to say, in the midst of danger. Frederick having returned to Saxony the 13th of October, Keith retained the command in Bohemia. He received orders from his master to march the troops back into Saxony; on which, he left Lowositz, and joined the king at Linay, the 23rd of October, when the army was put into winter quarters. Mr. Keith, having accompanied the king to Dresden on the 14th of November, employed to wait on the queen of Poland and the royal family, with his sovereign's compliments, and had a like commission on the 9th of December, the king of Poland's birth-day, and also on a new-year's day 1757. In discharging these offices of politeness, this intrepid warrior appeared likewise to be one of the most polished courtiers. It is however to the field of battle that we must return, in order to pay him that tribute of admiration which he so eminently deserved. Here the great general Brown frankly acknowledged his extraordinary merit, and held him in the highest esteem. And, indeed, during this war, Keith fully justified that high reputation which his conduct had procured him in all

the former wars where he had either served or commanded.

THE campaign in 1757, will ever be memorable in the annals of mankind; and our hero acted there a principal part. The Prussians penetrated into Bohemia by four different passes. Keith was with the king; and, after divers marches, the Prussian van reached the mountains before Prague, called the white mountains. The armies engaged under the walls of that place, the Prussians obtained a signal victory, and the vanquished Austrians took refuge in the city. Prague was besieged, and the briskest attacks were made from that quarter where the Marshal commanded. without entering on a particular detail of the siege, it will be sufficient here, to take notice of a most furious sally which Mr. Keith had to withstand. After incredible efforts of valour on both sides, the enemy were driven back till within 300 paces of the covered way. The action lasted for several hours, and was brought to this glorious issue, by the conduct and valour of Mr. Keith; in which he had the honour to be nobly seconded by Prince Ferdinand the King's brother. This first sally was made in the night, betwixt the 23rd and 24th of March; and there was another of the same kind in the night betwixt the 27th and 28th, which turned out just as unfortunately for the enemy. The siege still continued, and some progress was made; but there was scarcely any ground

to expect the reduction of so great a town, well fortified and defended by 40,000 men. These difficulties, joined with the check which the king met with at Collin on the 18th of June, made it necessary to raise the siege. On the 19th, the great artillery were sent off, and, on the 20th, the army was in full march. Mr. Grant, now Major-general, who had been Adjutant-general to Mr. Keith when in Russia, brought him the king's orders for this retreat; and, indeed, he executed them in the best manner imaginable, without sustaining the least loss, notwithstanding all the attempts of the enemy to harrass him. Keith certainly showed his great skill in his profession as eminently on this important occasion, as ever he had done in his life. He conducted the troops under his command on the 22nd to Buden; and on the 25th they occupied a camp whose right was protected by Lowositz, and its left by Leitmeritz. The king arrived there the 20th, and went the 29th to join the rest of the army at Bantzen. Mr. Keith remained in Bohemia with 16,000 men; and having drawn from that kingdom the supplies necessary for supporting them during their march into Saxony, he again entered that Electorate, and joined the king the 12th of August near Bautzen in Lusatia,

In the mean time, Soubize and the French were drawing near to Saxony. The king advanced to cover that country, and Keith

accompanied him. They came to Kirschli-  
 ben with a very weak army; as it was neces-  
 sary to leave one body of men with prince  
 Ferdinand of Brunswick, in order to keep  
 Richlieu in awe, and another with prince  
 Maurice to observe Haddick. This general  
 nevertheless, made his way to Berlin, before  
 which he appeared all of a sudden. The  
 king got intelligence of this only while he  
 was encamped at Naumburg. His enemies  
 believed that the time was at length come  
 for falling on Frederick from all quarters  
 and crushing him at once. The king flew  
 with a party of his small army to save his  
 own dominions; and, of consequence, left  
 on y a handful of troops with the Marshal  
 to oppose the forces of Soubize, in conjunction  
 with the army of the empire. The Marshal  
 marched to Leipsick, and, with great intre-  
 pidity, observed the motions of an army so  
 very much superior in numbers to his own.  
 Having got some reinforcements, he again  
 advanced; came to Halle, threw bridges over  
 the Saale for the passage of his troops,  
 and, the 3rd of November, joined the king at  
 Rosbach. Two days after this, the Prussians  
 gained one of the most famous victories that  
 was obtained during the whole war. The  
 battle lasted only for an hour and an half,  
 and a total rout of the enemy ensued. It is  
 alledged that only six Prussian battalions of  
 the left wing were fully engaged, and that  
 these determined the fate of that ever mem-  
 orable action, (in which, certainly, 18,000

men beat 60,000.) Here again, Mr. Keith adorned his brow with a fresh wreath of laurel.

THE king marched, with inconceivable rapidity, into Silesia; and, much about that day month, defeated the Austrians as completely as he had vanquished the French at Roseback; thus concluding the year in a manner of which there is no parallel in history. Keith, in the mean time, was not idle: He had taken the magazine at Leitmeritz, having got thither one day before general Marshal, who was on the wing to save it. Prague trembled, and believed that it saw the Prussians once more before its walls. But the season was now too far advanced. Mr. Keith returned into Saxony, and arrived without the loss of a man, at Chemnitz, on the 8th of December, being the very day on which his master gained the battle of Lissa or Leuthen, which was followed with the retaking of Breslau and Lignitz.

THE longer that Mr. Keith served the king, his majesty the more thoroughly perceived the great utility and importance of his services. In the beginning of 1758, he conferred with him about the operations of the ensuing campaign. The king quitted Breslau, the 15th of March, to join his army which occupied the mountain that separate Silesia from Bohemia. Schweidnitz was wrested from the enemy the 16th of April;

and then, the whole Prussian army assembled in the neighbourhood of Landshut. Mr. Keith was ordered to invest Olmutz; and soon after it was besieged in form. This siege was impeded and traversed by a number of cross accidents, which, in the end, made it necessary to raise it. The Marshal had also the conducting of this operation, and performed it with all possible success. He was engaged in several smart actions while he was making good his retreat, in all which he behaved in a manner suitable to the glory of his former conduct. The Prussian army, having arrived at Konigsgratz, continued there till the beginning of August, when it became expedient to think of opposing the progress of the Russians.

MR. KEITH was detained by sickness from following the king, and being along with him at the battle of Borndorf. But if he escaped the dangers which might have threatened him there, his end, nevertheless, was fast approaching; and death, so to speak, hovered over him, ready to strike the fatal blow. Though scarcely recovered, he went to Breslau, to join the king; who, immediately after defeating the Russians, set about the measures that were necessary to frustrate the projects of Marshal Daun. On the 11th of October, Marshal Keith was at Radewitz, escorting a grand convoy to the king's army. Daun had been watching an opportunity of attacking the Prussians to advantage; but



in vain. At length he bethought himself, that the night-time might be more favourable to his designs than the day; and, in the end, he actually surprised the Prussian camp, betwixt Bautzen and Hochkirck, the 14th of October, before break of day. The noise of the cannon alarmed Mr. Keith, who got immediately on horseback, and hasted where his presence was most necessary, and, of consequence, into the very midst of danger. Three different times did the effort of his bravery force the Austrians to give way. The darkness did not prevent his dealing around him the most terrible and unerring blows. But these fatal strokes drew all the attention of the enemy towards him, and they distinguished him by his voice. They believed that his destruction, could they achieve it, would be equal to the gaining of a battle. This unhappy project proved but too successful. He received two wounds in the belly, and a cannon ball brought down his horse. Endeavours were used again to place him on horseback; but, unable to sustain himself, he fell down among the hands of those who were assisting him, and expired on the field of battle, in the bed of honour. The Austrian general, by this stroke, rendered it indeed a fatal night to the Prussians; by whom, however, he was repulsed so vigourously, that he reaped no fruit from this surprise; as it neither hindered the king's relieving Neis, nor prevented his remaining master of Saxony. General Lascy distinguished the body of the

Marshal in the midst of the slain, and caused it to be interred with all military honours. Berni, however, was anxious to become the depository of the precious remains of its worthy governor, and obtained liberty to transport them thither. On this occasion, new obsequies were performed on the 3rd of February 1759, with great funeral pomp and solemnity.

Thus disappeared one of the greatest men of the age. A man worthy to be compared with those illustrious names which raised Greece and ancient Rome to all the height of their glory. His countenance was expressive of his character: His stature, rather above the middle size, but of a make extremely well proportioned; his complexion brown, eyebrows thick, and his features very agreeable; but above all, he had an air of so much goodness, that it quite gained the heart at his very first appearance. His demeanour was like that of a respectable father of a family, which challenged reverence, but, much more challenged love; his constitution was remarkably vigorous, till weakened by the incredible fatigues which he underwent; yet the vigour of his spirit far surpassed that of his body. He would have made a great figure in the sciences and in literature, had not his life been so much occupied in the manner we have seen. Nevertheless, there have been few generals so eminent as he was in this respect. He spoke English, French, Spanish,

Russian, Swedish, and Latin, and was able to read the Greek authors. His ordinary conversation was in French, in which language he expressed himself perfectly well, and with great precision, being one that did not speak much. He had seen all the courts of Europe great and small, from that at Avignon, to the residence of the Khan of Tartary; and accomodated himself to every place, as if it had been his native country. General, Minister, Courtier, Philosopher; all these characters, however different in themselves, were in him united. The most profound scholars have been known to leave his company quite in ecstacy, and scarcely believing their own ears.

BUT, beyond all contradiction, he chiefly excelled in military affairs; When we take a review of his life, we are confounded with the great variety of his brave exploits, and are scarce able to follow him through that number of places where he acquired renown. But that which ought to render his memory forever precious is, that he was a hero extremely humane; never omitting to do any thing in his power, that might soften and alleviate the calamities of war, lessen the number of its miseries, and, in some measure, relieve those whom it had rendered wretched.

HE shunned all frivolous amusements, and knew always how to employ himself in a manner becoming his dignity. He was still the

great man, even among his domestics, who never beheld him do any thing that might derogate from his character; though, at the same time they were captivated with the goodness with which he treated them. Were we to draw a parallel, he could not be more fitly compared than with Aristides.

ALTHOUGH he had the greatest sensibility of heart, and was not entirely void of that tender passion, which never dishonoured a hero but when it enslaved him; yet, he lived a batchelor, and did not run the risk of transmitting his great name to heirs that might be incapable of supporting it worthily.



*The two following pieces of rhyme are said to be original, and written little after the MARSHAL's death, by a JOHN WHITE.*

*On the DEATH of GENERAL KEITH.*

Ah! cruel fortune, dismal fate,  
 Let Scotland now lament and mourn,  
 She has lost the darling of her sons.  
 Let floods of tears bedew his urn.  
 As the late KEITH this warlike stood,  
 With bravery still maintain'd the field,  
 While three long pales of Camus' blood  
 Did lively shine on Catti's shield.  
 This hero's valiant deeds, with fame  
 Do sound through all our christian land;  
 He made the Pagan for to shake,  
 And powerful Turk to feel his hand.  
 At last, amidst his raging foes,  
 And thick'ning tumults, with surprise,  
 Yet bravely he maintain'd his right,  
 Till cruel death did close his eyes.  
 Lament brave Prussia, lament the fall,  
 Of warlike Keith, thy general;  
 Whose courage, and whose high command  
 Firm as a rock made you to stand:  
 But since that heaven has so design'd,  
 No more his helping hand you'll find;  
 His name with fame shall never die,  
 While sun and moon doth fill the sky.

## EPITAPH

*Upon the Right Hon. the Earl of KINTORE.\**

Here lies the great and noble dust  
 Of him, who was both good and just.  
 Seven hundred years this noble name  
 Of *Keith*, maintain'd the *Catti's* fame;  
 Still for their King and Country's good,  
 Did spend their fortunes and their blood.  
 As brave *KINTORE*, of high renown,  
 Did save to us our Scottish crown,  
 From an usurping cruel band,  
 Who tiger-like devour'd our land.

Of *Keith*, this noble Lord did spring,  
 A loyal subject to his king:  
 He liv'd a pious, godly life,  
 Knew no envy, still free from strife;  
 But with a prudent carriage, he  
 To rich and poor was frank and free.  
 His friends may almost justly say  
 Their dearest friend is call'd away.  
 Let servants, and his tenants all,  
 Lament with tears so great a fall,  
 For him who was both just and kind;—  
 His generous soul was so design'd,  
 We hope reward he will not miss,  
 But feast upon eternal bliss!

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\* He is supposed to be among the first of that name.

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Attainted Noblemen

OF

*SCOTLAND.*

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The first part of the book is devoted to a general  
 introduction of the subject, and to a description of the  
 various methods which have been employed for the  
 purpose of determining the true nature of the  
 matter in question.

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The second part of the book is devoted to a  
 description of the various methods which have been  
 employed for the purpose of determining the true  
 nature of the matter in question.

The third part of the book is devoted to a  
 description of the various methods which have been  
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 nature of the matter in question.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a  
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The fifth part of the book is devoted to a  
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 nature of the matter in question.

The tenth part of the book is devoted to a  
 description of the various methods which have been  
 employed for the purpose of determining the true  
 nature of the matter in question.



## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF THE

*LIVES*

OF THE

*Attainted Noblemen*

OF

*SCOTLAND.*

## ERSKINE, EARL of MARR.

JOHN, eleventh *Earl of Marr*, of the name of ERSKINE, the eldest son, succeeded his father, 1689, in an estate extremely involved, but which, by good management, he greatly retrieved. His Lordship took the oaths and his seat in parliament, 8th September 1696, protesting against the calling of any Earl before him in the roll. He was sworn a privy-councillor, April 1677; had the command of a regiment of foot, and was invested with the order of the Thistle. In the parliament 1705, his Lordship moved for an act of the treaty of union, and was constituted one of the commissioners for that purpose. His Lordship was appointed, in 1706, one of the secretaries of state of Scotland, in room of the

Marquis of Annandale, remained; supported the treaty of union in the last parliament of Scotland; and, to make up his loss of the office of secretary, thereby suppressed, was appointed keeper of the signet; a pension was also allotted to him. His Lordship was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the peerage of Scotland, by parliament, 13th February 1707, and rechosen at the general election 1708, 1710, and 1713. He was chosen a privy-councillor in England, 1708, and appointed one of the secretaries of state for Great Britain, 1713. On the death of Queen Anne, his Lordship signed the proclamation of King George I., and was sincerely disposed to acquiesce in the succession of the house of Hanover, expressing in his confidential letters to his brother Lord Grange, the utmost solicitude to preserve the tranquility of Scotland, and he wrote a letter to the King, dated at Whitehall, 30th August 1714, to that effect. His Lordship procured a loyal address to his Majesty from the highland clans, drawn up by his brother Lord Grange, which, on the King's arrival at Greenwich, he attended to present. But he was informed that it would not be received, as his Majesty was well assured that it was prepared at St. Germain's. The King also told his Lordship that he had no further occasion for his services, and ordered him to deliver up the seals. This treatment making his Lordship conclude that his ruin was determined, he no longer scrupled to accede to the terms offered by the agent of the

Pretender, from whom he received a commission appointing him his lieutenant-general, and commander in chief of his forces in Scotland. Embarking at Gravesend, 8th August 1715, with General Hamilton and Colonel Hay, on board a collier, they landed at Newcastle; hired a vessel there, and sailed to Elie in Fife. The Earl of Marr proclaimed the Pretender, whose standard was set up at Braemar, 6th September 1715, and published a declaration in his name. He marched to Dunkeld, and took possession of Perth, where he established his head quarters till the clans joined him. He left Perth 10th November, encountered the royal army under the command of the Duke of Argyll, at Dumblane or Sheriffinuir, 13th Nov. 1715; the Earl of Marr behaved bravely, and had his horse shot under him; both sides claimed the victory, but the advantage was clearly in favour of the Duke, as the rebels could not pass the Forth, and were obliged to return to Perth. The Pretender landing at Peterhead, 22nd Dec. the Earl of Marr went to meet him at Fetteresso, and attended him to Perth, into which he made his public entry, 9th January 1716. The rebels employed themselves in fortifying Perth, but soon abandoned it and dispersed: The Pretender and the Earl of Marr embarked at Montrose, 4th February, in a French ship, and landed at Gravelines, 9th Feb. 1716. The Earl of Marr was attainted by act of

parliament, and his estate of £1678 per annum forfeited.

Following the Pretender to Rome, the Earl of Marr remained in his service for some years; his negotiations with the Earl of Stair, the British ambassador at Paris, for a pardon, are printed in the Hardwicke collection of state papers. They were unsuccessful; the Earl of Marr quitted the Pretender. 1721, when he repaired to Paris, from whence he went in 1729, on account of the bad state of his health, to Aix-la-Chapelle, where he died in May 1732.



## MAXWELL, EARL of NITHSDALE.

WILLIAM, fifth *Earl of Nithsdale*, the only son, was served heir male, and of line and entail of his father, 26th May 1696, and heir male and of entail of Robert, Earl of Nithsdale, *vulgo nuncupatur Philosophus, pronepotis quondam Roberti, Domini Maxwell, fratris immediate senioris quondam Joannis, Domini Hervies, proavi quondam Joannis, Domini Hervie, postea Comes de Nithsdale, qui fuit frater nuperi Roberti. Comitis de Nithsdale, patris Gulielmi, nunc Comitis de Nithsdale. pronepotis fratris tritavi*, 19th May 1698. Engaging in the rebellion, 1715, he was taken at Preston in Lancashire, 14th Nov. that year, sent prisoner to the Tower of

London; tried by his peers, Jan. 1716; found guilty, and sentenced to be executed along with the Earl of Derwentwater and the Viscount of Kenmure, on the 24th of Feb. 1716. By the courage and resolution of his spirited lady, he effected his escape out of the Tower the preceding evening, a circumstantial narrative of which, from the pen of his Countess, is published in the transactions of the society of Antiquaries in Scotland, Vol. 1. His Lordship had desponsated his estate to his son, Lord Maxwell, 28th Nov. 1712, reserving his own liferent; it was finally determined by the house of Lords, 21st Jan. 1723, that only his liferent of the estate was forfeited. His honours were extinguished by his attainder; and he died at Rome, 20th March 1744.



### SETON, EARL of WINTOUN.

GEORGE, fifth *Earl of Wintoun*, is thus noticed by a contemporary. "He is a young gentleman who hath been much abroad in the world, is mighty subject to a particular kind of caprice, natuarl to his family, hath a good estate, a zealous protestant, not 25 years old."

At the time of the death of his father he was abroad, and it was not known where he resided, as he corresponded with no

person in Scotland. Having been born several years before the marriage of his parents, and the Viscount of Kingston, the next heir, doubting of his legitimacy, the Earl of Winton, in 1710, took steps for serving himself heir to his father. The only witnesses in life, who were present at the marriage, were Sir John Ramsay, and James Smith, clerk of Tranent; the latter being taken ill, the 24 June 1710, petitioned the court of session to have him examined directly, and the lords ordered two of the macers to go to Tranent that afternoon, and take his oath as to his presence at the marriage. At the breaking out of the rebellion 1715, he raised a troop of horse, and joined the rebels from Northumberland, at Kelso, 19th October. He opposed the marching into England, saying they had full business in Scotland, and that the best service they could do was to assist the Earl of Marr in reducing the Duke of Argyll, after which the kingdom would be their own. This advice was overruled by the assurances from the English of support in Lancashire. About 500 of the rebels were so much dissatisfied that they left the army. Lord Winton also went off with his part of his troop, declaring that they were taking the way to ruin themselves. However, he joined again soon afterwards, though not at all pleased with the proceedings of the army, and was never afterwards called to a council of war. He was taken at Preston, 14th Nov. 1715, tried for high treason, 15th March 1716,

found guilty, sentenced to be executed, and his estate of £3393 per annum, with honours forfeited to the crown. He found means to escape out of the Tower of London, 4th Aug. 1716, and died unmarried, at Rome, 19th Dec. 1749, aged upwards of 70.

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## LIVINGSTONE,

### EARL of LINLITHGOW.

JAMES, fourth *Earl of Calender*, the only son, was served heir of his father, 4th Aug. 1693, and succeeded his uncle, George, Earl of Linlithgow, in titles and estates, 1695. He was served heir of him in his property in the counties of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Elgin, Fife and Linlithgow. 10th Nov. 1696. James, Earl of Linlithgow and Calender, was elected one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish Peerage, on the vacancy occasioned by the Duke of Hamilton, 13th Jan. 1713, and was re-chosen at the general election, 12 Nov. 1713. Engaging in the rebellion, 1715, he was attainted of high treason, and his estate of £1296 a-year, and his honours forfeited to the crown. He married Lady Margaret Hay, second daughter of John, twelfth Earl of Errol; and by her he had a son, *James*, Lord Livingstone, who died 30th April 1715,

and a daughter, Lady Anne Livingstone, who married William, fourth Earl of Kilmarnock; her eldest son, James, succeeded in his right to the Earldom of Errol.

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### M' KENZIE, EARL of SEAFORTH.

WILLIAM, fifth *Earl of Seaforth*, the eldest son, engaged in the rebellion 1715, for which he was attainted by act of parliament, and his estates in England and Scotland forfeited to the crown. He escaped to the Continent; landed in Kintail with a party of Spaniards in April 1719; was dangerously wounded at the battle of Glensheal that year, but being carried off by his followers, found means to get abroad, along with the Marquis of Tullibardine, and Earl Marischal. By letters patent, dated 12th July 1729, King George I. was pleased to discharge him from imprisonment or the execution of his person or his attainder, and King George II. made him a grant of the arrears of few-duties due to the crown out of his forfeited estates. An act of parliament passed, in 1733, to enable William M' Kenzie, late Earl of Seaforth, to sue or maintain any action or suit notwithstanding his attainder, and to remove any disability in him by reason of his said attainder, to take or inherit any real or personal estate



that may or shall hereafter descend to him.  
 He died in the island of Lewis 8th Jan. 1740.

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### CARNEGY, EARL of SOUTHESK.

JAMES, fifth *Earl of Southesk*, who was served heir of his father, 14th May 1700. Engaging in the rebellion 1715, he was attainted by act of parliament, and his estates of £3271 per annum forfeited to the crown. An act passed in 1717 to enable his Majesty to make provision for the wife and children of James, late Earl of Southesk; and he died in France in 1729. He married Lady Margaret Stewart, eldest daughter of James, fifth Earl of Galloway, and by her, who took to her second husband John, Master of Sinclair, had a son and a daughter, who both died young. The representation of the family devolved on Sir James Carnegy of Pittarrow.

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### DALZELL, EARL of CARNWATH.

JAMES, an officer in the army of King James the VII. who quitted the service at the revolution, engaged in the rebellion, and

was taken prisoner at Preston, Nov. 1715. He left by Miss Graham, his wife, a son, John, married to Henriët, daughter of William, seventh Viscount of Kenmure, and a daughter.

John Dalzell, a captain in the army, who, on the breaking out of the rebellion, threw up his commission, and engaged in the Pretender's service. He was taken at Preston, Nov. 1715, and tried by a court martial as a deserter, but acquitted, on its being proved that he had sent his commission to the Earl of Orkney. He married a daughter of William Tildesly of Lodge, Esq. and had a son settled in St. Christophers.

Daughter, *Mary*, married to William, seventh Viscount of Kenmure, attainted and executed for his accession to the rebellion in 1715, and had issue, and died at Terre-gles, 16th Aug. 1776.

Sir Robert Dalzell of Glenae, the eldest son, succeeded his father 1789, and on the death of John, fifth Earl of Carnwath, June 1703, inherited that title, and was served heir to him Nov. 1703. His tutor made it his chief care to instil into him the principles of hereditary right, passive obedience, and non resistance. He was educated at Cambridge, where he imbibed an early affection for the liturgy and discipline of the church of England. His disposition was naturally sweet, and his adress engagingly affable; and on all occasions he discovered a ready wit and a great command of words, delivering

himself on most subjects very handsomely. Engaging in the rebellion, he was taken at Preston, 14th Nov. 1715, was brought before the house of Peers, 19th Jan. 1716, when his impeachment was read. He said he desired to throw himself on the King's mercy humbly implored their Lordships' intercession with his Majesty on his behalf, and assured the house if the same were granted, he should think himself obliged to live under the strictest ties of loyalty to his Majesty; and as to the articles of impeachment, he said he was guilty of the high treason therein contained. He was, 9th Feb. sentenced to be executed as a traitor, and his estate, of £863 per annum, forfeited to the crown. He was first respected and afterwards pardoned, and died at Kirmichael in July 1737.



## LIVINGSTONE, EARL of CALENDAR

JAMES, fourth *Earl of Calendar*, succeeded his father 1692, and on the death of his uncle George, fourth Earl of Linlithgow, in Aug. 1695, succeeded to that title. His estates and honours were forfeited by his engaging in the rebellion 1715.

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**MAULE, EARL of PANMURE.**

JAMES, fourth *Earl of Panmure*, in his younger years travelled abroad, served as a volunteer at the siege of Luxenburgh, where he eminently signalized his courage. He was designed of Balumby, when he succeeded his brother 1686, and he was served heir of him, 27th April that year. He was a privy-councillor to James VII., but was removed for opposing the abrogation of the penal laws against popery; however, at the convention of estates in 689, he vigorously supported the interest of the abdicated monarch. When the crown was settled on King William and Queen Mary, the Earl of Panmure left the meeting, and never again appeared in the parliament of Scotland, as he would not take the oaths. He disapproved of the treaty of union; and, when the rebellion broke out in 1715, joined the standard of the Pretender; was taken at the battle of Sheriffmuir, 1715, but rescued by his brother Harry. He escaped abroad; was attainted of high treason by act of parliament, and his honours and estate, amounting to £3456 per annum, (the largest of the confiscated properties,) were forfeited to the crown. They were, at two different times, offered to be restored to him, provided he would return to his native land,

and take the oath of allegiance to the house of Hanover, but he preferred following and sharing the misfortunes of him whom he looked upon as his legitimate prince, and died at Paris, 11th April 1723, in his 64th year, without issue by his wife, Lady Margaret Hamilton, third daughter of William and Anne, Duke and Duches of Hamilton, who died at Edinburgh, 6th Dec. 1713. An act was passed in 1717, to enable his Majesty to make such provision for, and settlement upon, the wife of James, late Earl of Panmure, as she would have been entitled to had her husband been naturally dead.

The Hon. Harry Maule of Kellie, youngest son of the second Earl of Panmure, in his youth travelled into foreign parts, and spent much of his time at the courts of England and France. He was a member of the convention of estates in 1689, and left the assembly when he found them determined to forfeit King James VII. He afterwards lived in a retired manner, spending much of his time in the study of the laws, history, and antiquities of his country; engaged in the rebellion 1715, and died at Edinburgh in June 1734.

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## SUTHERLAND, LORD DUFFUS.

KENNETH, third *Lord Duffus*, took the oaths and his seat in parliamnet, 28th Oct. 1706; and afforded his cordial support to the treaty of union. He had the rank of captain in the royal navy, and commanded a 46 gun frigate, in which, 29th June 1711, he engaged eight French privateers; and after a desperate resistance of some hours, having received five balls in his body, he was taken prisoner. Engaging in the rebellion, 1715, he was included in the act of attainder, 1st Geo. I. cap. 43. When he was informed thereof he was in Sweden; and resolving to come directly to England to surrender himself, he declared his intention to the British minister at Stockholm, who notified it to Lord Townshend, secretary of state. Lord Duffus set out immediately: but on his way was arrested by the British resident at Hamburgh, and detained in close custody till the time limited for surrendering had elapsed. From Hamburgh he was sent to England, and committed to the Tower of London, but was set at liberty without having been brought to trail, 1717. He afterwards entered into the Russian naval service, of which he was a flag-offiear; and died before 1734. He married Charlotte Christina, daughter of Eric de Sioblade, governor of Gottenburgh, in Sweden, and had a son,

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**GORDON, VISCOUNT of KENMURE.**

WILLIAM, *Viscount of Kenmure*, succeeded his father 1698; set up the standard of the Pretender at Lochmaben, 12th Oct. 1715; and had the chief command of the rebel forces in the south of Scotland, although too mild and calm for such a post. He was a grave full aged gentleman; of a singular good temper; of great experience in political business; but of little or none in military affairs. Marching with the rebels into England, he was taken at Preston, 13th Nov. same year, and tried before the House of Lords 19th Jan. 1716. He delivered his answers to the articles of impeachment *viva voce*, but pled guilty; was, on the 9th Feb. sentenced to be executed, and was beheaded on Tower hill, 24th Feb. 1716. He was attended to the scaffold by his son and other friends, and two clergymen, shewing great firmness in his last moments. His titles and estates were forfeited to the crown.

He married Miss Mary Dalzell, only sister of Robert, sixth Earl of Carnwath, also forfeited 1715.

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## SEATON, VISCOUNT of KINGSTON.

JAMES, third *Viscount of Kingston*, was an ensign in the regiment commanded by Colonel Buchan, about 1687. Engaging in the rebellion 1715, he was attainted by act of parliament, and his estates and honours forfeited to the crown. He married Lady Anne Lindsay eldest son of Colin, third Earl of Balcarras, relict of Alexander, fifth Earl of Kellie; but by her, who died at Edinburgh, 4th Feb. 1743, had no issue. His Lordship died about 1726, and in him terminated the male line of the body of Alexander, first Viscount of Kingston.

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## LIVINGSTONE,

### VISCOUNT of KILSYTH,

WILLIAM, third *Viscount of Kilsyth*, born 29th March 1650; took the oaths and his seat in parliament, 3rd Oct. 1706; opposed the treaty of union; was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage, at the general election, 1719; and rechosen



1713. Engaging in the rebellion, 1715, he was attainted of high treason, by Stat. 1. Geo. I. cap. 43, and his estate of £864 per annum and honours forfeited to the crown. He died at Rome, 12th Jan. 1733.

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## PRESTON, LORD DINGWALL.

JAMES, second *Duke of Ormond*, born 29th April 1665; succeeded his grandfather, 1688, eminently distinguished himself in King William's wars, particularly at the battle of Landen, 29th July 1693, where he was wounded and made prisoner. On the accession of Queen Anne, his grace was constituted, 20th April 1702, chief commander of the land forces sent against France and Spain, when he destroyed the French fleet, sunk the Spanish galleons in the harbour of Vigo, and took the fort of Redondella. In 1711, he was declared commander-in-chief of all the British forces at home and abroad; and fitted the office of lord-lieutenant of Ireland for several years. On the 2nd of March 1711, the house of Lords having been informed that his grace had the title of Lord Dingwall in Scotland, and therefore ought to be placed in the list of the nobility of the kingdom immediately after the Lord Maderty, it was ordered to be referred to the Lords

committees for privileges. He voted as Lord Dingwall, at two elections, in 1713, before his title was admitted by the house, which was not done till 8th July 1714. when the Lords committees for privileges reported, that having considered a charter of confirmation by King James VI., granted to the Lord Dingwall, with the title and dignity of Lord of Parliament, dated 8th June 1609; and having likewise considered the Lord Cranstoun's patent, dated 19th Nov. 1609, they are of opinion that the Lord Dingwall should be inserted in the roll of the nobility in Scotland, immediately before the Lord Cranstoun, which was agreed to by the house, and it was accordingly done. The Duke of Ormond was impeached of high treason, 21st June 1715; and retiring. 8th Aug. into France, was, on the 20th of the same month, attainted and forfeited, and died 16th Nov. 1745. in the 71st year of his age, without surviving issue.



## BALFOUR,

### LORD BALFOUR of BURLEIGH.

ROBERT, fifth *Lord Balfour of Burleigh*, when a young man, falling in love with a girl of very inferior rank, was sent abroad to

travel in hopes of removing his attachment. Before he set out, he declared if she married in his absence he would put her husband to death. Notwithstanding this threat, she married Henry Stenhouse, schoolmaster at Inverkeithing. When Mr Balfour returned home, and was informed of the match, he went directly to the school, and gave Stenhouse a mortal wound in the midst of his scholars, 9th April 1707, of which he died twelve days afterwards. Mr. Balfour was tried in the court of Justiciary for this atrocious murder, 4th Aug. 1709, sentenced 29th Nov. to be beheaded 6th Jan, 1710, but escaped from prison a few days preceding, by exchanging clothes with his sister. The title devolved on him 1714. He was present at the meeting of Lochmaben, 29th May 1714, when the Pretender's health was publicly drunk at the cross; and he engaged in the rebellion next year, for which he was attainted by act of parliament, and his estate, of £697 a-year, and honours forfeited to the crown. He died without issue, 1757.



## DRUMMOND, EARL of PERTH.

JAMES, Lord Drummond, the eldest son, attended King James VII. in his expedition to Ireland, 1690, after which he returned to

Scotland. He engaged in the rebellion 1715, and was attainted by act of parliament; but the estate was saved in consequence of his having executed a disposition thereof, 28th Aug. 1713, in favour of his son, which was sustained by the court of session, 1719, and affirmed by the House of Lords, 1720. He escaped to France in 1716 in the same vessel with the Pretender; and on his father's death that year, assumed the title of Duke of Perth. Dying at Paris in 1730, he was buried in the chapel of the Scots college there. He married, contract dated 5th Aug. 1709, Lady Jean Gordon, only daughter of George, first Duke of Gordon. For her support of the rebels she was committed prisoner to Edinburgh Castle, 11th Feb. 1746, and liberated on bail 17th Nov. 1746; and she died at Stobhal, 30th Jan. 1773, aged about ninety. There issue were,

1. *James*.

2. *John*, stiled Lord John Drummond, who was educated at Douay, and entered into the service of the King of France, for whom he raised a regiment called the Royal Scots, of which he was constituted Colonel. He arrived at Montrose in Nov. 1745 with that regiment; Fitzjames's regiment of horse, and piquets of six Irish regiments in the service of France; joined the Chevalier on his return from England; was at the battles of Falkirk and Culloden, after which he escaped to France. He served under Marechal Saxe

in Flanders, where he distinguished himself, and showed great kindness to British prisoners. After the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, 1747, he had the rank of major-general while lying ill of a fever, of which he died without issue the same year, and was buried in the chapel of the English nuns at Antwerp.

1. *Mary*, born 1707, died at Edinburgh, 10th Sep. 1770, æta. 63.

2. *Henriët*, died unmarried.

James Drummond, the eldest son, born 10th May 1713, had the estate conveyed to him by his father, 28th Aug. 1713, whereby it was saved from forfeiture. On his father's death he assumed the title of Duke of Perth. He was educated at the Scottish College of Douay, afterwards at Paris, where he became a skilful mathematician, and drew with the accuracy and taste of a master. About 1734 he came to Scotland, and applied himself to the improvement of his estate. He and his uncle John were two of thee seven persons who in 1740 signed the association, engaging themselves to take arms and to venture their lives and fortunes to restore the Stewart family, provided the King of France would send over a body of troops. He joined the Pretender 1745: was first lieutenant-general at the battle of Preston, and commanded at the sieges of Carlisle and Stirling. After the battle of Culloden he escaped to the coast of Moidart, where he embarked for France; but his constitution being quite exhausted by fatigue, he died on the passage, 11th May 1746, just as

he completed his 23rd year. He was included in the act of Parliament 19th Geo. III., by which it was provided, that if the persons therein named did not surrender themselves on or before 12th July 1746, they should stand attainted of high treason from and after 18th April 1746. It was contended that the forfeiture could not take effect, as he died before 12th July; and his brother John, who was also named in the act, being subject to attainder from 18th April, was not capable of inheriting: but the court of Session and House of Lords found that he was capable of taking by inheritance, and that the estate was forfeitable, and forfeited to his Majesty by his treason. The estate remained forfeited till 1784, when an act of parliament was passed with this clause: And whereas the estate of Perth, which became forfeited by the attainder of John Drummond, taking upon himself the style and title of Duke of Perth, stood devised before the forfeiture to heirs male; and when as the said John Drummond died without leaving issue lawful of his body, and it is not yet ascertained who is the nearest collateral heir male, it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for his Majesty to grant to the heirs male of the said John Drummond, who would have been entitled to succeed by the investitures of the said estate, had it not been forfeited, and to the heirs and assignees of such heir male, all the lands, &c which became forfeited to his late Majesty King George II. by the attainder of the said John

Drummond, who would have been entitled to succeed by the investitures of the said estate, had it not been forfeited, and to the heirs and assignees of such heir male, all the lands, &c. which became forfeited to his late Majesty King George II. by the attainder of the said John Drummond, and which were annexed to the crown, chargeable with the sums of £52, 547, 1-6- of principal money, to be paid into the court of Exchequer. To the benefit of this enactment James Drummond, the lineal descendant of John, Earl of Melfort, laid claim, and obtained a decret of the court of Session, 8th March 1785, finding him to be the person who would have been entitled to succeed by the investitures of the estate of Perth had it not been forfeited; and thereupon he obtained from the crown a grant of the estate of Perth. The reason of making out the act in these terms, was the appearance of a person in London who assumed the name of John Drummond, and asserted that he was the son of Edward, stiled the Duke of Perth, and Lady Elizabeth Middleton; but he could not substantiate his descent..

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**BOYD, EARL of KILMARNOCK.**

*WILLIAM, fourth Earl of Kilmarnock, who*

joined the Chevalier de St. George, at Edinburgh, after the battle of Preston, in Oct. 1745; surrendered himself at Culloden, in April 1746; was carried to London, convicted of high treason, executed on Towerhill, 18th Aug. 1746, in the 42nd year of his age, and his estates and honours forfeited to the crown.



### M<sup>c</sup> KENZIE, EARL of CROMARTY.

GEORGE, third *Earl of Cromarty*, succeeded his father, 1713; engaged in the rebellion, 1745; and raised about 400 of his clan, who were with him at the battle of Falkirk. He and his son, Lord Macleod, were surprised and taken at Dunrobin, by a party of the Earl of Sutherland's militia, 15th April 1746, and sent prisoners to London, where his Lordship was brought before the House of Lords 18th July following, when he pled guilty; and on the 1st of August he was sentenced to death, and his estates and honours forfeited. He was not, however, executed; was permitted to leave the Tower of London, and to lodge at the house of a messenger, 18th Feb. 1748; and in Aug. following, he went to Devonshire, where he was ordered to remain. A pardon passed the seals for his Lordship, 20th Oct. 1749, with



the condition, that he should remain in such a place as was directed by the King; and he died in Poland Street, London, 28th Sep. 1766,

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## DRUMMOND,

### VISCOUNT STRATHALLAN.

WILLIAM DRUMMOND of Machany, the eldest surviving son, succeeded his father 1707, and his cousin as Viscount of Strathallan, Lord Maderty, and Lord Drummond of Cromlix 1711. He engaged in the rebellion 1715, and was taken at Sheriffmuir, but no proceedings took place against him. He repaired to the standard of the Chevalier 1745 and was left commander in chief of his own forces in Scotland when he marched into England. At the decisive battle of Culloden 14th April 1746, he had a command on the right wing of the Chevalier's army, and was dismounted when the King's forces obliged the rebels to give way. Endeavouring to mount again with the assistance of a servant, he was cut down and killed by the dragoons. He was included in the act of attainder 1746, but as his death took place before the time

limited for surrendering, it could not take effect against him. He married, contract dated 1st Nov. 1712, Margaret, eldest daughter of Margaret, Baroness Nairn, and Lord William Murray, Lord Nairn. She was for her activity in support of the Chevalier, committed prisoner to Edinburgh Castle, 11th Feb. 1746 and confined there till 22nd Nov. following, when she was liberated on bail. She died at Machany, 28th May 1773, having had issue.



## FRASER, LORD LOVAT.

SIMON, twelfth *Lord Lovat*, the eldest surviving son, born at Beaufort, near Inverness, 1668, was obliged to leave the Kingdom in consequence of the proceedings of the court of Justiciary against him, 1698. He came over to Britain in 1703, as an emissary from the court of St. Germain, whose plans he communicated to ministers, and, on his return to France, 1704, was committed to the Bastille. On the breaking out of the rebellion, 1715, he returned home in Oct that year; raised men and concerted with the Grants and Forbes of Culloden, a plan for recovering Inverness out of the hands of the rebels, in which they succeeded. For his activity in support of Government, he obtained a remission and rehabilitation under the great seal,

10th March 1716; and got a gift from the crown of Mr. Mackenzie Fraser's liferent of the estate of Lovat. He had the honours adjudged to him by the court of Session, 1730, as already mentioned. He signed the association, in 1740, to support the Pretender, from whom he accepted the commission of lieutenant-general, and general of the Highlands, and a patent creating him Duke of Fraser. On the breaking out of the rebellion, 1745, he sent his eldest son and his followers to join the Chevalier, himself remaining at home. He was taken into custody, 1746, and indicted of high treason. His trial commenced before the house of Peers, 7th March, 1747; his accession to the rebellion being clearly proved, he was found guilty on the 18th March, sentence of death was pronounced next day, and he was executed on Tower-hill on the 9th April 1747, in the 80th year of his age. His conduct previous to execution was manly and spirited.\* When advised by

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\* The following instance of his magnanimous soul, even when upon the scaffold, is recorded by DOUGAL GRAHAM, in his History of the Rebellion in 1745 & 1746:—After learning the cause of some uproar which the falling of a scaffold had made by killing many people, who had come to see his execution. He replied heroically,—

“—————their time's fulfill'd.  
 I thought this day to dy'd my lane,  
 But the best of fowk will be mistane;  
 I cannot say, I am sorry for't,  
 For the mair mischief, the better sport.”

his friends to petition for mercy, he absolutely refused, saying he was old and infirm, and his life not worth asking. His estate and honours were forfeited to the crown; among the supplies granted in 1761, was £33,553: 12: d. for discharging the debts claimed and sustained on the estate of Lovat.

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## ELPHINSTON,

### LORD BALMERINOCHE.

ARTHUR, sixth Lord Balmerinoch, who was born in the year 1688. Preferring the military life, he had the command of a company of foot in Lord Shannon's regiment, in Queen Anne's time; but on the accession of George I. resigned his commission, and joined the Earl of Marr, under whom he served at Sheriffmuir. After that engagement, finding the Pretender's affairs in a desperate situation, he found means to escape out of Scotland, and entered into the French service, in which he continued till the death of his brother Alexander in 1733: When this happened, his father, anxious to have him settled at home, made such strong application to Government in his behalf, that he obtained a free pardon, of which he sent notice to his son, then residing at Berne in Switzerland. Not a little surprised at this unexpected piece

of intelligence, he thought it his duty, before determining whether or not to accept of the pardon, to state the whole circumstances of the case to the Pretender, who, in an answer written with his own hand, gave him permission to return to Scotland, and withal mentioned that he had issued orders to his banker at Paris to supply him with money for his travelling expenses. He, therefore returned home, after having been nearly twenty years an exile from his native country, and was received with great joy by his aged father.

When the Chevalier arrived in Scotland in 1744, Mr. Arthur Elphinston was one of the first that repaired to his standard, and was appointed colonel and captain of the second troop of horse life-guards attending his person. He was at Carlisle when it surrendered to the rebels, marched with them as far as Derby, from whence he accompanied them in their retreat to Scotland, and was present, but not personally engaged, being in a corps de reserve, at the battle of Falkirk. At the decisive victory of Culloden, Lord Balmerinoch, (he had succeeded to the title only a few weeks preceding,) had the misfortune to be taken prisoner by the Duke of Cumberland's army. Being conducted to London, he was committed to the Tower, and brought back next day, when after some debates about the wording of the indictment, betwixt his Lordship, who did not employ any council, and the high steward and crown lawyers, witnesses

were examined, who proved his being with the rebels at the several places above mentioned, and he was accordingly found guilty. On the first of Aug. sentence of death was passed upon the two Earls and his Lordship; the Earl of Cromarty obtained a pardon, but the other two suffered decapitation on Towerhill, 18th August 1746.

Lord Balmerinoch's behaviour at his execution was marked with a degree of firmness and intrepidity falling to the lot of very few to possess. A short time before his removal to Towerhill, he requested an interview with Lord Kilmarnock, which was granted. After it was ended, the noblemen saluted one another, Balmerinoch bidding Kilmarnock an eternal and happy adieu, and adding, My Dear Lord, I wish I could alone pay the reckoning, and suffer for us both. The latter was first executed; and during that time Lord Balmerinoch remained in an apartment near the scaffold, in which his deportment was graceful without affectation, cheerful, but not presumptuous. He there conversed freely with his friends, twice refreshed himself with a bit of bread and a glass of wine, and desired the company to drink to him "ain de grae ta haiven." but above all, he called frequently on God, and appeared both prepared and willing to die.

Upon the sheriffs coming into the apartment, his Lordship said, I suppose Lord Kilmarnock is no more; and having asked how the executioner performed his duty, up-

on receiving the account, added, then it was well done, and now, gentlemen, I will detain you no longer, for I desire not to protract my life. He then saluted the company in a manner so cheerful as to draw tears from every eye, and hastened to the scaffold, which he mounted with so undaunted a step as surprised every spectator, walked round it, bowed to the people, read the following inscription upon his coffin,—*Arturus Dominus de Balmerino, decollatus 18 vo die Augusti 1746, ætatis 58,*” said it was right, and then looking on the block with apparent pleasure, stiled it his pillow of rest.

His Lordship then called for the executioner, who, being introduced, was about to ask forgiveness, but he stopped him and said, “Friend, you need not ask me forgiveness. The execution of your duty is commendable.” Then presenting him with three guineas, said, “Friend, I never had much money, this is all I have, I wish it was more for your sake, I am sorry I can add nothing else but my coat and waistcoat,” which he instantly took off and laid upon his coffin. Having prepared himself for the block, he took his last farewell of his friends, and having once more taken a view of the great number of spectators said,—“I am afraid there are some who may think my behaviour bold;” and turning to a gentleman near him, added,—“Remember, sir, what I tell you, it arises from a confidence in God, and a clear conscience.” Then taking the axe from the

executioner, he felt its edge, and returned it to him again, at the sametime shewing him where to strike the blow, and animating him to do it with resolution, for in that, friend, said he, will consist your mercy. Then, with the same surprising countenance, he kneeled down at the block, and having, with arms extended, said this short prayer,—“ O Lord, reward my friends, forgive my enemies, bless King James, and receive my soul, ’ submitted, and gave the signal to the executioner. His body was buried along with that of the Earl of Kilmarnock, in the chapel of the Tower, and having had no issue by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Captain Chalmers, who died at Restalrig, 24th Aug. 1765, æta. 65, the male line of this branch of the Elphinston family, which had experienced so many vicissitudes of fortune, became extinct.

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### FORBES, LORD PITSLIGO.

ALEXANDER, fourth *Lord Forbes of Pitsligo* the only son, succeeded his father 1691; took the oaths and his seat in parliament, 24th May 1700; adhered to the Duke of Atholl’s protest against the union, 25th Dec. 1705, and did not attend the parliament 1706–7, when that treaty was settled. He engaged in the rebellion, 1715; but no notice appears to



have been taken of his defection. He published, in 1734, *Essays, moral and Philosophical*, on several subjects; engaged in the rebellion 1745, after the battle of Preston, and being considered by his neighbours as a very prudent man, his example drew many into that course. He was attainted by the title of Lord Pitsligo, and his honours and estate forfeited. He claimed the estate before the Court of Session, on account of the misnomer, his true title being Lord Forbes of Pitsligo; and that court gave Judgment in his favour, 16th Nov. 1749; but on an appeal, it was reversed by the house of Lords, 1st Feb. 1750. He died at Auchiries in Aberdeenshire, 21st Dec. 1762.

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## NAIRN, LORD NAIRN.

LORD WILLIAM MURRAY, second *Lord Nairn*, fourth son of John, first Marquis of Atholl, by Lady Amelia Stanley, daughter of James Earl of Derby. He was bred to the sea service, and shewed signal instances of bravery; did not take the oaths to government, or his seat in parliament after the revolution; engaged in the rebellion, 1715; was taken at Preston, 14th Nov. that year, and sent prisoner to the Tower of London. He was brought to his trial, 19th Jan. 1716,

when he pled guilty; was sentenced, 9th Feb to be executed; but was respited, and afterwards pardoned. An act of parliament was passed in 1716, to enable the King to make provision for Margaret, Lady Nairn, and her children, out of her paternal estate forfeited during the life of Lord William Murray, Lord Nairn, her husband. He died in 1725, and she survived till 14th Nov. 1747, when she died in her 78th year. They had issue,

1st *Hon. John Nairn.*

2nd *Hon. Robert Nairn*, who married Jean Mercer, heiress of the ancient family of Mercer of Aldie, in Perthshire. He engaged in the rebellion, 1745, and was killed at the battle of Culloden 16th April 1746, by which the estate was saved from forfeiture. She died 1st Dec. 1749, *Æta.* 52. Their eldest son, Colonel William Mercer of Aldie and Meikleow, married, at Edinburgh, 3rd April 1762, Margaret Murray, heiress of Pitbeathly, and died at Meikleow, 19th Jan. 1790, leaving three daughters; the eldest daughter, Jane, married 9th April 1787, George, Lord Keith, and their only child, the *Hon. Margaret Mercer Elphinston*, inherits the estates of Aldie and Meikleow, the ancient patrimony of the Mercers.

The *Hon. John Nairn*, the eldest son, born about 1691, engaged in the rebellion, 1745; was lieutenant-colonel of Lord Charles Murray's regt. was taken at Preston, 13th Nov, 1715; was forfeited, and obtained, in 1737-8

on act of parliament, “ to sue or maintain any action or suit, notwithstanding his attainder, and to remove any disability in him by reason of his said attainder, to take or inherit any real or personal estate, that may or shall hereafter descend or come to him.” He engaged again in the rebellion, 1745, for which he was included in the Act of attainder, 1746. He died in France, 11th July 1770, *Æta.* 79.

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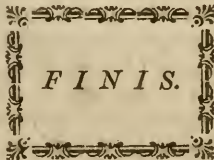
### OGILVIE, EARL of AIRLY.\*

JAMES, the eighth *Lord Ogilvie*, by Charles I. 1639 was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Airly, and was the great grandfather to John, grandfather of the present Earl, brother of James, Lord Ogilvie, heir of David, Earl of Airly. He engaged in the rebellion in 1715, and was attainted of high treason; but the estate being in possession of the father, then living, the title was only forfeited; but became the property of the second son,

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\* This Earl was forgot till too late to be mentioned in the proper place.

John who married the heiress of—Ogilvie, of Clunnie (descended from Peter, the fourth son of James, the sixth Lord Ogilvie) by whom he had two sons and two daughters. David, his eldest son, commonly called Lord Ogilvie, was attainted for having engaged in the rebellion in 1745, and escaped to France, where he remained till his death. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Johnston, Bart. of Westerhall, by whom he had two daughters, and David, the present Earl, who in 1783, obtained a reversal of the attainder and outlawry from the British parliament, by a public act, and was admitted to the title.



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