

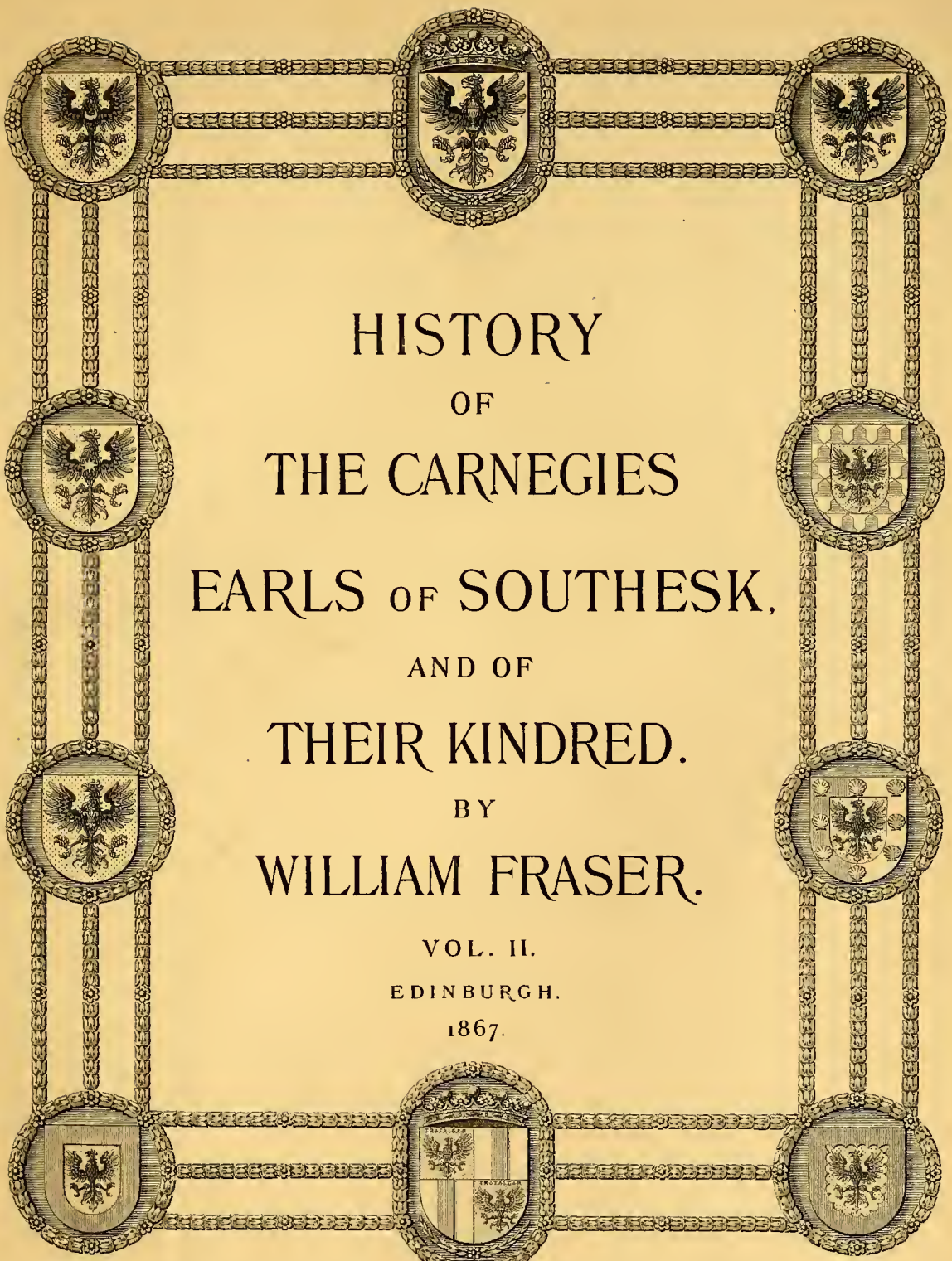


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HISTORY
OF
THE CARNEGIES
EARLS OF SOUTHESK,
AND OF
THEIR KINDRED.
BY
WILLIAM FRASER.

VOL. II.
EDINBURGH.
1867.

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BRANCHES OF THE CARNEGIE FAMILY.

I.—THE CARNEGIES OF PITTARROW, PREVIOUS TO THEIR BECOMING
THE HEIRS-MALE OF SOUTHESK.XII. SIR ALEXANDER CARNEGIE, First of Pittarrow, 1639-1682.
MARGARET ARBUTHNOT, *c.* 1640-1701.

IN the Introduction to these Memoirs, some account has been given of the barony of Pittarrow in the Mearns, and of the mansion-house, which was built by the family of Wishart, from whom Pittarrow was acquired by the first Earl of Southesk.

While this Earl's eldest son, David Lord Carnegie, was alive, the next son, Sir James Carnegie, was provided to the barony of Craig, and the younger son, John Carnegie, to Pittarrow. On the death of David Lord Carnegie, without sons, his brother Sir James succeeded to the courtesy title of Lord Carnegie, and became heir-apparent to the Earldom of Southesk; and by a new family arrangement Sir John, then the second surviving son, took the place of his brother Sir James as proprietor of Craig, whilst the barony of Pittarrow was given to his next brother, Sir Alexander Carnegie.¹

In early life, and before becoming proprietor of Pittarrow, Sir Alexander travelled in France with his cousin, David Carnegie, afterwards second Earl of Northesk. They were in Paris in the years 1634 and 1636, as appears from the dates of discharges for money granted by them in these years.² Soon after his return to Scotland, namely, in the year 1639, Sir Alexander was provided to Pittarrow. He acquired some lands adjoining, and others at a distance from Pittarrow, but all in the same county. In

¹ Original Family Contract, dated 23d December 1639, at Kinnaird. Printed in Minutes of Evidence in Southesk Peerage, p. 88. In a bond, dated 9th September 1665, James second Earl of Southesk calls Sir Alexander his 'dear and only brother.'— [Extract Bond at Kinnaird.]

² Original Discharges at Kinnaird.

1649 he purchased the lands of Mondynes from James Douglas of Stoney-path for £20,000 Scots; and three years later he acquired the lands of Odmeston from James Ramsay of Odmeston.¹

In 1661 Sir Alexander was appointed a Commissioner for visiting the Colleges of Aberdeen.²

Sir Alexander resided at Pittarrow for the long period of forty years and upwards. In 1663 he conveyed his estates to his eldest son David on his marriage; and after this he continued until his death to live in comparative retirement, leaving the management of the estate to his son as the proprietor.

Under the marriage-contract of his son Sir David, Sir Alexander, however, reserved power during his lifetime to burden the lands conveyed to his son with the sum of 50,000 merks Scots, for the payment of his debts, and for provisions to his younger children. He also reserved to himself the liferent of a part of the barony of Pittarrow.

In a few years, it became necessary for Sir David to pay even other 50,000 merks for his father's debts. To satisfy his son, Sir Alexander, by a supplementary disposition, dated 16th January 1669, conveyed to him the liferent right to the lands of Pittarrow, which he had reserved under Sir David's contract of marriage.³

Sir David was now entire master of Pittarrow in the lifetime of his father. The old knight seems to have begun to feel that the young baronet was treading rather closely on his heels. The following account of a little misunderstanding between the baronet and his parents has been preserved in an instrument which was framed by the notary-public who was employed to act formally between them. The notary sets forth that at the manor-place of Pittarrow, on the 8th of October 1670, the procurator for Sir David Carnegie, having called for the personal presence of Sir Alexander Carnegie, whom his lady declared to be sick, did, in presence of her and her son Charles, offer and engage to furnish, upon demand, timber necessary for upholding the manor-place of Pittarrow, houses and biggings thereof, and likewise the houses of Fuir House of Pittarrow, and milne of Conveth, and other houses which Sir Alexander was bound to uphold, and which

¹ Original Contracts at Kinnaird.

³ Original Disposition at Kinnaird.

² Acts of Parliament, vol. vii. p. 38.

ought to be upholden to him as liferenter of the manor-place, that Sir Alexander might have no cause for cutting, demolishing, or destroying the growing trees and 'plantains' of Pittarrow.

Fresh arrangements were made between the old knight of Pittarrow and his eldest son. By a disposition dated 1st September 1677, Sir Alexander Carnegie, for the accommodation of his son and his family in the country, conveyed to him his liferent right to that part of the house of Pittarrow commonly called the New House of Pittarrow, and the half of the yards, as the same were possessed by Sir David, and the upper 'Womanhouse,' with the promiscuous use of brewhouse and bakehouse. Sir Alexander also, by the same disposition, for the better preservation of the plantations about Pittarrow (Sir David having engaged to supply him from time to time with timber for upholding such houses as Sir Alexander possessed, or was obliged to uphold), renounced to his son all right of cutting or sawing the same.¹

Other contracts were entered into betwixt Sir Alexander and Sir David relative to the debts which affected the estate of Pittarrow and the provisions for the younger children of Sir Alexander.²

Soon after his becoming Laird of Pittarrow, Sir Alexander Carnegie married Margaret Arbuthnot, a daughter of his neighbour, the Laird of Arbuthnot, and sister of the first Viscount of Arbuthnot. The marriage was celebrated before 25th June 1640, at which date Sir Alexander Carnegie granted a discharge for £10,000 Scots, as his wife's tocher.³ Of this marriage there was issue seven sons and three daughters, viz. :—

1. Sir David Carnegie, first baronet.
2. Mr. James Carnegie of Odmeston, who was appointed Sheriff-depute of Forfarshire before 2d May 1673.⁴ On 28th June 1671, he granted a bond for the production of the minute of agreement concerning the differences which had arisen between Sir David Carnegie, younger of Pittarrow, on the one part, and the late Robert Carnegie, his brother-german, on the other.⁵

¹ Original Disposition at Kinnaird.

Arbuthnot, but in a tattered state.—[Arbuthnot Inventory.]

² Original Contracts, *ibid.*

⁴ Original Discharge by him of the above date at Kinnaird.

³ Original Discharge at Arbuthnot. The marriage-contract is in the charter-room at

⁵ Original Bond, *ibid.*

On 14th June 1677, Mr. James Carnegie made his will, which is as follows :—

Be it kend till all men be thir presente lettres, me, James Carnegie, shireffedeput of Forfar, forswameikill as I am siekle in bodie, yet of perfyte witt and memorie, and nothing more certaine than death, and nothing more uncertaine then the houre and tyme theirof, and being willing in the meanetyme to put my earthlie affaires to ane poynt, that I may be the better prepared for my God when it shall please Him to eall me out of this mortallitie in his mereie, I make my lattere will and testament as followes: In the first plaee, I leave and reecomend my soul to God, hoping to be [saved] throw and be the merits of my dear Lord and Saviour Jesus Chryst, and ordaines my bodie to be interred amongis the faithfull, decentlie and honestlie, as effeiris, quhen it shall please God to remove me out of this mortall lyfe; and I have nominat, made, and constitute, and be thir presentes nominat, make, and constitute James Ogilvie, brother-german to Sir Francis Ogilvie of Newgrainge, to be my sole exeeutoure and intromettor with my hail guides and gear, debts, sowmes of monie, insight plenishing, vtineellis, and domieillis, and utheris goodis and gear quhatsomevere, perteing and belonging, or that quhich shall happen to pertein and belong to me [the] tyme of my decease, when the samen shall happin: with power to my said exeeutore to give wp the inventar of my saides guidés and gear, debts and wtheris above writtin, eonfirme testament, and doe all wther thingis theiranent eonforme to the lawes and praetiekis of this realme: and will and ordaine my said exeeutore to pay to my lawfull ereditoris the sowmes of monie afterspeeefeite, viz., To himselfe the sowme of six hundreth markis Seots monie, for quhieh he hes no securitie, and also ane other hundreth markes monie forsaid contained in his eompt booke, for quhieh also he hes no securitie; and siekelyke all wther sowmes due be me to him which he can instruet be wryte or wtherwayes, and that out of the readiest of my saides guides and geare, and wtheris forsaid. Item, to the Earl of Southesk, the sowme of two hundreth poundes Seotis monie, eonforme to ane band grantit be me to him theirwpon. Item, to William Seaton, one of the gentlemen of his Majestie's guard, the sowme of thrieseore ten poundes Seots monie. Item, to Mistris Jean Kennedie, his spous, the soume [of] thrieseore ten poundes monie forsaid. Item, to Hugh Neilson, appotheearie in Edinburgh, for appotheearie aecompts, the soume of Item, to the Laird of Balnamoone the sowme of ane hundreth markes Seots monie or theirby, as my aecompt will cleare. Item, to John Carnegie, baylzie of Forfar, for aecompts, the sowme Item, I leave to Sir Alexander Carnegie of Pittarrow, my father, my blaekie horse, provydeing he pay to Francis Seott off the sowme of sevin poundes ten

shillings sterling monie, if it be requyred. Item, to Lauehlane M'kintoish, my servaut, for his fies, the soume of fyftie poundes Scots monie forsaid. Item, I ordaine James Yure, my servant, to delyver and give wp to James Carnegie of Balnamoone, all the wrytes and evidents, whither bandes, tickets, aeoompts, or wther wrytes and evidents quhatsomevere, perteining and belonging, or that shall happen to perteine and belong unto me the tyme of my decease, wneu the samen shall happin, and are in his eustodie and keep- ing. Lykas, I ordaine the said James Caruegie of Balnamoone to cause inventar the saides wrytes and evidents, and to keep the samen by him, aud to redelyver and give up the saidis wrytes and evidents wpon inventer to the said James Ogilvie, my exeeutore forsaid, for quihch he is to be comptable for the superplus more then payes himselfe, and the ereditoris abovewrittin, and all wther ereditoris quihch at presente hes escaped my memorie, aeoording as their debt shall be found to be just and true; and willis and ordaines my said exeeoutoure to distribute the said superplus amongst the rest of my brethren and sister (my eldest brother and Audrow being secluded), at the sight and the order and directiou of the Earl of Southesk, the Viscount of Arbouthnot, Sir Alexander Carnegie, my father, and the said James Carnegie of Balnamoone, or anie thrie of them,—the Earl of Southesk being alwayes one. Lykewyse recomending to my saids freindis to consider what paines aud expenssis my said exeeoutoure beis at dureing the tyme of his exererceg the said offiee of exeeutrie, and to give him allowance thairfor out of the said superplus aeordinglie, before it be devydit in maner forsaid. In testimonie quhairof I have subscribed this my lattere will (writtin be Johu M'Kenzie, Notar), att Kinnaird, the fourteiu day of Junii, in the zeire of God I^m VI^e sevintie and sevin zeires, befor thir witness, James Diekson, doctor of mede- eine, William Gibbe, his servitor, Hugh M'kgregor in Ansefoord, and the said John M'Kenzie.¹

Mr. James Carnegie died unmarried before 30th June 1677, when an agreement was entered into between Sir David Carnegie, as heir of conquest of his brother James, and his father, Sir Alexander, and others interested in the succession of James. From this agree- ment it appears that the brothers and sisters of James Carnegie were joint heirs to his moveable estate; which would of course be distributed equally among them. Sir David agreed that his father should have the horse, his sister Catherine the sheep, and his mother the nightgowns and watch of his deceased brother. He also agreed,

¹ Copy Will at Kinnaird.

out of brotherly love, and pure donation, to give to his brothers and sisters a fourth part of the heritable estate of James, which belonged exclusively to Sir David as his heir of conquest.¹

3. Mr. Alexander Carnegie, who became an accountant in London. He was born about the year 1643, as appears from one of his letters to his grandnephew, Andrew Fletcher of Milton, dated London, 16th February 1723, in which he mentions his approval of the purchase of an annuity for himself and his wife, who, he says, 'is now near threescore years of age, mine fourscore or thereabouts.' In another letter of the same date, addressed to his niece, Margaret Carnegie, Lady Salton, he refers to his 'brother Keith,' meaning his brother-in-law, Captain Walter Keith, who married Janet Carnegie, Alexander's sister. In this letter he again refers to the proposed purchase of an annuity, and repeats that the age of his wife is nearly threescore years. Letters were to be then addressed to him at the Gardener's House in Lincoln's Inn.

In another letter to Lord Milton, dated London, 4th June 1726, Mr. Alexander Carnegie mentions his intention of furnishing a house in Islington for his wife. The last letter from him which has been found is dated London, 10th July 1730. It has not been ascertained whether he left issue. In none of his letters does he make any allusion from which it could be concluded that he had offspring. His niece or grandniece, Mrs. Anne Brooks, in a letter dated 6th October 1720, indeed speaks of his family, which may seem to imply, though not necessarily, that he had children.

In an account owing by Mr. Alexander Carnegie, as one of the executors of Mr. Robert Carnegie, his nephew, he is designated accountant in London.²

4. Robert Carnegie, the fourth son, who died before 28th June 1671, as appears from the bond of that date, above mentioned, in which he is referred to as deceased.

¹ Original Agreement at Kinnaird.

² All the letters relating to Mr. Alexander Carnegie here quoted are at Salton. In the resignation executed by James fifth Earl

of Southesk in 1715, no reference is made to this Alexander nor to any of his sons, while the two sons of his brother Charles are both mentioned.

5. Charles Carnegie, who was Dean of Brechin and minister of Farnwell. He married Barbara, the youngest daughter of Mr. George Martin, minister at Dundee, and died in July 1694.¹ The Dean was survived by his wife and by the two sons of their marriage, Robert and James. In the resignation, which was executed by James fifth Earl of Southesk in 1715, these two sons are nominated to the succession to the Southesk estates, failing the issue male of the Earl himself, and of Sir John Carnegie of Pittarrow, and of David Carnegie, his brother. Robert Carnegie, the elder son of the Dean, who was a doctor of physic, executed a testamentary deed at Westminster on the 25th of August 1717, by which he left the principal part of his personal estate to Dr. Scott, and to Mr. John Wemyss, surgeon in Westminster. In an assignment which was made by Dr. Wemyss to Robert Carnegie, dated 1718, it is stated that Barbara Martin, the mother of Robert Carnegie, was then the wife of Dr. Robert Scott, Dean of Glasgow.

In a letter to his stepfather, Dr. Scott, dated at Leyden, 4th July 1721, Robert Carnegie mentions that he had received from his brother, a few days previously, a letter dated on board the 'Ruby' sloop, in the Bay of Honduras, 9th February. His brother was then mate in that sloop, and he wrote that he was not master of his journals, else he would have sent a particular account of what had happened to him since he had last left Jamaica.²

James Carnegie, who is here referred to, was in South Carolina in 1717, when he granted a letter of attorney to his loving brother, Robert Carnegie, of London, doctor in physic.³ In the year 1720, James Carnegie was resident in Charlestown, in South Carolina, and he is then spoken of as being married. His wife predeceased him, and having no offspring by her, he lost a good fortune, by which he was much disappointed.⁴

Robert Carnegie died, it would seem, about the end of the year

¹ Martine's History of the Carnegies, MS. cil and Session, 20th September 1718, at

² Original Letter at Salton. Salton.

³ Extract Attorney from Books of Coun- ⁴ Letter from Mrs. Anne Brooks to her

1721, as may be concluded from an account of his executry, in which he is mentioned as dead in January 1722.¹ Mr. Alexander Carnegie, the uncle of Robert, in a letter from London, on 2d July 1723, to Mr. David Watson, senior, writer, Edinburgh, which he sent along with a copy of Robert's testament, complains that the testament was granted to the prejudice of his sister, Mrs. Keith, and of him 'as nearest of blood.'² In another letter, dated London, 14th July 1723, Mr. Alexander Carnegie mentions that Robert's mother predeceased him, and that James, his brother, was drowned before he could hear of Robert's death.³

Robert and James Carnegie both died without lawful children, as is evident from the fact that their uncle, Mr. Alexander Carnegie, and their annt, Janet Carnegie, Mrs. Keith, were their executors.

6. Mr. Mungo Carnegie, who was bred to the law. He studied at the University of Leyden, where he was supported by the liberality of his chief, Robert Earl of Southesk. On the 25th January 1688 Mr. Mungo Carnegie granted a discharge to the Earl for £400 and £300 respectively, as the bountiful allowance made by his Lordship for his support in prosecuting the study of the laws at the University of Leyden; these sums, received from the Earl, having been faithfully transmitted to him by Sir David Carnegie of Pittarrow, and the Dean of Brechin, his brothers.⁴ And on 1st December 1690, Mr. Mungo Carnegie, lately student of law at Leyden, granted a discharge to his brothers, Sir David Carnegie, and Dr. Charles Carnegie, minister at Farnwell, for their transmissions of the allowance made to him by the late Earl of Southesk.⁵ Mr. Mungo Carnegie became an advocate at the Scottish bar, and was appointed Sheriff-clerk of Haddingtonshire. He acquired the estate

cousin, Margaret Carnegie, Lady Salton, dated 23d March 1722. Letter from Mr. Robert Carnegie to Mr. Andrew Fletcher, 30th August 1720, at Salton. In this letter Mr. Robert Carnegie writes,—'Our uncle, aunts, and cousin Brooks are very well, and

give their humble service to you.' Both these letters are at Salton.

¹ Original Account at Salton.

² Original Letter, *ibid.*

³ Original Letter, *ibid.*

⁴ Original Discharge at Kinnaird.

⁵ Original Discharge, *ibid.*

of Birkhill, in the county of Fife. On 7th September 1699, Mr. Mungo Carnegie of Birkhill, Sir David Carnegie of Pittarrow, and the Viscount of Stormonth, were summoned, as nearest of kin on the father's side to James fifth Earl of Southesk, to concur in making up inventories of the Earl's estates, etc.¹ Mr. Mungo Carnegie married Janet, second daughter of William Dick of Grange, and Elizabeth Leslie of Newton, his spouse, by whom he had two daughters :—1. Margaret, who married Mr. Black of Haddo ; and 2. Janet, who died unmarried.² Mr. Mungo Carnegie died before 31st May 1708. His testament was confirmed on that date, and an eike was made thereto by Janet Dick, his relict and executrix, on 16th March 1711. The will narrates that, on 1st October 1676, Sir David Carnegie granted a bond for 1000 merks to Catherine Carnegie, his sister ; and failing her, by decease before her father and mother, to Mr. Charles, and Mr. Mungo, her brothers, and to Janet her sister.³

7. Andrew Carnegie, who is mentioned in the will of his brother, Mr. James Carnegie, dated 14th June 1677, as then alive. Andrew, it is presumed, died soon after, unmarried, as no other notice of him has been found among the family papers.
8. Margaret, the eldest daughter, who married James Carnegie of Balamoon, and had issue.⁴
9. Catherine, the second daughter, who married Thomas Allan.⁵ On 1st October 1677, she and her father, Sir Alexander, granted a discharge to her brother, Sir David, of all claims which they had upon him by virtue of his marriage-contract with Catherine Primrose, dated 29th October 1663.⁶ Under the date of 16th November 1680, Lord Fountainhall reports a litigation which had arisen between Sir David Carnegie and his sister, Catherine, and her husband, Thomas Allan.⁷

¹ Original Summons at Kinnaird. Printed in Minutes of Evidence in Southesk Peerage, p. 134.

² Martine in Macfarlane's mss., and Mrs. Carnegie's Pedigree.

³ Original Testament at Kinnaird.

⁴ Martine in Macfarlane's mss. ; Mrs. Carnegie's Pedigree.

⁵ Martine in Macfarlane's mss. ; Mrs. Carnegie's Pedigree.

⁶ Original Discharge at Kinnaird.

⁷ Lord Fountainhall's Decisions, vol. i. p. 116.

10. Janet, who married Captain Walter Keith, of Montrose, a son of the Laird of Jackston, in the county of Kincardine. From a letter from her nephew, Mr. William Carnegie, afterwards quoted, it appears that the marriage took place about three months before the 22d December 1692, and that it was not countenanced by her brother, Sir David. Captain Keith, by a letter, dated 26th August 1723, assigned to Mr. Andrew Fletcher, younger of Salton, his half of the books which were left by Dr. Robert Carnegie, son of Dr. Charles Carnegie, Dean of Brechin, and which half belonged to Captain Keith and his wife, Janet Carnegie.¹ In another letter from Captain Keith and his wife, dated 25th March 1728, to Lord Milton, they speak of a sum of 1000 merks that would fall due to Mrs. Keith (Janet Carnegie), and her brother, on the death of the Earl of Southesk without heirs.² Captain Keith and Janet Carnegie had two sons and two daughters, some of whose descendants are still alive. Captain Keith appears to have died on 21st March 1742.³

Sir Alexander Carnegie died in March 1682, as may be inferred from his testament-dative, which was confirmed by the Commissary of St. Andrews on 6th July 1683,—Mr. Charles Carnegie, one of the Regents of St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, being cautioner.⁴ Dame Margaret Arbuthnot, Lady Pittarrow, survived Sir Alexander. She granted discharges to their eldest son, Sir David, in May and November 1701,⁵ when she was of great age and very frail.⁶ It is presumed that she did not live long after, but the exact date of her death has not been ascertained.

¹ Original Letter at Salton.

² Original Letter, *ibid.* In this letter, they write that 'old ante (aunt) gives her humble duty to his Lordship,' etc. In another of their letters, dated 4th April 1726. they say that 'antie' has a 'great resentment of your Lordship's kindness

to her, and in keeping her son from going to Holland.'

³ Letter from Mrs. Hepburn of Monkrig. to her brother, Andrew Fletcher, Lord Justice-Clerk, preserved at Salton.

⁴ Copy Will at Kinnaird.

⁵ Original Discharges, *ibid.*

⁶ Original Statement in 1700, *ibid.*

XIII.—SIR DAVID CARNEGIE, second Laird and first Baronet of Pittarrow,
1682-1708.

CATHERINE PRIMROSE (of Chester), 1663-1677.

CATHERINE GORDON (Viscountess Arbuthnot), 1684-1692.

JEAN BURNETT (of Kair), *c.* 1695-1729.

DURING the lifetime of his father, Sir David Carnegie, on account of services rendered by him to the Crown, was, by King Charles II., created a Knight-Baronet, with limitation to him and his heirs-male. The patent of his creation is dated 20th February 1663, but it did not pass the Great Seal till the 27th of May in the following year. No reason appears for this unusually long interval between the date of the Royal warrant for the dignity and the formal diploma which was issued to the grantee as the completion of his right. The delay may have been owing to the arrangements which were being made by Sir Alexander Carnegie for conveying Pittarrow to his son Sir David. The narrative of the patent bears, that all springs of honour flow from the Crown and Royal prerogative, as from the original fountain, upon His Majesty's subjects, and especially upon the well-deserving; and that His Majesty, sufficiently knowing the illustrious merits and rare virtues of his lovit David Carnegie, fiar of Pittarrow, and the zeal and alacrity with which he had applied himself to the advancement of His Majesty's service, and wishing to distinguish Alexander Carnegie, who had already deserved well of His Majesty, and for his further public encouragement, by some mark of his royal favour, had therefore, in the exercise of his royal power and regal prerogative, for himself and his successors, conferred on the said David Carnegie, and his heirs-male for ever, the dignity, title, rank, and honour of a Knight-Baronet.¹

Six years after the date of this patent, Sir Alexander Carnegie, who was then well advanced in life, made a disposition of the family estate of Pittarrow in favour of the young baronet, who then took upon him the principal management of the property.²

¹ Original Patent at Kinnaird. Printed in Minutes of Evidence in Southesk Peerage, p. 121.

² Original Disposition, dated 16th January 1669, at Kinnaird.

In July 1690, Sir David Carnegie and Robert Burnett of Glenbervie were commissioned by the Earl of Melville, High Commissioner, and the Lords of Privy Council, to raise a hundred men, for the space of thirty-one days, to prevent the incursions and depredations of the Highlanders and others who were hostile to the Government in Kincardineshire. The commission bears, that Sir David had formerly been commissioned to convene the heritors of the county in order to provide against this threatened evil.¹

A petition, which he soon after presented to the Earl of Melville, shows that this commission had put Sir David to great trouble and expense. It sets forth that, in prosecution of its object, he was obliged frequently to convene the heritors and fencible men within the county of Kincardine, for the purpose of opposing the Highland rebels; that, when none of the heritors would concur, he himself assembled 400 countrymen, and marched to Cutties-hillock in the Highlands, and dispersed the rebels who were there assembled and were plundering and robbing the country; that, in their resentment for this service done to the Government, these rebels afterwards brought down their whole army, which numbered more than 3000 men, and, encamping at Pittarrow House, plundered it, destroyed Sir David's corn, wasted his lands, and robbed his tenants, doing damage to the extent of £442, 8s. sterling, as we learn from the Act of Privy Council, dated 10th February 1691.²

For these losses Sir David Carnegie was never fully remunerated. The inconvenience to which they put him was aggravated from the heavy burdens which pressed on his estate, arising from a jointure to his mother and provisions to his brothers and sisters, whilst at the same time he had to support a large family of his own.

On the 7th September 1699, Sir David and his brother, Mr. Mungo Carnegie of Birkhill, advocate, were summoned, as the nearest of kin on the father's side to James fifth Earl of Southesk, then in his minority, to concur in making up inventories of his estates.³

¹ Extract Commission at Kinnaird.

² Copy Petition and extract Act at Kinnaird.

³ Original Summons at Kinnaird, and printed Minutes of Evidence in Southesk Peerage, p. 134.

A letter from the famous Robert Barclay of Ury, author of the *Apology for the Quakers*, has been found among the Pittarrow papers. The address is wanting, but the letter, it is probable, was sent to Sir David Carnegie. It merely refers to some passing business connected with the county of Kincardine, in which Sir David and Robert Barclay were heritors; but it is here given as a specimen of the epistolary style of that celebrated writer:—

URY, the 17th of January 1689.

FRIND,—I am so indisposed I could not come to Drumlithie, and hope my man will come so timously to thee as to prevent thy trouble of coming from home. I have here sent thee my raw project, which thou may see, it being the first and only copy I have, to receive the amendments of thy more mature judgment, which, when thou has perused and corrected, send to Johnston, that he may transmit to Oldbair what thou and he sees meet: that at least will let those of Angus know what is our design. I shall expect my copy back one the next week; and the weather being tollerable, iff in health, upon advertisement will meet thee where thou will appoint. This would be done, as I said, next week, that I may communi-
cat what may be proper to some in Aberdeenshire. Mind my respects to thy lady, who am,

Thy assured frind,

R. BARCLAY.¹

Doe me the favor as to signifie to Johnstou that I will expect to hear from [him] one next week at furthest.

Sir David Carnegie was three times married, and had a large family of sons and daughters. His first wife was Catherine, second daughter of Sir Archibald Primrose of Chester, Baronet, Lord Clerk-Register, and afterwards Lord Justice-General of Scotland. Their contract of marriage is dated 29th October 1663. Sir Alexander Carnegie thereby became bound to infest David Carnegie, his son, and Catherine Primrose, his spouse, in conjunct-fee, and the heirs-male of their marriage; whom failing, the heirs-male whomsoever of David; whom failing, his heirs and assignees whomsoever, in the lands of Reidhall, Balfeith, and Pittengardner, Pit-skellie, Cushnock, Odmeistoun, and others, all in the parish of Fordoun and county of Kincardine; while Sir Archibald Primrose bound himself to

¹ Original Letter at Kinnaird.

give his daughter a tocher of 15,000 merks.¹ By a charter dated 19th January 1672, King Charles II. confirmed to Sir David Carnegie of Pittarrow, and Dame Catherine Primrose, his spouse, and the longest liver of them, in conjunct infeftment, and to the heirs-male of their marriage; whom failing, to the heirs-male of Sir David whomsoever; and whom failing, to his heirs whomsoever, the barony of Pittarrow and other lands.² Of this marriage the issue was five sons and four daughters. Catherine Primrose, Lady Carnegie, died in October 1677, and was interred on the 9th of that month within the new church of Montrose.³

Sir David married, secondly, Catherine, daughter of Robert Gordon of Pithurg, and dowager of Robert second Viscount of Arbuthnot. Their marriage-contract is dated 29th October 1684, and by it Sir David became bound to infeft the Viscountess in liferent in the lands of Reidhall, Balfeiche, Pittingairdner, and others; while she assigned to him her jointure lands of Bervie and others.⁴ Previous to, and in prospect of, the marriage, Sir David executed, on 17th December 1683, an obligation and 'reserve' to the Viscountess for eight chalders of victual out of any part of her jointure lands she pleased. 'And this I have done,' he adds, 'to witness to the world my love to, and confidence in her.'⁵ Sir David's ardent love to this lady soon cooled, and his confidence in her was soon abated. He supposed that she began to exercise an undue power over him; and, on the 14th February 1686, he revoked a bond in her favour for 2000 merks, dated 21st February 1685, and a deed dated in 1683, empowering her to take possession of the furniture of Pittarrow House

¹ Extract Contract of Marriage. Printed in Minutes of Evidence in Southesk Peerage, pp. 122-132. From a letter written by Sir James Mercer of Meiklelour to his father-in-law, Sir Thomas Steuart of Grandtully, dated 2d January 1662, it appears that Sir David Carnegie was then negotiating a marriage with Grizel Stenart, daughter of Grandtully. Sir James Mercer writes:—'I wreat to you anent what ye desyred concerning Grissell with Pittarro, that I houped ye wold say the Lordis prayer,

'and if your daughter be for the businesse, goe on with the match with expedition, that the rest may be spoken to.'—[Original Letter at Murthly.]

² Original Charter in Pittarrow Charterchest.

³ Records of the Dead for the Parish of Montrose.

⁴ Original Contract at Kiunaird. Printed in Minutes of Evidence in Southesk Peerage, p. 135.

⁵ Original Obligation at Kinnaird.

at his death, in case he predeceased her ; which bond and deed, he says, were elicited from him by her, contrary to his own inclination, in consequence of her restless importunity, on pretence of conscience, and for gratifying her children by her former marriage with the late Viscount Arbuthnot.¹ Sir David adds that he was induced to make this revocation for the interest of his family and motherless children. The Viscountess, by whom Sir David had only one son, died of consumption about the end of October, and was buried in the church of Montrose on 4th November 1692.² Shortly after her death, namely, on 29th April 1693, Sir David, in compliance with her dying request, mortified the sum of one hundred merks Scots for behoof of the poor of the parish of Bervie.³ The bond of mortification specially narrates that she, as his 'dear wife,' did before her decease desire that he should mortify that sum to the poor that were, or should happen to be, living within the bounds of her jointure lands in the parish of Bervie. His grandson, Sir James, paid to the kirk-session of that parish the principal sum, and all annual rents due thereon.⁴

Sir David's third wife was Jean, daughter of James Burnett of Kair. Sir David, with consent of his eldest son John, by a bond, dated 9th and 30th April 1697, conveyed to her in liferent the lands of Redhall, Balfeich, and Pittengairdner, and others.⁵ By the same bond, he also provided her to a sum of money, in lieu of her third of the moveables, as they would be of little avail to her, and would much empty the manor-place of Pittarrow and his other dwelling-houses of their necessary furniture. The bond bears that Sir David and Jean Burnett had married without any written contract ; and that justice and equity, as well as conjugal affection, required that he should provide her to a liferent and jointure after his decease, so that, by the confidence she had reposed in him, she should be no loser. He therefore conveys the lands of Redhall and

¹ Original Revocation and Bonds at Kin-naird.

² Testament of Sir David Carnegie, *ibid.* Records of the Dead for the Parish of Montrose.

³ Original Bond of Mortification at Kin-naird.

⁴ Original Discharge, *ibid.*

⁵ Contemporary Copy Bond, *ibid.*

others to her in liferent. Of this marriage there were three sons and three daughters.

Sir David Carnegie had in all seventeen children—nine sons and eight daughters.

The five sons of the first marriage were—

1. James, who was baptized on 5th July 1667.¹ He died in March 1675, and was buried on the 31st of that month at Montrose.²
2. Archibald, who was baptized on 17th June 1668.³ Sir Archibald Primrose of Carrington assigned to his grandson, Archibald Carnegie, the sum of 12,000 merks, contained in a bond by Robert Earl of Southesk, by assignation, dated 14th June 1679,⁴ which sum was afterwards acquired by his brother, John Carnegie, as his heir. Archibald Carnegie adopted the military profession. On 31st May 1689, in a letter to his father, Sir David, he informed him that he had come to Edinburgh on the Monday preceding in company with his colonel, Bargany; and that Salton (Mr. Fletcher), to whom he owed a debt of gratitude which he could not find words sufficient to express, had been 'so forwardly his friend,' that he had secured for him the pay for his company, of which Bargany wished to deprive him. Next day he was to start for Glasgow, whence the troops were to march to Dumbarton the week following.⁵ He soon after went to France, where he died on 24th September 1692 of a flux, caused, it is said, by eating unripe fruit. The following letter from his brother, Mr. William Carnegie, to one of his brothers, contains the distressing intelligence which had arrived of the death of Archibald :—

L. BROTHER,—I received yours, dated the 10th instance. I have long kept silent, but now I am forced to reveal to you the sad news of your brother Archibald's death, having so often had the certainty of it from very sure hands, and lately, further assurance of it by a servant of Captain Hayes, who was present at his burial in France, upon the 24th of Septem-

¹ Records of the Parish of Montrose.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Extract Assignation, registered in the Books of Session, 4th November 1679, at Kinnaird.

⁵ Original Letter at Kinnaird.

ber last, and Captain William Hay dyed shortly after him. Ther distempers were fluxes, by eating too much fruits. I ame very sorie to surprise yow with this unexpected death, but I hope yow will not be extreemly disconsolat, being allreadie sufficientlie tryed by the sade news of our mother-in-law's death.¹ . . . Your aunt Janet was married about three moneths agoe upon a son of Jackston's, Walter Keith, a skipper, but the mariadge was not countinanced by our father. I expect that my father and sister Kat. will be hear nixt weeke, for he designs to give up house at Pittarrow, and will board him self with hes mother while in the north, and Kat. will stay here at the schools. . . .

Your affectionat brother & servant,

WILL. CARNEGIE.

Your sister and her husband are in good health, and are now in the countrey.

Edinburgh, December 22, 1692.²

3. Robert, who was baptized at Montrose on 10th May 1671.³ 'The Laird of Pittaro' had a child buried at Montrose on 9th August 1672, according to the Records of Burials of that parish. That child was probably this son, Robert.⁴
4. John, who succeeded his father as second Barone†.
5. William, who was baptized at Montrose on 2d August 1675.⁵ In a letter to one of his brothers from Edinburgh, on 11th April 1694, William complains that he was in very bad health. He was to try a 'desperate cure,' which, says he, will either 'end me or mend me.'⁶ He died unmarried. An account of his last illness and death is given at the close of the present memoir of his father.
6. Robert, who was the only son of the second marriage, and was baptized at Montrose on 6th June 1686. He was presented in baptism by Mr. Charles Carnegie, Dean of Farnell. Robert Earl of Southesk and Robert Viscount Arbuthnott were witnesses of the

¹ This refers to the death of Catherine Gordon, the second wife of Sir David Carnegie.

² Original Letter at Kinnaird.

³ Record of the Parish of Montrose.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Original Letter at Kinnaird.

baptism. Robert Carnegie died in March 1695, and was interred in the new church of Montrose on the 24th of that month.¹

The three sons of the third marriage were—

7. David, who was baptized on 24th January 1697. He received from his father a provision of 8000 merks on 25th December 1700, and granted a discharge for the same to his brother Sir John on the 13th March 1718.² He was a merchant in the West Indies, where he died without issue.
8. James, who appears to have been born in the end of the year 1703 or in the beginning of 1704. On the 12th of January 1704, Sir David granted to this son a bond of provision for 3000 merks, for which James granted a discharge to his brother Sir John on the 13th November 1724.³ James became a merchant in Montrose; and in the last will of Sir John Carnegie of Pittarrow, dated 15th March 1729, James Carnegie, merchant in Montrose, 'his brother on the father's side,' is nominated one of the tutors and curators to his children. James Carnegie is said to have died without issue.⁴
9. Alexander, who was baptized on the 29th April 1705, by Mr. John Ochterlony, minister at Fordoun. He was presented in baptism by Mr. John Carnegie for his father Sir David, who was then absent at Edinburgh.⁵ Sir David granted a bond of provision in favour of his son Alexander, for 3500 merks Scots, on 3d December 1705.⁶ On the back of that bond, Sir David wrote 'Cancelled be occasion of his death.' His death occurred before 25th May 1706, as Sir David in his will of that date calls James his youngest son. This bond, after being cancelled, was used by Sir David as the draft of another in favour of a child yet unborn. One of the marginal notes on the altered bond begins in these terms :— 'Considering that it hes pleased ' Almightye God to forme a living chyld again in my wyffe's wombe, ' and being sensible of my deutie, according to my abilitie, to provide

¹ Records of the Parish of Montrose.

² Original Bond, and Discharge indorsed thereon, at Kinnaird.

³ Original Bond, with Discharge indorsed, *ibid.*

⁴ MS. Genealogical Notes of the Pittarrow Family at Salton.

⁵ Records of Parish of Fordoun.

⁶ Original Bond at Kinnaird.

‘ the same, and being equally ignorant whether I shall be alyve when
 ‘ the child is borne, as whether it shall be male or female,’ etc.¹

The five daughters of the first marriage were :—

10. Margaret, who became the wife of Henry Fletcher of Salton. A notice of this lady and her husband is afterwards given.
11. Elizabeth, who was baptized on 4th August 1665. She died before 8th August 1695, the date of the baptism of another daughter, who was also named Elizabeth. In her father’s will, dated 25th May 1706, it is recorded that his two daughters, Elizabeth and Grizel, were buried in Greyfriars’ Churchyard, Edinburgh.
12. Catherine, who was baptized on 28th October 1669. She married Mr. David Watson, writer in Edinburgh, who was then governor to her brother, Mr. John Carnegie. Mr. Alexander Carnegie, her uncle, in a letter to her husband dated at London, 2d July 1723, speaks of their son as a ‘hopeful bright youth, and’ as one who ‘will be an ornament to his family.’² His name was John Watson, and he became a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh.³
13. Christian, who was born at Edinburgh, 7th March 1674. A child of ‘Pittarrow’ was buried at Montrose on 8th August 1676, and that child may have been this Christian Carnegie.⁴
14. Grizel, who was baptized at Montrose on 2d October 1677. She died before 25th May 1706, and, as already stated, was buried beside her sister Elizabeth in the Greyfriars’ Churchyard, Edinburgh.

The three daughters of the third marriage were :—

15. Elizabeth, who was baptized on 8th August 1695, being named after her grandmother, Elizabeth Irving, relict of James Burnett of Kair, and dame Elizabeth Falconer, then Lady of Balmain.⁵ Sir David, her father, on 25th December 1700,⁶ granted a bond of provision in her favour for 6000 merks ; and on 27th March 1703 he granted another bond in her favour as cessioner to her grandmother, Elizabeth

¹ Original Bond at Kinnaird.

⁴ Records of the Parish of Montrose.

² Original Letter at Salton.

⁵ Register of Baptisms for Parish of Fordington, vol. i.

³ Pedigree by Mrs. Carnegie.

⁶ Original Bond at Kinnaird.

Irving, relict of James Burnett.¹ Elizabeth Carnegie married Alexander Strachan of Tarrie, in the county of Forfar, by whom she had two sons, David and Alexander, who both died unmarried, and two daughters, Jean and Elizabeth.

16. Jean, who received from her father a provision of 5000 merks Scots, by bond dated 1st January 1700.² She died in April 1715, and was buried in the parish church of Montrose on 2d May following.³
17. Janet, who received from her father a provision of 4000 merks Scots, 'for her better help to an honest life and fortune,' as expressed in the bond, which is dated 1st January 1700.⁴

Sir David Carnegie, on the 25th May 1706, made his latter will or testament at Pittarrow, of which the tenor is as follows :—

Be it knowen to all men by their presents, me, Sir David Carnegie of Pittarrow, knight and barronet, considering and calling to mynd that ther is nothing more certain to all men then death, and nothing more uncertain then the time and manner therof, and that it becoms all Christians the time of their health suae to dispose of their affairs wordly that, when it shall please God to call them out of this life by sickness and death, they, being disburdened of the cares of their affairs wordly, may, with all patience, attend upon God's will and pleasure: Therfor witt ye me, being heall in body, and perfect in memory, and in will, to have maid my later will and testament as followes: To witt, I leave my soul to God my Creatour, and Maker, and believes to be saved in his mercy, throw the mercies of Jesus Christ, my Redecmer, and ordains my body to be decently interred in the church of Montrose besides my tuo wives, if it please God to call me from this life in that toun, and if at Edinburgh, in that pairt of the Greyfriars church yeard, wher my two daughters, Elizabeth and Grizell, are buried, viz., on the left hand befor ye goe up the steps. And if I happin to die at Pittarrow, in that caice I will my body to be buried in our burial place at the back of the church of Fordoun, wher my father, severalls of my brothers and sisters, and of my owen children are buried. And if I happin to die at any other place, I leave it to the discretione of my sone (if present), and if absent, to my nearest friends, to burie me in the nearest church, or church yeard, as they please. Item, I nominat and constitut Mr. John Carnegie, my eldest lawfull sone, my only excecutor and universall intromitter with my haill goods, gear, and debts, with full power to him to give up inventar therupon for confirmatione to be hade therof as use is. Item, I nominatt James Burnett of Monboddo (he being of

¹ Original Bond at Kinnaird.

² Original Bond, *ibid.*

³ Records of the Parish of Montrose.

⁴ Original Bond at Kinnaird.

age), and till then Doeter Burnett, his goodfather, Mr. John Ouchterlony, minister at Fordoune, my wife dureing her widowity, John Arbuthnott of Caterline, and my said sone John, tutors to David, Elizabeth, Jean, Janet, and James Carnegies my youngest echildren, to whom I have granted bonds for their respecitive provisions, and delyvered them to my said wife, their mother, to be kept be her for their good and behoove, and whieh I will my said sone, and failieing of him any other blood friend who *jure sanguinis* sueceeds to me in my estate, to fullfill in every heid, poynt, and article therof, and to treat my saids children kindly with just respect and concern in all conditiones of life, wherein God's mereyfull providence shall state them; and of the abovenamed tutors, I will three to be a quorum (my said wife, dureing her widowity, as said is, *sine qua non*), and after her marriage, my said sone John, and they geiving timeous notice to the rest of the saids tutors then on life, to meet and join with them in all their pupills concerns. And I doe, in the last place, intreat all my friends in their severall stations, as my last desyre to them, that they carie respectively and obleidgeingly to my wife, not only in her widowity, but therafter, whylst she lives, being hopefull she will encourage them so to doe by her earriage and deparment, both to our saids echildren, and them, in all things. And that this my testament may remain in memory, I am content and consents thir presentts be insert and registrat in the Books of Councell and Sessione, or any othir judges books competent within this kingdom, and to that effect constituts

my procurators.—In witnes quhairof (wryten by William Mitchell, my servitor) I have sygned these presentts at Pittarrow, the twenty-fyfth day of May I^m vij^e and six years, before these witnesses, Thomas [Burnett] of Glenbervie, and Thomas Forbes of Thorntoune, younger.

D. CARNEGIE.¹

For several months before his death, Sir David Carnegie was a great invalid. Hearing that several casks of superior brandy had been cast ashore on the lands of his kinsman, the Earl of Northesk, Sir David wrote to Alexander Carnegie of Balnamoon, who was taking charge in the absence of Lord Northesk, the following earnest appeal for a supply of the wholesome spirit:—

SIR,

As I hear that in absenee of the Earle of Northeske yow manage all sea wrack to the best advantage for him, and being certainly informed that the sea has east in severall casks not only of the best of brandie, which they that have teasted of doe assure me, and which brandy does nowayes belong to the ships seawracket at

¹ Original Testament at Kinnaird, printed in the Minutes of Evidence in Southesk Peerage, p. 139.

Montrose; and also being told that severall casks of the best French wyne, of the same nature, are lykeuayes east ashore and seased by yow for the Earle's use; Sir, my sade sieknes these four moneths bygone, and yet continouing (having weakned me extreamly beyond expression),—my body craves for its support the best of liquors indispencebably,—I doe earnestly intreat I may have tuo gallons of the best brandie, and als much of the best French wyne, at the current pryce the rest of the best shall be sold at. This, Sir, as I know my Lord will be heartely satesfied, so when with you I plead the benefite of blood relation, it saves me the pains of further persuasives. Only you will friendly consider the greit need I presently stand in for my present subsistance and lyfe; and quhich, Sir, from you will be the most seasonable kyndnes you can express to me. So your ansuer by this bearer is expected by,
Sir,

Your affectionat humble servant,

D. CARNEGIE.

Pittarrow, 12 Apryle 1708.

To the much honoured the Laird of Ballnamoon,—These.¹

Whether Sir David was supplied with the brandy, or not, we are not informed; but he died in the month of November following (1708).²

Sir David was survived by his third wife, Jean Burnett, for many years. Sir James Carnegie of Pittarrow, in a letter to his aunt, Margaret Carnegie, Lady Salton, dated at Montrose, 22d May 1740, alludes to the death of 'Lady Pittarrow,' to whose funeral he had just arrived in time. The Lady Pittarrow here mentioned was Jean Burnett, relict of Sir David Carnegie,³ as may be concluded from an entry in the Register of Burials at Montrose, under date 15th May 1740, of the interment of Lady Pittarrow, senior, a description which could apply only to Dame Jean Burnett.

ACCOUNT of the Last Illness and Death of WILLIAM CARNEGIE, SON of Sir David Carnegie of Pittarrow.

The true acompt of my sone William's conditione, the hail tyme he was at my house, since my return from Edinburgh till this day, quhich was Sunday, the 21 of October exactly, be fyve ackloak in the morning.

At my return from Edinburgh, I found him verie lean, notwithstanding I found that servants hade obeyed my directions as to the care of him, both as to dyet and

¹ Original Letter at Balnamoon.

printed in Minutes of Evidence in Southesk Peerage, p. 140.

² Extract Retour of his son, Sir John, dated 20th December 1716 at Kinnaird,

³ Original Letter at Salton.

otherwise. Afterwards eating with my selfe, I looked to his dyot, and notwithstanding of his great leaness, his heart kept up, and would have been verie merry, and [he] would have walked some dayes above two or three myles at the fishing, and his other divertisements, quhich made me impute his leanes most pairt to the severity of his cure at Edinburgh, hoping throw God's mercy and goodnes to him, by good dyot and rest to recover his flesh. Severall tymes he told me that he was much worse, instead of being better of his cure, and that his leg and head was so farr from being the better that they were worse. Quhairupon I told him that he knew weell that it was at his owen desyre only that I gave way for his taking that cure, and spoke to Sir Archbald Stinson and his master thairanent to his hearing. He told me that his master persuaded him that that was the only way to cure his legge and his head, and he imputed most of his distemper to the scall in his head. Quhairupon he resolved to go and stay with the woman in Banchry who hade formerly cured it, to quhich resolutione I gave way, and sent Jo. Carnegie with him to agree for his intertainment kindly; and first night they were at Mergy, and nixt morning at Banchry, when Jo. Carnegie settled with that woman for his intertainment and kindly residence with her, and for cureing his head. He gott a verie ill night of wind and raine quhen he returned, quhich made me, quhen I met him going to the Barns, displeas'd that he should not have stayed all that night wher ever he was. He told that he was in the midst of the Month befor it came on, and seemed not to apprehend anie prejudice thairby. Within some few dayes after, he desyred to goe to Montrose, to provide himselfe with necessaries for his journey to goe to Banchry, and to get some things from Robert Stratone for his cold; and accordingly I sent William Mitchell, officier, on horse back with him, and Mr. Fergusone told me since, that he was verie merry at his house. So, the week after, I resolved to let him goe to Banchry to that woman; and being informd, a day or two after he came from Montrose, that he hade passed some blood, mixt with spittle, I asked him if it was so, and upon his confessione therof, I told him I feard that was more to be looked too nor his legge or his head, and that I feared his lungs was affected. Quhairupon he told me that he hade spitten just so a year or two since at Edinburgh, and that his master told him it was from his head, and William himselfe told me he hade no trouble in his lungs, nor in his breathing. His constant custome was to go verie late to bed, and to ly the haill fornoone, and he told his legge paind him so that he gott no rest till the morning, so I allowed him to goe to his bed and ryse quhen he pleased; and on Sunday, after he came from Montrose, he soupt with me, and I thought him rather better than worse, and the servants told that he was verie merry, and sett up three hours after I was in bed. He awakned about fyve nixt morning, and tooke a great vomiting of pure blood, which so affrighted the servants, that my wife and I was raised to sie him die. When I came up to him, he gave me his hand, and bid God be with me, for he was gone. But Doctor Melvill being at Monboddoo accedentaly

at the time, he raise immediatly from bed, and came with the express I sent post to him; and with some things he gott out of the yeard, and other druggs I hade by me, he stayd his vomite of blood; and having discoursed at length with him as to his conditione, the Doctor told me that he was so far gone in a consumptione that ther was no hopes of his recovery. However, he sent for everie thing that was proper for him to Montrose. The Doctor told me that he had been hecktick at least two year, and that William hade couffessed himself that he feard he hade beeu so; and the Dr. told me plainly that they hade killed him with that cure, and destroyed his lungs, and that no physitian could ansuer befor the Colledge of Physcicians for giving him that cure, he being hecktick. I not relying upon Dr. Melvill's skill, I sent for Dr. Gordon, and consulted them both joyntly as to my sone's present conditione; and after that he had spoken fully with them, and gotten all the informatione he could give them, Dr. Gordon was as hopeles of him as Dr. Melvill. However, I kept them hier severall daycs, till quhat they prescryved came from Montrose, and saw the operatione thairof; and after they told me they could prescryve no other things than they hade done, and could not stay no longer from thair other patients, and that ther was nothing for him more, but to get the things quhich was prescryved ay as they were done, they went to Montrose, and as oft as the things they prescryved were done, I sent to Robert Stratone, and caused renew them. And I being thus hopeles of his recovery, I made the minister almost everie other day converse with him as a sickly man whose recoverie was uncertaine, and made him advise him such religious duties as were incumbent to a dying persoue, and gave him Dr. Sharlock's Practicall Discourse upon Death, and Jeremi Tylzior's piece upon Holy Dying, being the best helps I hade for death-bed; quhairin both he himselfe did read, and I caused others to read to him. And quhen churchmen were not present with him, now and then I discoursed my selfe with him concerning the emptynes and instability of all creater comforts, and of eternity after death, and somtymys presumed of quhat these learned men spoke of death, and the duties of a dying persone, and continued so to doe till the verie night he dyed. The first fourtnight he was deeply penitent and afflicted for his sins, though in the judgment of charity he might be thought [not] so great a sinner as others of ryper yeirs; and the lest irregularitys of his youth were then weighty to him, such as the denying to his sister Marget twenty merks I hade sent him, and the misapplying a litle of that money quhich Master James Carnegie, by my order, gave him for the expence of his cure. And one night, looking me stadefastly in the face, I perceivd tears to tr[i]nekle doun his cheeke. Quhairupon I asked why he weept; quhairupon he burst out and said, it was the seeing me, saying he was never worthy of such a fater. For God's sake, he asked forgivnes wherin he hade displeased me; tho' truly I never knew quhairin he hade donc it. However, for quieting of his spirit, I told him befor all present, that to my knowledge he hade never given ground to displease me; however, many thing[s] he imagined he

had done; so I as freely and heartily forgave him, as I begged mereie in the name of Jesus to my selfe. Therafter his spirit beame more eedat and ealme, continuing verie earnest and fervent in prayer to Almighty God to support his fainting spirit with the consolations of the Holy Ghost, and to wash his souell and body in the blessed fountaine of our Saviour's blood; and some days ere he died he told he longed to be with the Lord, and to be singing Halelujas before his throne, and that he doubted not but he would sie of his near relations ther, to witt, his brothers and sisters, and named partieularly the Dean of Farnall, my brother. This my brother Mungo was witnes to; and many other things he spoke to him, quhairof he can inform me. He expressed durieng his sieknes inter submissione to the will of God, a willingnes to die; and I never heard he put up one petitione for his reeovery and health, except quhat the minister and others did in his behalfe; and the minister was so weel satesfied with his carriage all the tyme of his sieknes, that many tymes he told my selfe that I hade much more cause of joy then grieffe. He departed this lyfe, day and moneth and houre forsaid, as my brother told me, most sueetly, without so much as a thrateh or echangeing his countenanee, for my heart did not serve me to reeeave his last breath; and as some that attended him told me, he severall tymes said that he would die at fyve aekloak in a morning. And that verie morning he died, hearing the knoek striek, he asked if it was fyve. They told him it was but two; quhair-upon he said he knew it was not fyve, for he would be yet weaker befor fyve. This my brother told me, who was present with him. Fryday therafter, being the twenty-sixt of this instant, he was buried in my buriall-plaee at Fordoune, wherunto were witnesses a great number of the gentry of the shyre, and a number of eountrey men, and the magistrats of Montrose,—the day being wonderfully warm, and bright sun shyne.¹

¹ Original at Kinnaird.

XIV. SIR JOHN CARNEGIE, second Baronet and third of Pittarrow, 1708-1729.
 MARY BURNETT (of Leys), 1712-1754.

SIR JOHN CARNEGIE was baptized at Montrose on the 27th of January 1673.¹ Though the fourth son of Sir David, he succeeded his father, being the eldest surviving son, his three elder brothers having predeceased their father, leaving no issue. In his youth he was placed for some time under the care of the celebrated Gilbert Burnett, Bishop of Salisbury, who, in the following letter, which has no address, but which bears internal evidence of having been written to Sir David, expresses the high opinion he had formed of his pupil:—

HONORABLE SIR,—

I did not think it necessary to answer the letter which your son brought me a year agoe, till I might be able to say somewhat to you that might please you more than a meer civill letter. He has now been a full year under my eye, and I doe assure you I have not in any one thing had the least oecasion to be displeas'd with him. He behaves himself both vertuously and discreetly, and follows his studies very close; so that instead of accepting the thanks with which you were pleas'd to address him to me last year, I doe return you mine very heartily for putting it in my power to doe some service to one who will, I hope, deserve it so very well, and answer all the pains that I can be at about him. I pray God to blesse you and your family, particularly Mr. Fleteher, to whose friendship I hold myselve obliged for having so capable and so tractable a person put under my care.—I beg you will believe that I am, with great respect, Honorable Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

GI. SARUM.²

Salisbury, 3 Aprile 92.

When Sir David's health began to fail, his son John took part in the management of the family estates. On the 6th of March 1702, John, in a letter to Mr. James Martin of Grange, mentions that, in consequence of his father's severe illness, he had been prevented from going to Edinburgh during the winter, and from settling with the tutors of the Earl of Southesk; and he requests Mr. Martin to direct some of the Earl's chamberlains to receive the rents due for the lands of Pittarrow for the crop of the

¹ Records of the Parish of Montrose.

² Original Letter at Salton.

year 1701.¹ On the 19th of the same month, Sir David assigned the rents of the Foordhouse of Pittarrow, the mill of Conveth, the milltown and lands thereof, to his son John, to enable him to keep up his proper rank and position as heir-apparent to the family estates.²

On the 20th December 1716, Sir John was served heir to his father in the estate of Pittarrow and others.³ He was recognised by James fifth Earl of Southesk as nearest heir-male of the family of Southesk, after James Lord Carnegie. The destination of the Kinnaird estates, in terms of a procuratory which was executed by the Earl on 3d August 1715, in the hope of saving them, should the rising in that year be unsuccessful, was made to the Earl himself in liferent, and his issue-male, whom failing, to Sir John Carnegie of Pittarrow, and David his brother, and their male issue.⁴

Sir John was appointed factor on the forfeited estates of Southesk; and he managed them for many years.

During Sir John's possession of the barony of Pittarrow, the heritable jurisdictions of barons were in full force. A volume of the Records of the Court of the Barony of Pittarrow is preserved at Kinnaird, from the entries in which we obtain a glimpse of the peculiar judicial business which was transacted by the feudal barons in their courts. At the Baron Court of Pittarrow, held on the 21st of July 1718, anent an action for assault committed by David Hill in Mindains, on Robert Orchestown in Pitskallie, Hill confessed that he both bled and beat Orchestown; and he was fined £50 Scots therefor.⁵ And on the 28th of the same month, James Barclay, in a letter to Sir John Carnegie, informed him that David Beattie in Mindains, and two of Pitskallie's sons had created a riot, and had wounded one another, for which they had been summoned to a Baron Court.⁶

In 1747, Sir John Carnegie acquired from George Burnett of Kemnay the lands and barony of Redhall, near Pittarrow.

Sir John Carnegie married Mary, second daughter of Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys, baronet. Their banns were 'proclaimed' in the church of Fordoun on 31st August 1712.⁷ The marriage having been celebrated,

¹ Original Letter at Kinnaird.

² Original Assniation, *ibid.*

³ Extract Retour, *ibid.*

⁴ Original Procuratory, *ibid.*

⁵ Copy Minute of Court at Kinnaird.

⁶ Original Letter, *ibid.*

⁷ Register of the Parish of Fordoun.

Sir John and Sir Thomas Burnett, on the 2d of October following, entered into a formal contract, whereby Sir Thomas agreed to pay Sir John 1000 merks of tocher with his daughter; and Sir John became bound to complete his feudal title to the family estates, and thereafter to infest Mary Burnett, his spouse, in liferent in the Mains and Westertoun of Pittarrow, and in the mill of Conveth, and others.¹

About a fortnight before his death, Sir John conveyed all his property to his eldest son James Carnegie, burdened, however, with his debts, and with provisions to Lady Carnegie and their younger children.²

At the same time he executed a will, from which we give the following extract:—

‘That whereas the stage of this world is transitory and uncertain, I therefore judge it the duty of me and all prudent men to regulat and settle their matters in such sort as may best contribute to the regular management of affairs, in case of death, when, at the pleasure of God, the same may happen. I therefore, in the first place, authorize, nominate, and appoint James Carnegie, my eldest lawfull son, my sole exeecutor, as well as heir and universall legator; with the burden always of all my just and lawfull debts and children’s provisions, conform to bonds subscribed by me in their favours. 2^o, In confidence of the conduct, ability, and good will of Dame Mary Burnett, my beloved spouse, George Lauder of Pittscandlie, and James Carnegie, merchant in Montrose, my brother by the father’s side, I nominate and appoint them, and each of them, to be tutors as well as curators to the said James Carnegie, my eldest son, and to all and every one of my younger sons and daughters, during the whole course and space of their and each of their minorities, and untill they attain to a perfect age of twenty-one years compleit.’

The will contains various other provisions as to the management of the children and estate of Sir John Carnegie, at the sight and to the satisfaction of Andrew Fletcher, Lord Milton. It is dated at Pittarrow, 15th March 1729.³

¹ Original Contract at Kinnaird. Printed in Minutes of Evidence in Southesk Peerage, p. 141.

² Original Disposition dated 15th and 17th March 1729, at Kinnaird.

³ Original Will at Kinnaird.

Sir John died on the 3d of the following month. James Carnegie, his brother, in a letter to his nephew, Lord Milton, dated 14th April, informs him that on the 3d of that month, while Sir John was walking in his room in his mansion of Pittarrow, he was seized with a faint, or sickness, which carried him off suddenly. On the 8th of the same month he was interred in the family burial-vault, at the church of Fordoun, most of the gentlemen in the shire being present, with the Earl of Northesk and Viscount Arbuthnot.¹

The following was Lord Milton's reply to his uncle James Carnegie's letter informing him of the death of Sir John :—

[April 1729.]

DEAR JAMES,—I just now received yours of the 14th, giving me the melancholy account of my uncle's death, which I regret exceedingly, as a very great loss to all his friends, and an irreparable loss to his good lady and numerous family.

I have lookt at his testament and nomination of tutors. I hope those whom he has honoured with the trust of the management and inspection of his affairs will diligently execute his orders in the manner he has very accurately laid down. For my part, I shall alwayes be ready to do any thing in my power to serve his family, and I am perswaded, as you have hitherto been a very kind brother, so you'l now exert yourself for the support of the fatherless family. I have likewayes a very good shar. Tho' I be but little acquaint with Mr Lauder, yet I am exceedingly glad to hear him much commended for a kind freind, so that I do not think my uncle coud have joined two properer persons with my Lady in the management of the affairs. . . .

Give my most humble service to my aunt, your sister-in-law, and assure her no body simpathises more with her, or is readyer to serve her, than I am; and take the trouble to give my service to your mother, sister, and all friends at Montrose.²

Of the marriage between Sir John and Lady Carnegie there were six sons and five daughters :—

1. Sir James, third Baronet.
2. John, who was baptized at Pittarrow house on the 10th of October 1716.³ On 28th April 1721, he received from his father a bond of provision, which included 6000 merks Scots, and an annuity of £100

¹ Original Letter at Salton.

³ Records of the Parish of Fordoun.

² Copy Letter at Salton.

Scots for board and education, till he reached the age of fourteen years.¹ He died unmarried about the age of seventeen.² Several years after his death, namely on 20th April 1747, his brother Alexander granted to his brother Sir James a discharge for his own patrimony, and for the shares of his late brother John and his late sister Margaret.³

3. David, who was baptized on the 23d of December 1717, and who died in the prime of life, before 20th April 1747.⁴
4. Alexander, who was baptized on the 26th of April 1722. On the 20th April 1747, he granted a discharge to his brother Sir James for his own provision by his father Sir John, and also for the shares of his late brother John and his sister Margaret. Sir James, in a letter to Lord Milton, dated London, 21st April 1747, writes that his brother Alexander is coming to town in order to embark for Jamaica, where he proposes to settle for some time.⁵ In the following month Alexander was in Edinburgh; and he then wrote to Lord Milton on behalf of his brother Sir James, begging his Lordship's interest at the approaching General Assembly in support of Mr. George Campbell, presentee to the Church of Fordoun. In that letter Alexander mentions that he was just about to set out for London.⁶ He soon after went to Jamaica, where he died before 3d February 1748, as appears from a letter of that date from his brother Sir James to Lord Milton.⁷ Alexander Carnegie died unmarried.
5. Henry, who was baptized on 31st August 1723.⁸ Sir John Carnegie, in a letter to his nephew, Andrew Fletcher, dated Pittarrow, 21st September 1723, writes, 'My wife is lately brought to bed of a son, whom I have named after your father' (Henry Fletcher).⁹

¹ Original Bond at Kinnaird.

² Martine of Clermont's Genealogy of the Carnegies.

³ Original Discharge at Kinnaird.

⁴ *Ibid.*, and Records of the Parish of Fordoun.

⁵ Original Letter at Salton.

⁶ Original Letter at Salton.

⁷ Original Letter, *ibid.*

⁸ Martine of Clermont's Genealogy of the Carnegies, and Records of the Parish of Fordoun.

⁹ Original Letter at Salton.

In May 1739, Sir James Carnegie, in a letter to Lord Milton, explained the position of his brother Henry, for whose welfare he was more concerned than for his own, because his opportunities of doing himself good were smaller and more confined. Henry, who was now sixteen years old, having made choice of the sea service, wished to go aboard the fleet, and should any opportunity present itself to Lord Milton at London of doing him any service in that way, Sir James assured his Lordship that his father's family would own the obligation.¹ Lord Milton without delay applied to a friend asking him to assist in procuring the appointment of Henry Carnegie, who, he says, 'is really a pretty young lad,' as a midshipman in the service of the East India Company.² Lord Milton's efforts were successful; and when on the point of sailing from London, on the 6th of March 1742, Henry wrote to him a letter, expressing his gratitude for his Lordship's kindness.³ This youth was unfortunately drowned at sea in the beginning of the year 1747. This we learn from a letter written by his brother Sir James to Lord Milton, dated London, 21st April that year. 'This day,' he writes, 'one of the papers mentions ' that the report is current of two of the Company's ships, which ' were expected home this season, being lost in a hard gale of wind, ' and one of them is the ship on board which my brother Harry was ' second mate, the "Prince of Orange," Captain Westcote.'⁴

6. George, who purchased Pittarrow, and founded the junior branch of the Pittarrow family. Of George Carnegie and his descendants an account is given under that branch.
7. Margaret, who was baptized at Pittarrow house on the 30th July 1713.⁵ Her father granted, on 20th April 1721, a bond of provision in her favour for 6000 merks Scots, with 500 merks for her education.⁶ She died unmarried, before 20th April 1747, when her brother Alexander granted a discharge, as heir of his sister Margaret, under a bond of provision by their father.⁷

¹ Original Letter at Salton.

² Copy Letter, dated 17th November 1739,
ibid.

³ Original Letter, *ibid.*

⁴ Original Letter at Salton.

⁵ Records of Parish of Fordoun.

⁶ Original Bond at Kinnaird.

⁷ Original Discharge, *ibid.*

8. Mary, who was baptized on the 12th of August 1714.¹ On the 20th April 1721, her father granted to her a bond of provision for 4000 merks, with 100 merks for her education.² Mary married, 7th September 1748, Colonel John Scott of Comistoun, in the county of Kincardine.³ By a postnuptial contract, dated 1st November in the same year, her husband, Colonel Scott, became bound to infest her in a liferent annuity of £100 sterling out of the lands of Comistoun, in the event of her surviving him.⁴ Of that marriage there was no issue. Mary Carnegie survived her first husband, and also a second husband, Mr. Forbes. In the year 1798 her youngest sister, Elizabeth, specially mentions in her will her sister Mrs. Mary Forbes, widow.⁵
9. Helen, who was baptized on the 17th of April 1719.⁶ Her father granted her a bond of provision for 4000 merks on the 28th of April 1721.⁷ She married Alexander Aberdein of Cairnbulg, in the county of Aberdeen, by whom she had a son, Alexander, who was a merchant in Calcutta. Mr. Aberdein died in the year 1756, and was survived by his wife, Helen Carnegie.⁸
10. Jean, who was baptized at Pittarrow house on the 13th September 1720.⁹ Her father granted her a provision of 4000 merks, and a yearly allowance for her better education and breeding at schools, as expressed in the bond, which is dated 28th April 1721.¹⁰ She married Robert Taylor of Kirktonhill, in the county of Kincardine, by whom she had four sons and two daughters.
11. Elizabeth, who was baptized on the 30th November 1724.¹¹ Her father granted a bond of provision of 4000 merks, with 500 merks for education, respectively to her and Alexander, Henry and George, his four youngest children. She latterly resided with her brother George at Charlton, near Montrose. By a will, dated at Charlton,

¹ Records of Parish of Fordoun.

² Original Bond at Kinnaird.

³ Records of Parish of Fordoun.

⁴ Original Contract at Kinnaird.

⁵ Original Will, *ibid.*

⁶ Records of the Parish of Fordoun.

⁷ Original Bond at Kinnaird.

⁸ Original Letter at Salton.

⁹ Records of Parish of Fordoun.

¹⁰ Original Bond at Kinnaird.

¹¹ Records of Parish of Fordoun.

18th February 1791, she bequeathed the sum of £150 to her nephew John Carnegie, eldest son of her brother George; £100 'to the chapel of Montrose;' and £100 to the Lunatic Asylum in the Links of Montrose. By an addition to that will, dated at the same place, 2d June 1798, she directed that the two sums last mentioned should be liferented by her cousin-german, Mrs. Rachel Seton, daughter of the deceased Sir William Seton of Pitmedden, Baronet, and, after the decease of that lady, by her sister, Mrs. Mary Forbes, widow. Elizabeth Carnegie died before the 26th October 1798.¹

Lady Carnegie of Pittarrow, or, as she was commonly styled, Lady Pittarrow, survived her husband many years, during which she applied herself, with great anxiety, to the management of the estate of Pittarrow, and the education of her children. The following letter, written by her to Lord Milton shortly after the death of her husband, Sir John, shows her earnest desire to act for the best, during her widowhood, in behalf of her family:—

MY LORD,—The melencholy steate it has pleased God to put me in, oblidges me to give you this troble; and the great ashourens your Lordship was pleas'd to give me of your frindship to me and my family, when I had the favour of seeing you here, makes me throw my self intearly upon your Lordship's advyce in particular, and to be putt on a methode how to manadge for the good of my poor sone and family; I, for my part, being willing to go into any rationall methodes that shall be thought proper for their interest: and that your Lordship may the better judge of my sone's circumstances, my brother, Mr. Carnegie, will show you a note of such things as are yet known.

My eldest sone is going fourteen years of age, and, I suppose, will be ready for the colledge against Martimas. I wou'd be glade to know whether your Lordship wou'd think it proper he shou'd goe to Aberdeen or Edinburgh; for, if I may beleive others, he deserves a good education,—better, perhaps, than his circumstances will permitt him to gett. I offer my humble service to my Lady, and am, My Lord,

Your Lordship's affectionate Aunt, and most humble servant,

MARY CARNEGIE.

Pittarrow, April 22, 1729.

To The Honourable My Lord Miltown, att Edinburgh.²

¹ Original Will at Kinnaird.

² Original Letter at Salton.

Mary Burnett, Lady Carnegie of Pittarrow, died in the beginning of June 1754, and was buried in the church or churchyard of Montrose. An entry of the burial of 'Lady Carnegie,' on the 8th of that month, in the 'Record of the Dead' for that parish, can apply only to this lady.¹

In ordinary course the memoir of Sir James Carnegie, eldest son of Sir John, and the third Baronet of Pittarrow, should here have followed that of his father. But as Sir James, on the death of the fifth Earl of Southesk in 1730, became the heir-male and representative of the Southesk family, and would, but for the attainder, have been the sixth Earl, his history, and that of his descendants, including the present Earl, have been given as the continuation of the Southesk line after the fifth Earl.² The history of the Pittarrow line proper, therefore, closes with Sir John the second Baronet.

A short account of his sister, Margaret Carnegie, Lady Salton, who was in many respects a remarkable woman, and of her excellent husband, Henry Fletcher, and their distinguished son, Lord Milton, may not be considered without interest, and is here subjoined.

¹ It was probably this Lady Pittarrow who was the subject of the following juvenile elegy :—

Under this cloath a Rose doth ly,
Once in its prime, but now away :
It's taken to a better soyll,
Translated far above all toyll.

In Paradise it doth spring,
Even in the land of Salem's King,
Wher there's no fading nor decay,
But sweetness flourishing allway.

'This made on Lady Pittarra, by a boy of twelve years of age, Mr. Lyell, the minister's son, of Montrose.'—Original at Salton.

² See page 196, *supra*.

MARGARET CARNEGIE, Lady Salton, and HENRY
FLETCHER of Salton, her Husband, 1688-1745.

MARGARET CARNEGIE was the eldest daughter of Sir David Carnegie of Pittarrow and Catherine Primrose, his first wife.¹

When about twenty-four years of age, Margaret Carnegie married Henry Fletcher, second son of Sir Robert Fletcher of Salton, Knight. A formal contract of marriage was entered into between them, which bears date at Edinburgh, April 1688. The lady being 'of perfect age,' as the document in question phrases it, enters into the contract for herself, without the consent or concurrence of any parent or guardian. The contracting parties accept of each other for spouses, and promise to solemnize and perfect the holy band of matrimony with all the solemnities requisite, according to the order and discipline of the Church of Scotland. Henry Fletcher engages to secure 40,000 merks Scots to himself and Margaret Carnegie, besides certain other sums which were due to him; and, on the other hand, Margaret Carnegie assigns to her promised spouse several sums of money which were due to her under the bonds specified in the contract.²

Sir David Carnegie does not appear to have been favourable to the marriage. Shortly before its solemnization, his daughter wrote to him a letter, in which she submitted a statement of what she was willing to accept as a provision in the event of her marriage, and she added that, provided she could obtain his consent to her marriage with Henry Fletcher, she would

¹ The Primrose family was closely connected with George Heriot, the founder of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh. In a letter to her eldest son, then Lord Justice-Clerk, dated 21st January 1741, Margaret Carnegie alludes to this connexion. 'I would be very glad,' she says, 'Dr. Foules carried the election. It was my grandfather's neglect that the Primroses have not more to say in the management of Heriot's Hospital—George

' Heriot's wife being my grandfather's sister. ' When I was very young, I heard that ' George Heriot had ordered his wife's ' nearest relations of the Primroses to have ' a share in the management w[ith] the ' Magistrates of Edinburgh.'—[Original Letter at Salton.]

² Original Contract of Marriage in duplicate at Salton.

refer the rest to Providence.¹ Soon after she again applied to her father, requesting him to write to the Bishop of Dunkeld, to inform him that he had given his consent to the match, and to request him to grant a warrant to a minister of the Church to perform the marriage service.²

Sir David Carnegie did not comply with the request of his daughter so readily as she would have liked. Impatient at the delay which his opposition was interposing to the accomplishment of an object which lay so near her heart, she again, on the 19th of April 1688, wrote to him a letter, in which she expressed her regret that he should have been offended at anything she had formerly written, and said, that he could not surely think that she intended any breach of filial duty towards so beloved a father. In this letter she urged him anew to grant his consent to the marriage, and to intimate this to the 'clergyman,' giving him liberty, at the same time, to obtain a warrant from any bishop he pleased; 'for,' says she, 'a letter directed to me will not do the business. . . . I shall add no more,' writes she in conclusion, 'but I wish I may be as dutiful a child as you 'have been a kind and loving father.'³

On the same day, the intended husband, probably in concert with the lady, addressed a letter to the prudent father, thanking him for his indulgence to his daughter, in allowing her to follow her own inclinations, which he knew were favourable to the writer. Henry Fletcher adroitly added, that Sir David, by his aversion at first, showed that he put a just value upon his daughter, and that, by his yielding at last, he had deserved the title of the kindest and best of fathers, the name by which it was his greatest ambition to call him. His fortune, he said, was still in the hands of Sir David, who might either crush him, or make him the happiest of men.⁴

These appeals Sir David could not resist, and with his consent, it would seem, his daughter and Henry Fletcher were married on the 27th of the same month by Dr. Strachan,⁵ to whom a warrant for performing the ceremony had been directed.

¹ Original Letter, dated 26th March 1688, at Kinnaird.

² Original Letter, *ibid.*

³ Original Letter, *ibid.*

⁴ Original Letter at Kinnaird.

⁵ Record of Marriages for the City of Edinburgh.

On the 23d of the following month, the youthful husband wrote to his father-in-law the following brief but pertinent letter, thanking him for a treasure so precious as was his daughter :—

SIR,—I hope you will not construe my silence to the want of respect or gratitude. The present I received at your hands, Sir, was of such value that it was no wonder it took up all my thoughts, and made me forget the giver for a while. I find myself happier than ever I durst have hoped for or can express ; and I wish I could find some other way than words to testify my acknowledgement to you, Sir, to whom I owe it all. The sincerity of my actions would then persuade you more than all I can say that I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

H. FLETCHER.¹

Edinburgh, 23 May 1688.

At the time of the marriage of his daughter, Sir David was not in circumstances to enable him to give her a large tocher, and her husband being only a younger brother of the Laird of Salton, who was the celebrated Andrew Fletcher, had not a large provision. The young couple, therefore, began their married life with only a moderate fortune ; but, with rare industry and no inconsiderable ability, they applied themselves to the task of bettering their position in life. Mr. Fletcher became tenant of the mill of Salton under his brother. Margaret Carnegie had now an opportunity of displaying her peculiar mental powers. Of a spirit too ingenious and enterprising to rest satisfied with the old-fashioned mode of working the mill by a stone-mortar, she applied herself, with much energy, to the task of getting it wrought by machinery, and of converting it into a mill for the manufacture of decorticated, or, as it is familiarly termed, pot-barley. This, at the present day, may seem a very simple affair ; but in the beginning of the eighteenth century there were no barley-mills in Scotland worked by machinery, although then they had been introduced into Holland with great

¹ Original Letter at Kinnaird. The writer afterwards found 'some other way than words to testify his acknowledgments' to his father-in-law, and he did not fail him on the occasion. About ten years after the marriage, when Sir David Carnegie was

pressed for money, Henry Fletcher at once came forward and became surety for his father-in-law. — [Obligation by Henry Fletcher, dated 30th September 1698, at Kinnaird.]

success. To Holland, accordingly, Margaret Carnegie made a journey to obtain plans of the machinery necessary for the mill at Salton, and also to study the making of Holland cloth. She took with her two skilled mechanics in the guise of domestic servants, one of whom, Robert Meikle, was an ingenious millwright, and the other a weaver, who bore the unusual name of Melchisedec. Meikle got access during the night to the barley-mills in Holland, and took such drawings of the machinery as enabled him to construct a similar mill on his return home. A new mill of very good and substantial masonry was built at Salton in the year 1710. Meikle had forgotten the position of some small but important pin, and was, in consequence, for some time unable to put his machinery into working order. He made trial after trial without success, and so great was his chagrin, that he was driven almost to the extremity of putting an end to his life, when one Sunday, in church, intently meditating about the right position for this troublesome pin, he suddenly succeeded in solving the problem by which he had been so much perplexed. Overjoyed at his discovery, he could not wait till Monday morning, but had a large sackfull of barley made during the night, which he sent to the Lady Salton by five o'clock in the morning.¹ Some who are still alive remember the machinery, and say that it was very complicated and curiously old fashioned.

The new mill was a great success. The barley made there, which was called pearl barley, became celebrated over a great part of Scotland. Wag-gons loaded with the article were sent to East Lothian and the surrounding districts; to the county of Fife, to Glasgow, and the West Country. Not less than twenty men and an equal number of women were employed at the mill. The Salton Barley-Mill Office in Edinburgh was a well-known place of business. So jealous was Lady Salton of the secret of the construction of her machinery, and so anxious was she to retain a monopoly of this particular trade, that, whilst she occupied, during the day, a room in the mill specially fitted up for herself,² all orders for barley were received across a door which was securely fastened by a chain to prevent strangers from entering.

¹ Meikle is still remembered as an ingenious mechanic. He lived in a house adjoining the barley-mill, and he contrived to

make his churn and cradle go by the same water that supplied the mill.

² Her habits of industry were such that

Henry Fletcher, in a letter to his son on 22d November 1714, writes that his mother is now perfectly master of the making of the barley, and the mills go extraordinarily well, and we have a very good sale. And in the following year, in another letter to his son, dated 7th June, Fletcher says that she understands the mill business better than he does.¹ The success of of this enterprise excited the envy of the proprietor of a neighbouring mill in the parish of Keith, who, notwithstanding her Ladyship's precautions, succeeded in extracting the secret from one of the miller's men, whom he had made drunk for that purpose. Mills wrought by machinery gradually became common in Scotland, and the glory of the Salton Barley-Mill passed away. It has now been converted into a corn-mill. Part of the original machinery still exists, and has been removed to Salton-Hall Mains; but the only part now remaining at the mill is the nether half of the large stone on which the barley was ground. The walls of the mill still stand, as they were first built.

The manufacture of Holland cloth was at the same time carried on by Margaret Carnegie on a field adjoining the barley-mill.² Weaving and other manufactures were also greatly promoted by this energetic lady in the village of Salton.

To these particulars respecting the occupations of Henry Fletcher and Margaret Carnegie, and the energy with which they prosecuted them, some illustrations of their temper and spirit, viewed under another aspect, may here be added. The letters which they wrote to their eldest son, Andrew, when a student in Leyden, exhibit the character of the writers better than anything else that can now be adduced.

The following lengthened paper, consisting of advices relating to religion, morality, and good manners, given by Henry Fletcher to his son Andrew, is without date, but it was probably communicated to him in a letter after he had left Scotland for Leyden :—

she was generally occupied in spinning in the carriage when out for a drive, or when going between Salton Hall and the mill, though the distance between the two places was not more than a mile.

¹ Original Letters at Salton. Printed, pp. 285, 286.

² In a haugh farther down the Salton water, and near Salton Hall, the business of the British Linen Company was carried on for many years, before their original occupation was lost in banking.

Bring your self to a habit to waken betwixt 4 and 5 in the morning ; suffer not your self to slumber, but awake fully. Ly stil a little, and in the first plaee lift up your heart to God in this or the like manner :—Blessed and adored be the great God, the Creator of heaven and earth ! Thou art infinit in wisdom, power, holiness, justice, and merey. In thee we live and move and have our being. To thee I offer up my soul and my body, and all that I have and enjoy, to be disposed of by thee as thou shalt think meet. I thank thee, O Lord ! for the protection and rest I have had this past night. O Lord ! bless me this day, and preserve me from all evil ; give me wisdom, and direct me in the way I ought to go, for Christ's sake.

Be very punctual in performing this dnty. The happiness of the whole day depends upon it. *Quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem testa diu.* God will reign all the day in our hearts if we begin with him. If the eares about worldly things get possession first, they will keep it. If you begin the day with God, your good Angel will attend you ; otherwise he will be seared away, and leave you unguarded, and a prey to the contrivanees of wiked men and evil spirits. In the nixt plaee, consider what evil company or other temptation it is probable you may meet with that day, and resolve firmly to shun or overcome it, and lay down methods for this end ; and likewise take a review of your own faults, according to the former night's examination, and be resolut to amend them. In the last plaee, consider what study or other business you have to do that day, and resolve to do it vigorously, without losing time or tryfling. All this may be done in very few or short thoughts or words. We must neither languish at this work, nor run too slightly throw it, but do it gravely and solidly. Before you do any thing of this kind, endeavour to be fully awake, for otherwise all that you do will be indistinet and unprofitable like a dream. If you find your self apt to slumber when you are lying, throw your gown about you, and sit up in your bed ; and if it be needful, have water near, and put some of it on your faee.

Rise out of your bed and put on a part of your cloathes ; wash your face and hands, and comb your head. Then perform your solemn morning devotion, quhieh consists of 4 parts. In the first plaee, endeavour to avert your mind from all earthly eares and concerns, and lift up your heart to God in this or the like manner :—O Lord ! mount my mind above the things of this life, and east out of my heart all eares concerning it ; open my eyes that I may have some prospeet of thy kingdom ; enlighten me that I may understand thy Word quhieh I am about to read, and grant that I may lay it up in my heart and shew it furth in my life ; and let thy good Spirit teach me to pray in ane aeeceptable manner. In the nixt plaee, read a portion of the Bible, such as is most plain and usefull, in Greek and English. Begin with the Gospels. Read reverently and attentively, and then meditat on what you have read, that you may infix it on your memory and turn it to use. In the third plaee, pray. The parts of prayer are Adoration ; Resignation ; Petition of spiritual good things, and of temporal good things, in so far as they are fit or needfull ; Confes-

sion of sins; Thanksgiving; and Praying for Others. Let the 3 first be chiefly insisted on in your morning prayer, and the 3 last in your evening prayer. Close all your prayers with the Lord's Prayer, which supplies the wants and cuts off what is amiss in our prayers. If you be truly sensible of God's goodness and fulness, and of your own wants and sinfulness, and have an ardent desire to draw near to God, his Spirit will teach you to pray in an acceptable manner. In the last place, to conclude your morning devotion, read a small portion of some book of devotion. Begin with the Whole Duty of Man.

At noon, or a little before dinner, wherever you are, repeat in your mind some psalm, or portion of a psalm, which you have formerly got by heart, either according to the English version, or according to Buchanan's paraphrase.

At night retire about 9 a'clock. Wash your hands, cast off part of your cloaths. When you have composed your mind to attention, lift up your heart to God in this or the like manner:—O Lord! open my eyes that I may see my follies and sins, and mourn for them, and give me wisdom to provide proper remedies, and firmness of spirit to put them in execution. And then examine yourself, what sins you have committed in thought, word, or in deed, what follies or faults you have been guilty of in your conduct or behaviour that day; and provide remedies in time coming; and put on firm resolutions to amend. In the next place, perform your solemn evening devotions, according to the directions given for the morning devotions; only omit the last part, which is the reading a portion of a book of devotion. In the last place, consider what you have heard and seen that day, by which you may be profited, what good instruction you have got, what good example, what faults you have seen others commit, that you may shun these faults your self, what wise or witty saying you have heard, etc.; as also, consider what progress you have made in your studies, and how to ply them better. As also, make an account of your expence that day, and consider how you may save your money or employ it better.

Go to bed. Before you compose your self to sleep, lift up your soul to God in this or the like manner:—O Lord! I thank thee for the mercies of the by past day, both these I have seen, and these I have not perceived (and if there be any thing extraordinary, mention it particularly). O for Christ's sake pardon the sins of the by past day, both these I have seen, and these which I have not perceived! (and if there be any thing extraordinary, mention it particularly). O Lord! avert evil thoughts; give me quiet rest, if thou think meet; take me into thy almighty protection, and grant that when I awake I may be presently enabled to lift up my heart to thee. Be very punctual in performing this duty; for it shuts up the day with pleasure and security; and it being very natural to begin where we left, it will open the next day with light, joy, and strength.

When you take meat or drink, never omit first to ask a blessing; and at your set meals give likewise thanks when you have done. If it be done in publick by others, be attentif, and let your mind go alongs with what they say. Few are

attentif to this part of devotion; many omit it. If the company be not disposed to do it publickly, do it mentally for yourself.

Be exact in observing the Lord's day. The happiness of the whole week depends upon the keeping well this day. It is to be a day of rest from human studys and bodily labour, bnt not a day of sleeping and slumbering and laziness. It is a feast day indeed, in which the body is not to be denied its share; but it is chiefly a spiritual feast, and therefor al that indisposes for spiritual exercises and rejoycings should be abstained from, and onr great meal taken at night. Bnt in this be not scrnpulous; take it when the company you live with take it, for you may always take it moderately. The whole Lord's day should be spent in spiritual exercises, publick and privat, except what the neecessitys of the body, the relaxation of the spirit, and the works of mercy do necessarily require. All the spiritual exereises must be done with more length this day than on other days. To the directions given what to do every day after yon wake, and befor yon rise, this mntst be added on the Lord's day, that yon take a review of the whole bygone week, and examin acuratly the faults and sins therof, and lay down methods how to help them this week. . . . Never omit going to church both forenoon and afternoon, when yon are in health and have the oportunity. One may profit by very ordinar sermons; and prayers not rightly nor decently exprest may be enlivened by onr sincerity and ardent manner in joyning with them; and the praises are always excellent, being dietat by the Spirit of God to David and others. Never addiet yourself to any party, either Presbyterian or Episcopal. Be free to hear them both, and censure none of them; there are sincere good men in both partys. Beware of drowsiness and wandring thoughts when yon are in the church. Remember in whose presence you are, and what He requires of yon, that he will not be mocked. Every Lord's day get by heart a psalm when they are long. Fill up the rest of the day with reading the Scripture and books of devotion, and with pions meditations.

Be always ingennons in what yon say or do. Dissimulation and lying are base, mean faults. To be gnilty of them is to fear man more than God, to love earth better than heaven. A lyar is not believed even when he speaks true. Every body, after they know a lyar or a dissembler, undervalue him, and are on their guard against them; and he is ane abomination to God.

Be modest and humble with all men; by which is not meant that yon should be mean, silly, or cowardly; bnt that yon should be prond of nothing; that you should not prefer your self to others; that yon should not insult over others, when you find yon have any advantage over them, or when they have fallen into any misfortune: rather have compassion on them, bnt it mntst be such as is mixed with love; there mntst be no disdain mixed with it; and endeavonr to help them, and then you gain their heart. . . .

Learn to receive a reproof right. Tho' yon say nothing again, and seem not

angry, yet if you have any boiling at your heart, you do not receive it right. Whither it come from one that loves you, or one that hates you, you may make a right use of it; be not so weak as to take it ill. A reproof is like a knife; if you take it by the heft, you may make use of it for your advantage, if you take it by the edge it will cut you. A reproof is like a looking-glass, which will show you your defects and faults, which self-love hides from every one. And when you are reproved amiss, as that may happen, you may still profit by it, for thereby you may learn patience.

Beware of censuring your neighbour. A censorious spirit is a mean, invidious spirit. Rather speak of any one's good quality than of their bad.

In conversation, the best quality is to hear attentively, and to answer pertinently. Speak little; it is not proper to youth to speak much; but be not sullen, say what is necessary and to the purpose, and no more. Shun all bantering in conversation. Those who give way to it come at length to turn all things into ridicule, and become in the end ridiculous themselves; but this does not exclude mirth and wit from conversation. These are very agreeable, but a continual silly jesting is very foolish.

To be attentive is one of the best qualities, and without which no good quality can be acquired. You must hear attentively, read attentively, if you would profit by it. We must be attentive in conversation, if we would please others or profit by it. Endeavour to acquire a habit of attention when you are young, for then it is easily acquired, and cannot be acquired afterwards. A still posture of body contributes much to it.

You must abstain altogether from cards, dice, billiards, and all house games. They are of no use for recreating body or mind; at best they are a loss of time, and very often bring with them many other inconveniences and sins, such as swearing, drinking, quarrels, loss of money, unthriftiness and wicked shifts to get more.

Shun the tavern, and all idle conversation; and the conversing with wicked people, whether debauched or atheistical; for their manners and ways will insensibly creep in upon you.

Endeavour to acquire a politeness in your carriage, which consists in being civil to every one, and rude to nobody; in a good easy carriage of the body; in a modest tone of voice; in lifting your hat and bowing and saluting handsomely, without affectation, or too much negligence. Keep your body always in a good posture and easy. It is childish to play with your fingers or your feet. It is rude to be biting your nails or tossing your head about. Keep your head straight, and do not louch with your shoulders. Sit even on your chair and fill it right, and do not move it up and down; cross not your legs. Snuff up your hair and powder it often. Put on your cloaths properly, and keep them clean and whole. Some in conversation are in a perpetual fire of laughter, which is very undecent.

Apply yourself close to the study of the law, from the time of your devotions in

the morning till breakfast. Immediately after your breakfast put on the rest of your cloaths, and then ply your study again till you go to the college. The half of the time betwixt dinner and supper may be employed in study, and the other half in diversion, as dancing, walking, golf, conversing.

Indorsed by Andrew Fletcher—Advice from my father.

Andrew, since he had left Scotland, had not enjoyed good health, and this was a cause of much anxiety to his parents. In a letter written to him, 22d June 1714, begun by his mother, and continued by his father, they express how deeply they were concerned to hear of the unfavourable state of his health, which they thought had been caused by the moist air of Leyden, and they would have him, if he was not getting better, to go immediately to Utrecht, which was a much healthier place. From the same letter we learn that the barley-mill at Salton was engaging the close attention of his mother; that it was in excellent working-order; and that it was becoming a very profitable concern.

DEAR ANDREW,—I am very sorie to know by yours that yow have nott kept your health since yow went from us. I am persuaded that the air of Leyden is nott for yow; the moisteness of it I'm afraid has occasioned the headach and looseness yow have had, and contineus still to affect your eyes. I intreat yow to take adviee of the best phitions wher yow are; butt pray take no strong physiek, for I know it is nott for yow, and leave the place wher yow now are, if yow doe nott quickly perfittly recover your health. Doe nott spair any thing that may contribute to it, and take a good dyet; by no means pinch your self then; draw mony, and live easie; you know yow will be chearfully ansured. Tho' your eyes does nott appear red yett, the gore and stiffness comes from a watery hounour, and I belive it would doe yow good to putt a Burgundy pick plaister betwixt your shoulders. If yow find it make your back itch, and mak it moist, it will help to draw the humonr from your eyes. Take 2 pices of old lining eloaths, a boutt ane inche broad and 3 inches long, and dip them in watter, and put them behind your eares, as yow have seen young children use: wett the elouts when they grow dry. I have knouen the use of this some time recover the eyes perfittly. Pray writ so soon as this comes to your hands, how yow are. My eyes is sore with want of sleep for some dayes, since Robie came home, which makes it uneasie for me to writ more. —I am, dear Andrew, your affectionatt mother,

MARGT. FLETCHER.

Your mother not being able to wryte more, bids me tell you that the goods you helped Rob to buy pleases her very well. She says you need not trouble yourself

to inquire anything about the making of barley, for she has taken pains on it since you went away, and is perfectly master of it, and the mills goes extraordinary well, and we have a very good sale, which it seems our neighbour has not, for he sent Mr. Adam with a commission to Mr. Lundy to try at me if I would take his milne, for he was going to set it, and would prefer me to any other; but I refused to medle in it. I believe he will not get it set, becaus no body can live there conveniently to attend it. . . .

Be very carfull of your health, but be not anxious. We are all in the hands of a good God, and if we fear and obey him, he will proteet us and send that which is best for us, whether it be siekness or health, death or life. Let us then resign ehearfully all to him, and let him do what seem good in his eyes, and it shal always turn to our good.

You wryte that ther is a great mortality of eattel. That word is not propper; you should say a great death of eattel, for mortality has a correlatioun to immortality, and is only used when one speaks of men. The books and catalogue you wrote for shal be sent with Captain Biset, who intends to sail nixt week; and they shal be directed to Mr. Gordon in Rotterdam. Let me hear from you by first post, and give me a particular account of your health.

Salton, 22 November 1714.

To Mr. Fleteher, Student at Leyden, to be left at Mr. Gordon's house, merchant in Rotterdam.

With all her activity, Margaret Carnegie suffered frequently from severe illness. Her brother William Carnegie, in a letter from Edinburgh, 11th April 1694, complains that his sister Fletcher had been tender since she came from Bath.¹ And in the year 1715 she was so very ill that her husband despaired of her recovery. This we learn from a letter which he wrote in June that year to their son Andrew, who was still prosecuting his studies at the University of Leyden. An extract from that letter, which relates to various other family matters, and which contains various fitting advices to their son, is here subjoined:—

Your mother has been so very ill since I wrote to you last that several times I despaired of her recovery. She is stil in a languishing condition, and all our hopes of her recovering, nixt to the goodness of God, depends on the change of the weather, which continues yet cold with us, and has been always so since the eclipse. I am sorry for what you tell me about your eyes; but I am not much afraid of the consequences, for I was subject to these flushings when I was young,

¹ Original Letter at Kinnaird.

especially in the spring of the year. A little time and good management will wear them off. You must by no means strain them with too much reading; and be not too busy with remedies. It was thus I recovered mine, and my sight is very strong yet, for I make no use of spectacles. Beware of sitting up late, or travelling in the dark; for both these weaken the sight. I read your letter to your mother. She understands the mill business better than I do, and was very well satisfied with the particular account you give of that matter, and thinks it will be of use here. One thing, she says, you have forgot, whither there was any air-holes in the broads above the mill-stones, because she thought that the want of air about our mill-stones did heat the bear too much.

I am afraid my brother will have but too much ground to be displeas'd with Robe. However, it is not your business to inflame the reckoning; and I hope you have not done it. On the other hand, you must not say the least thing in Robe's defence that is not true; and take heed that all that you say to your uncle be perfectly true, and that you use not the least dissimulation, for he will very quickly find you out, and will have no kindness for you afterwards; and altho' he did not find you out, it is a fault in the sight of God. . . .

I must always exhort you to make the best use of your time that your health will allow. Time is never to be recalled. Your greatest concern needs meet with no interruption because of the weakness of your sight, since it is the work of the heart. Your other studys may suffer a loss by it; but endeavour to make up this with conversing on that subject with Mr. Cunningham and others. Adieu.

Salton, 7 June [1]715.

To Mr. Andrew Fletcher, student, Leyden, in Holland. Pd. 6.

My father, 1715. [This last is in the handwriting of the son to whom the letter was addressed.]

After the date of this letter, Margaret Carnegie's health showing no signs of improvement, her husband, Henry Fletcher, again wrote a letter to their son Andrew, on the 21st of June, informing him that his mother was still in a very precarious condition, and telling him that she complained that he had not inquired so anxiously about the state of her health as she had expected, which she was ready to ascribe to want of affection.

Andrew in his answer, an extract from which is here subjoined, expresses his regret that he should have given his mother occasion to complain of his apparent neglect, and assures her that she was the object of his tenderest affection.

SIR,—Sunday last I received yours of the 21st of June. I'm very sorry my

mother continues still in so dangerous a condition. I am vexed to have given my mother reason to be grieved by enquireing so little about her health; but I am sure, and I hope she will believe, that it did not proceed from uneoneern'dness; for I am very sensible of my mother's kindness and extraordinary concern for all of us, and how unworthy I have been of such a mother, and what an irreparable loss I should make if any thing ailed her. So long as I live I shall reckon it my greatest honour to obey and be serviceable to my mother. If my coming home at this time could, by easing my mother of any trouble, contribute to her recovery, I earnestly desire you would send for me immediately; for tho' the staying here and seeing a little of the world afterwards might prove of advantage to me, yet it is not absolutely necessary, and tho' it were, it is in no ease to be put in the ballance with my mother's health. . . .

My uncle is thinking of going to Paris in 2 months, and Mr. Cunninghame is thinking of going to London in 3 weeks, but will be back here in 3 months. He has received all the ale you sent, and returns you thanks. The last was extremely good. Bourman is made professor of history here. I'm uneasy till I hear how my mother is.—I'm, Sir, your most obedient son and humble servant,

ANDR. FLETCHER.

Leyden, Twesdaeyis, the 16th July N.S., 1715.

Andrew Fletcher of Salton, the elder brother of Henry, never married, and when his friends occasionally hinted of marriage to him, he always answered by referring to the many domestic virtues of his sister-in-law. 'My brother,' he would say, 'has got the woman that should have been my wife.'

By the death of his brother Andrew in 1716, Henry Fletcher succeeded to the estate of Salton, and he had now ample means. But the habits of industry which he and his wife had acquired when in comparatively poorer circumstances, led them, on acquiring increased wealth, to enter upon additional speculations; and, besides the manufacture of barley and linen, they carried on farming to a considerable extent under their own management.

In the year 1726, when advanced in years, Henry Fletcher, in anticipation of his death, which he believed to be not far distant, wrote the following letter, intended to be delivered after his death, to his son Andrew, informing him that he had disposed his whole estate to his mother, and enjoining him as to the manner in which he ought to act in reference to her:—

ANDREW,—

This letter is to be delivered to you immediatly after my decease, which cannot be far off.

I have thought it fit, upon very weighty reasons moving me therto, to put my beloved wife in a condition not to depend upon any of her children, and therfor I have disponed to her my whole estate, moveable and immoveable, and therby have made it your interest as well as your duty to be submissive and obedient to her, and to comfort and support her in every thing.

My cabinet, trunks, and papers, become hers immediatly after my decease, according to my disposition to her, and therfor I discharge all sealing, opening, sequestrating of cabinets, trunks, papers, etc. And I forbid you to raise any action whatsoever against your mother, directly or indirectly, or to require from her the sight of any papers. It ought to be enough to you that I tell you she has such papers and rights. It will be to your disadvantage to do otherwise.

Your mother has a strong inclination to do for you presently after my decease, what perhaps you wish for ; but I have endeavoured to dissuade her from it as a thing neither for her good, nor yours ; and I hope she will hearken to my advice.

But if it shal happen that, out of compassion, she make you any such offer, I desire you to refuse it. This is the noble way, the way to peace and love, to which I exhort you. Tell her you will do every thing she desires you except this, and my soul shall bless you, and God will reward you. This is the last request from your affectionat father,

H. FLETCHER.

Salton, 22 April 1726, in the 74th year of my age.

I have delivered to my wife a copy of this letter.

Henry Fletcher lived seven years after the date of this letter. A few days before his last illness, he wrote the following touching communication to his wife :—

God has bestowed many blessings on you : beauty, goodness, and spirit, but, above all, ane early and true sense of your duty to Him, and love to your neighbour, whom you are ready to the utmost of your power to help, without any regard to your own convenience. God gave you a true friend, quho has always loved you entirely, and has been always loved by you ; and by God's goodness, nothing has been capable to break our peace. I am now sinking under the weight of old age, and in all appearance will be quickly removed : submit humbly to the will of God ; this will draw you nearer to Him, quho is all-sufficient, and fit you for higher enjoyments, and exalt you above the things of this life.

They have a poor, mean notion of heaven quho wish to live here for ever, tho' youth, beauty, spirit, and friends, and all the pleasures of this life, should be continued to them in the full tyde of perfection, for Isaiah, c. 64, and the Apostle,

2 Cor. e. 13 [1 Cor. ii. 9], teach us, 'Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man the things that God hath prepared for them that love him.' Be not troubled at the loss of outward perishing things, since greater things are to succeed—everlasting things, 2 [1] Cor. e. 15, 'for when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory. O Death, where is thy sting? O Grave, where is thy victory? Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labour is not in vain in the Lord.' We shall then attain the full perfection of our body, spirit, and soul. We shall have often communion with our dear friends who are gone before us, with the saints and angels, and shall be admitted to the favorable presence of God, which is the light of all felicity. They who are persuaded of the truth of these things cannot look upon Death as an enemy, but as a friend, who unfetters them, and sets them at liberty, and makes them capable of these high enjoyments.

Some think, when they believe they are dying, that if they had a year, a month, a week, a day longer to live, they would repent and amend, and be fitter for death, and are wholly taken up with these desires and hopes. We should give no harbour to such desires; throw them out; they are deceitful. It is a repining at God's providence; it hinders the right use of the present moment, which is all we can call ours. The merits of our Saviour is that alone which can fit us for so gloomy a passage. We shall obtain that the merits be applied to us by a lively, humble sense of our sins, such as pierces our hearts, together with a firm faith and ardent desire, and seeking after that grace and favour of God, for the sake of our Redeemer, which pierces the heavens, and reaches the throne of God, and is returned immediately into our hearts by the Spirit, which brings healing under its wings. This requires not necessarily length of time; it may be done instantly. David acknowledged his sin in the matter of Uriah to Nathan, and Nathan told him that the Lord had put away his sin, but that he should suffer a temporal punishment, which began with the death of the child, and finished by Absalom's rebellion, &c. Daniel, e. 9, saith, 'While I was speaking and praying and confessing the sins of my people Israel, and presenting my supplication before the Lord my God; yea, while I was speaking in prayer, even the man Gabriel, whom I had seen in the vision, at the beginning, being caused to fly swiftly, touched me at the time of the evening oblation. And he informed me, and talked with me, and said, O Daniel! I am now come forth to give thee skill and understanding. At the beginning of thy supplication the commandment came forth, and I am come to show thee; for thou art greatly beloved; therefore understand the matter, and consider the vision. Seventy weeks are determined on thy people,' &c. The commandment came forth at the beginning of his supplication, and the angel touched him whilst he

was yet praying. How quick are the returns to an ardent, humble, sincere heart ! What Christ said to the thief on the gallows, ' To-day shalt thou be with me in paradise,' is a great instance of this. We want faith and vigour in our addresses to God. It is not always the work of time, but of a right frame and temper of spirit and heart ; of quihlk a thorow reformation (if time be allowed) is a necessar consequence, but may be real in the sight of God, tho' no fuller time be allow'd. This is a great priviledge, that our peace can be made in so short a time. But they are absolutly debarred from this priviledge quho put off and delay their amendment, and trust to a death-bed repentance ; for this is inconsistent with obtaining forgiveness. Let us then seek God as soon as ever his providence calls us, or that His Spirit moves our hearts ; for then His ears will be open to our cry, but will be shut afterwards. Our Saviour healed many diseases of the body (when he was apply'd to with faith) on persons that were at a distance, in the moment that he pronounc'd the word ; so likewise he heals the diseases of the soul—' Thy sins are forgiven thee.'

Dorso—H[enry] F[letcher's] Advice To M[argaret] C[arnegie], the Lord's day befor he fell sick, which was on the Wednesday the 13 of July 1733.

The married life of Henry Fletcher and Margaret Carnegie lasted for forty-five years, when it was dissolved by the death of the husband, which took place on the 23d of July 1733. Of their marriage, there were three sons and four daughters. (1.) Andrew, Lord Milton ; (2.) Robert, born 2d March 1696, and died unmarried ; (3.) David, born 3d August 1701, who also died unmarried ; (4.) Katherine ; (5.) Margaret, died 1st January 1774 ; (6.) Martha, born 10th March 1697, and died 14th June 1771 ; and (7.) Mary, born 26th February 1698, and married to Mr. Hepburn of Monkkrig, in the county of Haddington, by whom she had a daughter, who died unmarried.

Margaret Carnegie survived her husband nearly twelve years ; and during that period, though frequently laid up by sickness, she managed the estate of Salton with her wonted activity. Her daughter, in a letter to her brother, Lord Milton, on 24th May 1743, writes that their mother has got a new cold, which has brought on her hysteric illness. She is better, and sleeps some better, but the cough still continues. She would not consent to call any physician, as Mr. Congleton and old Dr. Sinclair were always against her taking any drugs for her hysteric illness. She thinks, when the cough is well, that she could get abroad in the coach. It would

do her more service than any other thing. She is in no immediate danger, though she has been much distressed. This has been a very sickly season, for every body at Salton almost has been sick.¹

In the month of February 1745, nearly four months before her death, Margaret Carnegie wrote the following note, intended for her eldest son Andrew, as an expression of her dying wishes :—

You know I left you only the hangings of my rounge, and I left every thing else in the rounge to Maly, and the closet, and all linen, bleached and unbleached, woolen and linen yarn that is in the wardrobe. I ordained her and her sister Peggie to stay here or Whitsunday. I ordain my cattle, horses, and sheep to be roused, coach and chaise and every thing, corn included, she paying the rent for the rounes. The money to come in to her for mournings to her and her sisters. This is the last desire from your mother, at Salton, seventh of February.

MARGT. FLETCHER.

Indorsed—“ Margaret Carnegie to A. F., 1745.”²

The good Lady Salton died on the 27th of May following the date of this note, and was interred in the burial vault at Salton on the 30th of that month.

To the foregoing memoirs of Henry Fletcher of Salton and Margaret Carnegie we have now to add a brief sketch of Andrew, the eldest and the most distinguished of their sons.

¹ Original Letter at Salton.

² Original Letter, *ibid.*

ANDREW FLETCHER, Lord Milton and Lord Justice-Clerk,
1691-1766.

THE good precepts of Henry Fletcher and Margaret Carnegie were not lost upon their eldest son, Andrew. The father had the satisfaction of living to see this son made a Lord of Session and a Lord of Justiciary,¹ under the title of Lord Milton,—a title taken from a small property adjoining the Salton estate which bears that name. To the latter office Lord Milton succeeded, upon the resignation of James Hamilton, Lord Pencaitland, who from gout had been rendered incapable of travelling the circuit. Margaret Carnegie survived to see her son made Lord Justice-Clerk; an office which he held with great distinction for thirteen years, when he resigned it on being appointed Principal Keeper of the Signet. He retained his seat on the bench of the Court of Session till his death, which took place at his residence, Brunstane House, near Musselburgh, on 13th December 1766, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was buried in the family vault in Salton church.

High as Lord Milton ranked in the character of a Judge, he ranked still higher as one of the most successful administrators of civil affairs in difficult and trying times. At the time of the rising in 1745 on behalf of the dethroned family of Stuart, Lord Milton, who was then Lord Justice-Clerk, took an active share in the management of affairs connected with the Government in the south and west of Scotland, while Duncan Forbes, President of the Court of Session, had the chief direction of affairs in the north.

At the battle of Prestonpans, Lord Milton was engaged, perhaps partly in a civil, and partly in a military capacity, in giving such advice and assistance as appeared best for the royal cause. A report was spread that he had been killed in the action, along with Colonel Gardiner; and his servant, who hurried from the battle-field to Salton with the joyful news of his safety, was immediately rewarded by the family with the free grant of a house and a piece of ground in the village of West Salton.

¹ It is said that when his uncle, Andrew Fletcher, was on his deathbed in London, in 1716, Lord Sunderland visited him, and asked if there was anything he wished to be

done. 'I have a nephew, my Lord,' was the answer of the dying patriot, 'who has been studying law, make him a Judge when he is fit for it.'

After the disaster of Preston, Lord Milton made strenuous exertions in support of the Government. The Duke of Cumberland, on his arrival in Scotland, whither he had come by the advice of his Lordship, immediately held a meeting with him in his town residence, Milton House, in the Canon-gate. Having summoned his officers to a council of war, he requested Lord Milton to take his seat, and give his opinion first. His Lordship said: 'Your Royal Highness will have already observed the good effects of your coming, in the union and joy expressed by the friends of Government; and the spirit of the soldiers, broken with the bad success of the war, begins already to revive. The rebel army must be informed this night of your arrival; and it will probably increase the dissensions and uncertainty that prevail in their councils. To take advantage of both, the moment should not be allowed to pass.' On hearing this opinion, the Duke, rising, said that he would march that night; and he requested Lord Berry to call the officers in waiting, and give the necessary orders. This, as the sequel showed, was a wise resolution, and led to the speedy triumph of the royal cause.

In the readjustment of public affairs, consequent upon the shock which the civil government had received from the rebellion, Lord Milton bore a distinguished part. He was in constant correspondence with the Secretary of State, with the sheriffs of counties, with the magistrates of burghs, and with the various military commanders, endeavouring in every way to restore tranquillity to the country. To the accomplishment of this object his mild and benevolent nature was most conducive. Instead of using rigorous measures to reduce the unhappy adherents of the Stuarts to subjection, he tried to gain them over by humane and considerate treatment. It is recorded, indeed, that he purposely overlooked many of the informations which were forwarded to him against misguided rebels; and many sealed letters from private informers were found unopened among his papers after his death. It was happy for the cause of order in Scotland that this wise and generous man was so much consulted by those in power at this time. The labour and anxiety which he underwent wellnigh overwhelmed him; but the reflection that he was doing his duty to his country, and the success which attended his efforts, encouraged and sustained him.

Even when peace was fully restored, Lord Milton was not allowed to rest.

From his wisdom and sagacity, his knowledge of the laws and customs of the country, his high character and integrity, he was taken into the counsels of many of the noble families of Scotland. He was the correspondent of four successive Dukes of Argyll—the second to the fifth inclusive. He was the principal adviser and constant correspondent of Archibald the third Duke of Argyll, in whom all the Government patronage of Scotland was vested. All appointments of judges, sheriffs, clergymen, and many others, were made on the advice of his Lordship, and his extensive correspondence shows how wisely and conscientiously he advised his chief with reference to all these appointments.¹

Lord Milton was largely instrumental in bringing about the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, a measure which proved of the greatest advantage to the country. He was the hereditary friend of manufactures, and agriculture, and learning,—all which found in him a zealous and an enlightened patron. It has been said that, during his administration of affairs, all these interests exhibited in their various branches a more rapid advance in Scotland than in any other country of Europe.

This, indeed, is not the place for writing a full and exhaustive memoir of this wise and good man. But as he was the son of a Carnegie of Pittarrow, and as the Carnegies of Pittarrow were indebted to him for many good offices, and especially in facilitating their acquisition of the Southesk estates, from which the Act of Attainder debarred them, it would have been unpardonable to have concluded this chapter on the Pittarrow branch of the Carnegie family without some allusion to the merits of Lord Milton.

¹ Colquhoun Grant, formerly noticed as a strenuous supporter of the house of Stuart, for which he had so valiantly fought in the year 1745, while recognising Lord Milton as the virtual dispenser of the patronage of Government situations in Scotland, and while expecting no preferment for himself in consequence of his Jacobitism, pays a willing tribute to the distinguished excellence of his Lordship's character. In a letter without the address, but probably written to Sir James

Carnegie of Pittarrow, dated Edinburgh 14th July 1764, he says, 'I wish Lord Milnton
' was with you, and that he may get a stock
' of good health for the winter. You know
' that I made a great stride out of the road
' of preferment. I have never attempted to
' get in to it. I never shall by fawning or
' eringing ; but I do sincerely love him as a
' good man, and as a lover of his friend and
' of his country.'—[Original Letter at Kin-
naird.]

BRANCHES OF THE CARNEGIE FAMILY—
continued.

II.—THE CARNEGIES OF TARRIE,
IN THE PARISH OF ST. VIGEANS AND COUNTY OF FORFAR.
(The next to the Main Line of Southesk.)

The estate of Tarrie now consists partly of the lands of South Tarrie, but chiefly of the lands of Easter and Wester Seaton, and the extensive farm of Windy Hills lying between East Seaton and the village of Auchmithie, purchased in 1849, by the trustees of the late Mr. Strachan of Tarrie, in accordance with his disposition, from Miss Louisa Rolland of Abbeythune.

As already shown in the Memoir of Sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird,¹ one of his sons, John Carnegie, chamberlain of the Abbey of Arbroath, acquired the lands of Seaton, and was designated John Carnegie of Seaton, till he acquired the lands of Carnegie, when he took the designation of John Carnegie of that ilk.

After the lapse of nearly three centuries, the lands of Seaton again became the property of a cadet of the Carnegie family. These lands stretch along the coast from Arbroath to the fishing village of Auchmithie. They have a fine exposure to the south, and overlook an almost boundless expanse of the German ocean. On the sea coast along the lands there are high ridges of rocks, and it is famed for the extent and variety of its scenery. It attracted the notice of Sir Walter Scott, who is generally believed to have had it in view in the coast descriptions in the *Antiquary*. The 'thriving sea-port town on the north-eastern coast of Scotland,' which the author denominates Fairport, is understood to be Arbroath. The ruins of St. Ruth's Priory, which in that case must be identical with the ruins of the Abbey of Arbroath, are indeed placed at a distance from that town in a sequestered dell, 'on whose high and rocky banks trees and shrubs of all

¹ See p. 45, *supra*.

‘kinds grow with a luxuriant profusion,’ whilst a brook issuing from the deep basin of a clear blue lake ‘hurries down the glen, wheeling around ‘the base of the rock on which the ruins are situated.’ But this may be taken as a poetical license adopted as affording scope for description. Knockwinnoch may be regarded as the mansion of Ethie, and Monkbarns as the mansion-house of Seaton or as that of Hospitalfield. Sir Arthur Wardour of Knockwinnoch and his daughter are said to have walked on the sands from Monkbarns to Knockwinnoch, to the no small peril of their lives, from the encroachments and violence of the advancing tide, caused by the sudden rising of a storm, when following the winding of the beach they passed one projecting point or headland of rock after another, and found themselves under a huge and continued extent of the precipices by which that iron-bound coast is in most places defended; the crags which rose between the beach and the mainland affording in their crevices shelter for unnumbered sea-fowl. This description strictly applies to the sea-coast of the lands of Seaton. The representation of *Eddie Ochiltree*, one of the characters in the novel, as ‘coming down the ‘edge of Kynblythement,’ reveals that the road in the mind of the author was the old Brechin road to Arbroath, which passes by the policies of Kinblethmont.

The earliest notices of the lands of Tarrie,—including North and South Tarrie,—and Easter and Wester Seaton, which originally belonged to the Abbey of Arbroath, and continued separate properties till a period comparatively recent, are to be found in several documents relating to these lands, which are recorded in the chartulary of that Abbey.

From this chartulary the following particulars regarding the lands of North-Tarrie are derived :—On 26th June 1485, David Abbot of Arbroath let to Thomas Durwart and David Tory the third part of the town of Terry-norsh; and to David Terry the crofts, with the teinds of the same. On 12th April 1505, George Abbot of Arbroath let to James Guthrie, senior, and Katrine Lyne, his spouse, and James Guthrie, their son, the third part of the lands of Northterre, which were then occupied by David Terry and Thomas Vannand. On 1st June 1506, the same Abbot let to Stephen Smyth the third part of the lands of Northterre. On 31st March and 12th May 1521,

James Archbishop of Glasgow, Chancellor of Scotland and Commendator of Arbroath, let to Thomas Bawfowyr, and Elezabeth Ogiluy, his spouse, two parts of the lands of Northterre, and the Alмеры croft and the Gayst Medow, with the teinds. And on 4th June 1528, the Abbot of Arbroath let to Thomas Bawfowyr, Helezabeth Ogilvy, his spouse, and James Bawfowyr, their eldest son, the lands of Northterre, and two crofts of arable land, the one commonly called the Alмеры croft, and the other Gayst Medow, with the tithes.¹

At a later period, perhaps posterior to the Reformation, the Balfours became actual proprietors of these lands. They continued in possession of them till at least the year 1623. On 7th October 1590, George Balfour of North Tarrie, Patrick Balfour, not designed, and others, are witnesses to a contract betwixt the Honourable John Carnegie of that Ilk, and Bessie Ogilvy, relict of the deceased John Ferear of Corstoun.² In an assignation by John Fletcher of Innerpeffer, dated at Edinburgh about the year 1623, James Balfour of North Tarrie and James Balfour, his lawful son, are mentioned as having granted to the said John Fletcher an obligation, dated 6th August 1623.³

The lands of North Tarrie were afterwards acquired by John first Earl of Northesk, as appears from a retour dated 16th April 1667, by which his son David, the second Earl, was served heir to him in these lands.⁴ Again, on 26th October 1693, David fourth Earl of Northesk was served heir to his father David, the third Earl, in these lands and the manor-house thereof.⁵ Mr. Ochterlony of Guynd, in an account of the shire of Forfar, which he wrote about the year 1685, describes North Tarrie, belonging to the Earl of Northesk, as well planted with yards and orchards, and situated on the east side of the water of Brothock.⁶

In the same chartulary are recorded the following particulars regarding the lands of South Tarrie :—On 28th June 1485, David, Abbot of Aberbrothoc, let to Andrew Scot, John Scot, and David Lyn, and their wives,

¹ Registrum Nigrum de Aberbrothoc, vol. ii. pp. 222, 351, 364, 431, 433, 484.

² Original Contract at Kinnaird.

³ Original Assignation at Salton.

⁴ Inquis. Retor. Abbrev., Forfar, No. 425.

⁵ Inquis. Retor. Abbrev., Forfar, No. 527.

⁶ The Spottiswoode Miscellany, vol. i. p. 342. The lands of North Tarrie now

belong to Mr. Moodie of Pitmuies.

for nineteen years, two-thirds of the Park lands of South Terry. On 22d November 1485, he let to William Dowglace and Alisone, his spouse, for their lifetime, a third part of the lands of South Terrarie. On 24th February 1488, he let to Andrew Scot, John Scot, his elder son, and David Lyn, and their present wives, for the lifetime of each of them, two-thirds of the Park lands of South Terry, which they then occupied. Subsequently, the Abbot of Arbroath let these lands to various other parties. The last instance recorded in the chartulary occurs in the year 1532, when he let for nineteen years, to John Couper and Janet Scot, his spouse, the Medow Akyr, within the bounds of Southterre.¹

The lands of South Tarrie, as well as those of North Tarrie, afterwards became the property of John Beatoun, in Balquhargie. On 5th July 1597, after his death, his son James, Archbishop of Glasgow, was served heir to him in the lands of South and North Tarrics.²

On 8th May 1633, David Beatoun of Balfour was served heir of James, Archbishop of Glasgow, being the son of the Archbishop's brother's great-grandfather, in these lands.³ Towards the close of the seventeenth century, the lands of South Tarrie were the property of Andrew Lamb. On 26th January 1694, James Lamb was served heir to his father in these lands.⁴ Mr. Ochterlony, in his account of the shire of Forfar, describes South Tarrie, then belonging to Mr. Leslie, as consisting of a fine house and yards, with excellent ground, and situated on the east side of the town of Arbroath.⁵

The property of South Tarrie was afterwards acquired by the family of Strachan, who took the designation of Strachan of Tarrie.

The earliest notice of the lands of Seaton is 9th February 1485, when they are mentioned merely as a boundary of another property.⁶ On 22d July 1492, David, Abbot of Arbroath, granted to Sir John Tod, for life, the chapel of St. Ninians, situated in the den of Setouni, when it should happen to be vacant by the death of Sir William Gybsone.⁷ On 6th May 1498,

¹ Registrum Nigrum de Aberbrothoc, vol. ii. pp. 223, 231, 259, 364, 373, 376, 463, 509, 514.

² Inquis. Retor. Abbrev., Forfar, No. 590.

³ *Ibid.*, Forfar, No. 214.

⁴ Inquis. Retor. Abbrev., Forfar, No. 528.

⁵ The Spottiswoode Miscellany, vol. i. p. 343.

⁶ Registrum Nigrum de Aberbrothoc, vol. ii. p. 243.

⁷ Registrum Nigrum de Aberbrothoc.

David, Abbot of Arbroath, granted to the eellar-office of the monastery of Arbroath, for nineteen years, the half of the town of Seton, to be held and ruled by the keeper of his eellar, or by any other monk of the Chapter whom he should appoint.¹ The keeper of the eellar was bound to provide yearly a fishing-boat, near the Maiden Castle, which is generally believed to be a small rocky peninsula near Covehaven, part of the estate of Seaton. On the same date, the same Abbot let to James Guthrie, senior, for life, and in the event of his death to Katrine Lyn, who was then his wife, for thirteen years after his death, and to their son, the half of the town of Seaton.²

From these documents it appears that at that early period the lands of Seaton were divided into two parts; and these parts, there is no reason to doubt, were those afterwards known as Easter and Wester Seaton.

John Carnegie of that Ilk, and of Seaton, sold the lands of Easter Seaton to Peter Young, who was first tutor, under the celebrated George Buehanan, and afterwards almoner, to King James VI. The exact date of the sale has not been ascertained, but as Peter Young purchased the neighbouring property of Diekmountlaw in the year 1580,³ it is probable that he acquired Easter Seaton also in 1580 or 1581. He soon after built a mansion-house, which has long since been removed. That house was probably built on the site of the former house of John Carnegie, which, as before shown,⁴ was attacked and plundered by the Bishop of Murray in 1570. The new house of Sir Peter Young stood near the present house of the farm of Easter Seaton. In the north gable of the farm-house there is built a lettered stone, which was originally in the mansion-house. It bears date 1583, and the initial letters P. Y. and E. G. are obviously for Peter Young and his wife, Elizabeth Gibb. The avenue

vol. ii. p. 271. The site of this chapel is a pleasing spot, marked by a spring which bears the name of Saint Ninian's or Saint Ringan's Well. . . . The field in which the chapel and burying-ground stood formed the glebe of the chaplain, and has been long known as Saint Ninian's Croft. . . . All vestiges of the chapel have been removed, and the site subjected to the

ploughshare.—[Arbroath and its Abbey, p. 130.]

¹ Registrum Nigrum de Aberbrothoc, vol. ii. p. 316.

² *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 317.

³ Charter of Confirmation by Esme Duke of Lennox, and Commendator of Aberbrothock, at Seaton.

⁴ *Vide* p. 46, *supra*.

which led to the house of Sir Peter Young is still entire, and is on the south side of the present garden of Seaton. An old inhabitant at the farm of Seaton, who had been in the mansion-house of Sir Peter Young in her youth, describes it as having been a large house of two storeys high, and the rooms as having been pannelled with oak.

Unlike his superior George Buchanan, Peter Young was a great courtier; and rising to high favour with James VI., he was employed in honourable and lucrative services, and promoted to rank in the State, when his Majesty became of age. He was on three occasions sent as ambassador to the Court of Denmark, as well as despatched on other high embassies to the Continent, between the years 1586 and 1600; and he was knighted by King James VI. in the Palace of Whitehall on 19th February 1605. He died at his mansion-house of Seaton on 7th January 1628, and was buried in the parish church of St. Vigeans, where is still preserved his monument, which bears the following inscription:—

Petrus Young a Seton, Eques auratus, serenissimo ac potentissimo Jacobo VI. Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae Regi a studiis, consiliis et eleemosynis, propter eruditionem, prudentiam, et morum elegantiam eximiam domi Regi suo et civibus charus, foris Regibus et Principibus, apud quos variis legationibus functus est, celebris.

Hic beatorum resurrectionem expectat. Obiit Januarii vii. Anno MDCXXVIII: Ætatis suae LXXXIV.

Sir Peter Young was succeeded in Seaton and other lands by his son, Sir James Young. On 10th June 1630, Sir James Young was served heir of his father, Sir Peter, in the half lands of Dykmonthlaw, the sunny half of (that is, Easter) Seaton, and the harbour called Covehevin.¹ Sir James did not, however, long enjoy the family property, as he died at London before the 22d July 1635.² He was succeeded by his son Peter, who, in July 1670, with consent of his son Robert, and his spouse, Anna Graham, daughter of William Graham of Claverhouse, sold the lands of Easter Seaton and others to Henry Crawford, merchant-burgess of Dundee, and Margaret Dunsmure, his spouse, and Henry Crawford, their son.³ Ochterlony, who

¹ Inquis. Retor. Abbrev., Forfar, No. 193.

² Edinburgh Commissariat Records.

³ Disposition dated 14th and 25th July 1670, and Charter dated 28th January 1676, at Seaton.

wrote about the year 1685, describes Easter Seaton, then belonging to Mr. Crawford, and Wester Seaton, then the property of Mr. Guthrie, as both lying together on the coast, with good houses, yards, and planting, with a park at the Easter Seaton, the rocks whereof abound with sea-calves, sea-fowl, and wild pigeons. The Crawfords sold the estate of Easter Seaton and others to Alexander Strachan of Tarrie in May 1715, from which date Easter Seaton was united to Tarrie, and ceased to be regarded as a separate property.¹

The information regarding the lands and proprietors of Wester Seaton is neither so full nor so satisfactory as that concerning Easter Seaton. During the greater part of the seventeenth century the lands of Wester Seaton seem to have been possessed by a family of the name of Ochterlony. On the 22d October 1631, William Ochterlony of Wester Seaton was served heir of his father, James Ochterlony of Wester Seaton, in the west half of the lands and town of Seaton. On the 5th March 1639 John Ochterlony of Seaton was served heir of his father, William Ochterlony, in these lands; and on 11th September 1673, John Ochterlony of Wester Seaton was served heir of his father, William, in St. Ninian's croft and the half of the lands and grass of Seaton Den. When Ochterlony wrote his description of Forfarshire, Wester Seaton was possessed by a Mr. Guthrie. These lands, as well as those of Easter Seaton, now form part of the estate of Tarrie.

As already shown in the Memoir of Sir David Carnegie, the first baronet of Pittarrow,² his daughter Elizabeth married Alexander Strachan of Tarrie. On his death in February 1761, their daughter Jean inherited the estate of Tarrie. She married Thomas Rennie, younger son of Patrick Rennie of Usan, near Montrose. The eldest son of that marriage was Alexander Strachan, who, on the death of his mother, succeeded to Tarrie. About the middle of the last century he built the present mansion-house of Seaton, which henceforth became the family residence. Before this, the

¹ Disposition dated 13th May 1715, at Seaton. The patrimony of Elizabeth Carnegie was applied towards the purchase of Seaton by her husband, a fact of which

her grandson, Mr. Thomas Rennie Strachan, was aware when he entailed Tarrie in favour of his cousins, the Carnegies.

² *Vide* p. 260, *supra*.

family resided at Tarrie House, which stood on part of the farm of Cullo-den. That house was removed about fifty years ago. The site is marked by several large trees. Alexander Strachan married, first, Miss Stephen, heiress of Letham, in the parish of St. Vigeans, with whom he obtained the property of Letham ; and, secondly, in 1807, Elizabeth, daughter of William Ford of Montrose. Elizabeth Ford survived Mr. Strachan, and married, for her second husband, Alexander Duncan of Parkhill, who died without issue. There was no issue by either of the marriages of Alexander Strachan. His brother, then Thomas Rennie, W.S., Edinburgh, succeeded to him in the estate of Tarrie, and added the surname of Strachan to his own.¹ He made an entail, dated in 1812, of the estate of Tarrie, on a series of heirs. The first was his niece Jean Lyall, who was the daughter of Alexander Lyall of Gardyne and his wife, Miss Rennie, who was sister of the entailer. Failing Jean Lyall and her issue, the entail was in favour of Captain John Carnegie, second son of Sir David Carnegie, the fourth baronet of Southesk, and his issue. Sir David and Mr. Rennie Strachan, the entailer, were second cousins, both having a common ancestor in Sir David Carnegie, the first baronet of Pittarrow, who was their great-grandfather. Mr. Rennie Strachan had no nearer relations, but he had several, through other channels, of the same degree.

On account of this relationship, there existed a warm friendship between the two cousins. While Thomas Rennie, previous to his succession to Tarrie, was engaged in his profession, he was employed as the Southesk family agent in Edinburgh.

Thomas Rennie Strachan married Harriet, daughter of Mr. Shadrach Moyes, an officer of the Board of Customs at Edinburgh. Of this marriage there was no issue. Thomas Rennie Strachan died on 20th October 1823, and his remains were interred in the family burying-place in the old churchyard of Montrose. He was survived by his widow about thirty

¹ There is a portrait of Alexander Strachan in the possession of his widow, Mrs. Duncan. At Seaton there is a portrait of Thomas Rennie Strachan, and also portraits of the following members of the Carnegie family : —one of Elizabeth Carnegie, wife of Alex-

ander Strachan of Tarrie ; one of Lady Carnegie, grandmother of the present Earl of Southesk, in water-colours, and another in miniature ; and one of Sir James Carnegie, her son, in oil.

years. During that period she administered the estate of Tarrie, in terms of the settlement of her husband. On her decease, on 23d August 1853, Jean Lyall having predeceased her without issue, Captain John Carnegie inherited the estate of Tarrie; and he prefixed the surname of Rennie Strachan to his own paternal name of Carnegie.

Captain Carnegie is the first Carnegie of Tarrie. He was born at Kin-naird on 19th June, and was baptized there on the 11th July 1802. He was for some time an officer in the Scots Greys and 9th Lancers; and in 1836 he retired with the rank of captain. Since his succession to the estate of Tarrie, he has resided chiefly at the mansion-house of Seaton.

He married, on 7th September 1848, Elizabeth Susan, daughter of the late Colonel John Grey of Backworth, in the county of Northumberland, and has one son,—

II. CLAUD CATHCART CARNEGIE, younger of Tarrie, who was born on 9th December 1849. He has received part of his education at Cheltenham College, and is about to enter as a student in the University of Saint Andrews, preparatory to his joining one of the Universities of England.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

Shield: Quarterly, first and fourth, *or*, an eagle displayed *azure*, armed beaked and membered *gules*, charged on the breast with a crescent of the first; for Carnegie [*vide title-page*]: second and third, *azure*, a stag tripping, with an estoile in the dexter, and a crescent in the sinister, chief points, *argent*; for Strachan.

Crests: A thunderbolt proper, winged, *or*, charged on either wing with a crescent *azure* for difference; for Carnegie: and a ship in full sail, proper; for Strachan.

Mottoes: Above the crests, 'Dread God;' and below the shield, 'Juvat Deus Impigros.'

III.—JUNIOR BRANCH OF THE CARNEGIES OF PITTARROW.

XV. GEORGE CARNEGIE, of Pittarrow and Charleton, 1767-1799.

SUSAN SCOTT (of Benholm), 1769-1821.

AN account of Pittarrow has been given in the Introduction; and memoirs of the parent family of the Carnegies of Pittarrow have also been given in a preceding part of this work.¹ We now proceed to relate the history of the junior branch of the Carnegies of Pittarrow.

George Carnegie, the first of this branch, was the sixth son of Sir John Carnegie, second baronet of Pittarrow, and a younger brother of Sir James Carnegie, the heir-male of the Southesk family. He was born on 18th November 1726, and was baptized on the following day by Mr. Taylor, minister of the Episcopal church at Laurencekirk. Having been originally intended for a merchant, George, when young, was apprenticed to a business, but disliking the occupation, he was glad to find a pretext for leaving it. When only eighteen years of age, he joined Prince Charles at Holyrood, after the battle of Preston. He went into England with the army of the Prince; and subsequently he was engaged at the battle of Culloden, where his elder brother Sir James was with the Duke of Cumberland on the opposite side. The fortunes of battle having gone against Prince Charles, George Carnegie fled from Culloden, and contemplated making his escape to the Continent, as by remaining in Britain he would be in constant danger of falling into the hands of the Government. But the difficulty was to get out of the country. For some time he wandered about among the hills from one hiding-place to another, with his friend Carnegie of Balnamoon, whom he sometimes carried on his back when the latter was worn out with fatigue. At last he reached the coast, riding behind a friend in the disguise of a groom, and got off to sea in a boat, in company with Balnamoon and another gentleman, believed to have been Mr. Ochterlony of Guynd. They were picked up by a vessel bound to Sweden. These incidents show the providential character of the

¹ Pp. 241-294.

circumstances that led to his settling in Sweden, which had so favourable an influence on the fortunes of his descendants. At Gottenburg, in Sweden, by his enterprise and skill, he commenced and established a lucrative business as a merchant. He remained in Gottenburg about twenty years, after which, while still in the prime of life, being only about forty years of age, he returned to Scotland with a fortune, which enabled him to purchase the paternal estate of Pittarrow, and also the estate of Charleton.

Before his return, his brother, Sir James Carnegie, the male heir of the Southesk family, having purchased the Southesk estates, offered for sale his paternal property of Pittarrow, but died before the sale took place, leaving his son and successor, Sir David, under trustees. George Carnegie was named one of the number, and having now returned to Scotland, he took a very active part in the management of the trust-estates of Southesk for behoof of his nephew Sir David. The sale of the estate of Pittarrow was now carried through by Sir James's trustees, and George Carnegie became the purchaser. The trustees conveyed Pittarrow to him by a disposition, dated 17th, 19th, and 20th January 1767.¹ By a subsequent disposition granted on 2d December 1784, Sir David Carnegie ratified the previous disposition by the trustees of his father, Sir James, and also conveyed to George Carnegie the lands of Auchenzeoch, to which Sir David had previously completed a feudal title, as heir to his great-grandfather, Sir David Carnegie, the first baronet.

George Carnegie, having thus acquired Pittarrow, was designated by that estate, and founded a new and junior branch of the Pittarrow family, the elder line being designated of Southesk, after the acquisition of the territorial earldom by Sir James Carnegie.

In addition to the estate of Pittarrow, George Carnegie purchased from Alexander Straehan of Tarrie the estate of Charleton, in the parish of Montrose.²

He married, on 17th March 1769, Susan, eldest daughter of David Scott of Benholm, in the county of Kineardine, a lady of no common accomplishments, and distinguished by many admirable qualities.

¹ Disposition recorded in Books of Council and Session, 23d January 1767. year as Pittarrow. The disposition in Mr. Carnegie's favour is dated 5th December

² Charleton was purchased in the same 1767.—[Charleton Writs.]

When only seventeen and eighteen years of age, this lady displayed her poetical genius and elegant taste by several poems which she wrote, and which were printed in the magazines of the day. One of these is, 'A Vision,' in which one of the nine Muses, Terpsichore, appears to the authoress, adorned with youthful grace, and clothed in flowing robes, her head surrounded with a beam of light, and her hair interwoven with sprigs of bay and laurel, and addresses her as her protectress, promising to be her attendant and instructress. Another is a poem 'On Light,' in imitation of the style of Milton. And a third is a poem 'On the Approach of Winter,' which, though not written in blank verse, resembles in its imagery and glowing diction 'Thomson's Seasons,' which had appeared between 1726 and 1730, and which Miss Scott had evidently read with great admiration.¹

After Susan Scott became the wife of Mr. George Carnegie, she took a warm interest in all that related to the Carnegie family, with whom she was now identified. Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie resided for many years at Charle-ton, of a part of which estate she had the liferent. During these years the nursing and the upbringing of her numerous children occupied her close attention; and as they grew up around her, she enjoyed in their love and respect, and in the unvarying excellence of their conduct, all the happiness which such a mother could not fail to experience. Several entries in her 'Memorabilia,'—a brief record of current events, kept by her for many years,—which it is unnecessary to quote, illustrate her feelings of gratitude to the Giver of all good, for merciful preservations and interpositions, and for granting her the felicity to see all her children brought together in health and happiness under the domestic roof, after several of them had been for some time separated, and exposed to personal danger.

Mrs. Carnegie engaged in many benevolent works. Among other institutions, she succeeded in establishing at Montrose an asylum for the insane, which has since been greatly enlarged, and brought to considerable perfection. In commencing and carrying on this good work, the first of its

¹ These poems are inserted in the Appendix. Mrs. Carnegie also wrote, in 1763, a poem on 'Dunnottar Castle.' It was inscribed to the Reverend James Walker, minister of Dunnottar, who had shown her the ruins of the castle, which inspired her muse.

kind in Scotland, she received little encouragement from many whose assistance she might reasonably have expected, but who, on the contrary, decried her scheme as impracticable. One of the parish ministers of Montrose, for instance, when inspecting the building while in the course of erection, on being asked if he thought it would hold all the insane of the town, replied that he did not think it large enough even for the wise people. A proprietor, on being applied to for a subscription to the building, refused it, with the recommendation to build a wall around the town if they wished to confine all the insane. A life-boat was also established by Mrs. Carnegie at Montrose; and this, in like manner, was the first of the kind in Scotland.

Another work, different in character, though important in itself, in which she engaged, was the construction of a genealogical table of the widespread family of Carnegie. To this task she devoted much time and effort. Such were her energy and zeal, that during its progress she was accustomed to commence working at it very early in the morning, long before her husband or any of the inmates of the house were astir. From her assiduity, her husband became afraid that her health would be affected. But she succeeded in accomplishing her undertaking in time to present the Genealogical Table to Sir David Carnegie of Southesk on the birth of his eldest son, afterwards Sir James Carnegie, on 28th September 1799. This Table, which bears such ample testimony to the talent, industry, and ingenuity of the excellent and accomplished compiler, has been preserved with great care at Kinnaird.

George Carnegie of Pittarrow died at Charleton on 12th April 1799, and was buried at Kinnaber on the 17th of that month.

Mrs. Carnegie in her 'Memorabilia' thus records the last illness and death of her husband:—'*April 5, 1799*, my dear husband was taken ill, 'and died on the 12th, half an hour after nine at night, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was born on the 18th of November 1726 (*o. s.*) 'at Pittarrow. Was in a very declining state for upwards of five years, 'and worn to a shadow; yet was able to join some friends on our last 'marriage day, the 17th of March, and sustained a severe illness at 'the last.'

Mr. and Mrs. George Carnegie had a family of six sons and three daughters—

1. George, who was baptized on 6th April 1770. He died in October of the following year, and was buried in the church of Montrose on the 24th of that month.
2. John, who succeeded his father.
3. David, who was born on 8th February 1772, and who became a merchant at Gottenburg, in Sweden. He married, about the year 1801, Ann Christian Beckman, a Swedish lady. By this lady he had a very promising son, who died when only five years of age, in consequence of his having accidentally taken poison. The circumstances of his death are thus recorded by his grandmother in her ‘*Memorabilia* :’—‘*January* 1809.—A letter from my son David announced the melancholy fate of his only child, who died on the 14th of December, in consequence of drinking a solution of arsenic in honey and water (used for killing flies in Gottenburg). He had found this bottle in a press in the dining-room, when the servant had left the room a moment; told him what he had done at his return; said he was very sick, and asked if it would kill him. He vomited violently, and died about thirty hours after. Nobody knew where this fatal bottle came from, nor what was in it. They had not used this composition in that house, where they have been three years. He was a remarkably clever boy, spoke two languages, and sung in four, and had a very sagacious countenance. He was just five years old.’

By the same lady David had not long after another son, named David, who was born at Gottenburg, 29th March 1810. He died, aged only eighteen months.¹ They had a third, their only other son, who also died young. The only surviving child of this marriage was Susan Mary Anne, who married in 1845 her cousin, David Carnegie of Stronvar, in the county of Perth. She died 22d April 1859, leaving issue.

4. James, father of David Carnegie, now of Stronvar. *Vide* the Stronvar branch.

¹ Mrs. Carnegie’s ‘*Memorabilia*’ and Letter, p. 313.

5. George, born on 12th December 1777. He made choice of the military profession, and entered into the service of the East India Company. He died in India in 1804 unmarried. His death is thus recorded by his mother in her Memorabilia :—‘ On the 17th of January [1805], I received an account of the death of my son George at Delhi, on the 15th of July 1804, of the liver complaint. He had entered into an independent corps in the East India Company’s service on leaving Seindias. As a captain [he] had distinguished himself in the defence of Delhi against Holkar, and was lately promoted to a separate command. He was in his twenty-eighth year.’
6. Thomas, born 28th August 1780. He entered the military service of the East India Company in India ; and he died unmarried at Ougien, on 7th February 1802.
7. Mary, who was born on 15th December 1775, and was baptized on the 5th of January following. She married David Gillespie of Kirkton, in the county of Fife. They left one son and one daughter, the former of whom is David Gillespie, now of Kirkton, who married Susan, daughter of General Bethune of Blebo, in the county of Fife. They have three sons and one daughter.
8. Susanna Jane, second daughter, died unmarried, at No. 7, Athole Crescent, Edinburgh, in January 1859.
9. Anne, was born at Charleton on 6th December 1790, and married Henry Gordon of Knoekespock, in the county of Aberdeen. They had a daughter, Hannah, who married Captain Fellowes of the Royal Navy, by whom she has two sons and two daughters. Mrs. Gordon survives her husband, and resides at No. 7, Athole Crescent, Edinburgh. As already shown, George Carnegie, her father, was at the battle of Culloden.¹ Few persons, we apprehend, if any,

¹ George Carnegie, before his marriage, and when a young man in Gottenburg, had a natural son, Nicolas, who became an officer in the Bengal Artillery, and rose to the rank of a general in the army. He married Catherine Boswell, at Calcutta,

on 23d November 1807.—[Mrs. Carnegie’s Memorabilia.] At the close of the following year they visited England, having narrowly escaped shipwreck. ‘ 12th December ‘ 1805,’ writes Mrs. Carnegie, in her ‘ Memorabilia,’ ‘ Colonel N. Carnegie and Lady

besides herself, are now living whose father was engaged in that battle. Her grandfather, Sir John Carnegie, was a pupil of Bishop Burnett, who was born in the reign of King Charles I. Mrs. Gordon is thus a striking link of connexion between the past and the present.

Mrs. Carnegie survived her husband twenty-two years. During her active life she maintained a considerable correspondence on varied subjects, literary, genealogical, and philanthropic, as well as domestic. One of her correspondents was William Russell, LL.D., author of several works, of which the principal is 'The History of Modern Europe.' In reference to this correspondent, she has the following entry in her 'Memorabilia':—[January 1794.]—'On Christmas-day I received a letter from my old correspondent, Russell, whom I had not heard of for many years. He told me of his marriage five years ago, and seemed to be in excellent health and spirits, and mentioned a new literary undertaking. He died on New Year's day. I wrote him on the 30th of December in great gaiety of heart, pleas'd in the renewal of a correspondence which had formerly [afforded] and might latterly afford me so much pleasure. Under these circumstances, the account of his death in the newspapers struck me most forcibly with deep regret. He was designed Dr. Russell, author of 'The History of Modern and Ancient Europe. *Sic transit gloria mundi!*'

One of Mrs. Carnegie's earliest and most intimate friends and correspondents was Miss Scrimgeour, daughter of David Scrimgeour of Birkhill, who married John Gillespie of Kirkton, and who became mother-in-law to one of Mrs. Carnegie's sons, and to one of her daughters. Mrs. Carnegie, in her 'Memorabilia,' records the death of this lady, and pronounces a high encomium on her character:—'18th March 1811.—My

'arrived in London from Bengal in the Walpole East Indiaman, which was wrecked near Margate after they left it.' She further records, that on the 11th June 1809, the Colonel and his Lady arrived at Charleton, and that thirty-five years had elapsed since he had left it. Colonel Nicolas Carnegie had by Catherine Boswell three

daughters,—1. Sibella, who married Captain Roxburgh, and has one son and one daughter. 2. Susan Anne, who married her cousin, the Rev. Mr. Boswell, son of her maternal uncle, by whom she had issue. She is now a widow. 3. Mary Catherine, who married Philip von Streng, a baron of Prussia, who was in the 15th Hussars.

‘ very affectionate and early friend, Mrs. Gillespie, died at her cottage at Birkhill, in the sixty-sixth year of her age : a most pleasant, cheerful, worthy woman, who conscientiously fulfilled her duties as a daughter, wife, and mother, and who followed peace with all men. Nobody was readier to give up her own wish or interest, to please those with whom she was connected. She acted her part well in sundry trying situations, but unhappily her spirits deserted her greatly for some time before her death. She was daughter to David Scrimgeour of Birkhill, who claimed to be hereditary standard-bearer of Scotland, and of Katharine Wedderburn, daughter to Wedderburn of Blackness, relict of John Gillespie of Kirkton ; and mother-in-law to my son James and my daughter Mary.’

Among others of Mrs. Carnegie’s correspondents were the late Earl and Countess of Northesk. A few of her letters to the Earl and his Countess may not be deemed unworthy of a place in this work. They present a specimen of the admirable style of her epistolary correspondence, and of the benevolence of her character, displayed in the care and beneficence which she exercised towards those who were in poverty and distress.¹

The first of her letters which we shall introduce was written to the Earl of Northesk, who was then Vice-Admiral of the British Navy, chiefly for the purpose of soliciting his good offices for the discharge of a sailor, who, from ill health, had become unfit for active service. Having pleaded the cause of the ‘ honest tar,’ she then details the accidental discovery she had made of a descendant of the Carnegies of Lour, named James Carnegie, who, from the reduced circumstances of his parents, had been bred to the trade of a blacksmith, by which, now an old man, he was humbly supporting his family. In the history of this poor man she took a friendly interest ; and she occupied herself in devising plans for bettering his condition.

CHARLETON, April 10th, 1813.

YOUR Lordship and family have alas ! so long deserted this country, that except from the Newspapers we have little intelligence of your welfare. These, very

¹ Mr. Carnegie of Stronvar has in his house, No. 7, Athole Crescent, Edinburgh, a half-length portrait of Mrs. Carnegie of Pittarrow, by Mr. George Watson. In the

same house there is also a portrait of Mary Burnett, wife of Sir John Carnegie, second Baronet of Pittarrow, which belongs to Mrs. Gordon of Knoockespoek.

lately, to my pleasurable surprise, announced that Lady Northesk had brought your Lordship another son. Being solicited to ask a favour of your Lordship for a seaman, I gladly seize the opportunity to congratulate Lady Northesk on this auspicious event, which, now that the *Grand children* are coming forward, was beyond my hopes. You know that I am so very a *Carnegie* as not to be indifferent to the *strength* of any branch of the Family; far less yours. And I feel too much oblidg'd by Lady Northesk's kind attention to part of my family when in London, not warmly to participate in her welfare and felicity.

The favour which is the immediate cause of troubling your Lordship, is the discharge of a seaman, whose name is William Clark. He has served in the Navy about eight years, mostly on the Mediterranean station, and is now invalided for harbour duty, and belongs to the Ardent Frigate lying at Chatham. He also served a short time during the American war, under Captain (now Sir Francis Hartwell), and was discharged at the peace. This sober, honest Tar vehemently loughs to spend the remainder of his life with his family, and assures me that his being invalided for harbour duty is a preliminary step to a discharge, which one word of your Lordship could procure him. If this is so, may I request you to say that word?

The poor Carnegies for whom I was agent, are all long since at rest; but eighteen months ago I accidentally met a man buying potatoes here, whose name I found was James Carnegie, a blacksmith by trade. Enquiring how he came by that name, 'Madam,' says he, 'I am of the family of Lower, if ever you heard of those 'people.' 'Yes, I know something of them.' 'Well, Madam, my grandfather 'and this Laird's grandfather were brothers.' He then explained how, without any fault, his station differed so widely from that of his cousin. His grandfather was by a second marriage; and the family estate had fallen so low, [that] his parents could not afford him education. . . . When the late Patrick Carnegy of Lower succeeded his father, . . . by his industry and economy he retrievd all, and left his family rich. The man then informed me, He had lived happy and independant untill four years ago, that he got a hurt on his leg in a quarry which ruin'd his health and his circumstances; yet he still works as he can, at a little forge he has got in the links of Montrose. 'Does Lower know your misfortune and help you?' 'No, Madam, I never apply'd to him, or any body; but if I were to apply, I beleive 'I should be heard, for he was well acquainted with me when youug.' The mouey was still in my haud which he had put into it for the potatoes. 'Well, friend,' says I, 'since I find you are my relation, take back part of this money, and when 'you want more potatoes, come back, and you shall have them at any price you 'please.' He thanked me, but was too much the gentleman ever to return on these termes. I afterwards sent him some necessarys, and his leg growing worse, he sent me a request to let Mr. Carnegy know his situation. I did so, though told by some people I might spare myself that trouble, for he would never answer my

letter. In the course of Post I received as gentle an answer as any gentleman could write! with a draft for £5, for his acknowledged cousin. I was told by a merchant with whom he had dealt for iron twenty years, that he had always been a 'most honour[a]ble industrious man:' therefore grieving that he should end his days in penury and wretchedness, I form'd a scheme to get him two cows (as he long had had before) which his wife should manage, and sell the milk: to effect which I should once more have try'd to lay the rich and noble branches under contribution; but it would not do. His wife is too old and feeble; his sons are dispers'd; and bringing meat to cattle in such a situation requires strength and activity. Had your Lordship been at Ethie, perhaps you might have found a smithy for this interesting old man somewhere on your estate, where, with a man to work under his direction, and a cow to give 'rural opulence,' he might have ended his life in comfort. Perhaps Lower might do this; but my acquaintance of him is very slight, and I would not be troublesome.

I expect my son David and his wife from Gothenburg very soon, for a visit. They have been unfortunate in their family,—lost their only son at five years old, by a shocking accident; had another who died at eighteen months, and are again childless. James left his wife and family at Kensington, where they wait his return from what we hope will be his last voyage; and I am about sending my eldest son's daughter to that neighbourhood to complete her education: so fast young people get up upon us! What apology can I make for so long a letter? I believe the best way is not to add to it by any. I therefore put an end to it, by offering my good wishes to your Lordship, Lady Northesk, and your family. Miss Carnegie offers her best respects to my Lady (Anne is in Fife with her sister); and I remain, with much regard, your Lordship's old acquaintance, and most obedient servant,

SUSAN CARNEGIE.

Dorso.—Mrs. Carnegie of Charleton to Lord N., 1813.¹

Mrs. Carnegie's account of the poor man, James Carnegie, who was descended from the Carnegies of Lour, excited the interest of the Earl of Northesk and his Countess. The Countess sent her five pounds, to be applied for his relief; and desirous to know his exact connexion with the family of Lour, requested from her a genealogical sketch of that branch. Mrs. Carnegie, in a letter to her Ladyship, acknowledges the receipt of the five pounds sent for her protégé, gives some additional particulars respect-

¹ Original Letter at Ethie.

ing him, and traces his descent to Patrick Carnegie, first of Lour (third son of David second Earl of Northesk), by a second wife.

MY DEAR MADAM,

CHARLETON, May 25th-27th, 1814.

I duly received your Ladyship's most agreeable letter, inclosing a five pound note for my protégé, James Carnegie, for which liberal and seasonable supply I return his thanks and my own. Fifty shillings a year will do very well. May God increase your powers according to your good will! I am rich, for the meantime, for this poor man, and have not yet apply'd to Lady Carnegie, understanding she is not at home. I wrote to James Carnegie's eldest son, Alexander, overseer to a gentleman from the West Indies, near Keith Hall, letting him know his father's situation, of which I found he was very partially informed; 'that his ability to work had entirely fail'd; that I knew he had paid his rent for him for sometime, but wish'd to know what he could do for him besides, as he must now have a regular supply, or must become a burthen on the parish.' In course of post I received a well written, civil, gratefull answer, with a bit of dirty, ill-written, worse spelled paper enclosed, bearing to be a kind of promissary note from a farmer, about fourteen miles from this, whom he had served twelve years ago, for 'Twenty Pounds,' payable upon demand, which he directed me to send his brother to uplift, and requested me to apply it for his father's use, as I judged best, adding, his father never should come upon any parish, if it was in his power to prevent it. There is a spirit no family need be ashamed of! But, alas! his single exertion cannot prevent it, should the honest man live many years; so I shall husband his money as well as I can. The farmer, to whom I had written, call'd to pay the Note, but laugh'd at me, when I ask'd if he was not to allow interest on money which had been so long in his hands. 'Interest! no, no. He is very well off to get his own again;' and shook his fat sides and choler. 'But, Sir,' rejoin'd I, 'you know any Bank in the country would have given him 4 per cent., and his money would have been as safe as with you, and would have been £30, instead of Twenty.' I am positive this kind master and conscieciuous man had the money lying in the Bank at Brechin, and call'd to take it out, as he came along. He gave the lad a good character, but not a 6d. he could keep from him!

As your Ladyship express'd a desire for a genealogical sketch of the Lower family, I found myself obliged to apply to the present Laird for it; what notes I had in my own possession (since delivering up the Family Tree to Sir David Carnegie on the baptism of his eldest son) coming no farther down than the first Patrick of Lower; and suspecting also that I had committed a mistake in it, from taking it off in a haste. I find I have acquired a valuable correspondent in this cadet of Northesk. He writes capitally! most correct, most laconic, just the needfull, and all the needful. What an advantage is being bred to business, in this respect.

27.—Since writing the above, I have made out the Sketeh of Northesk, as far as my present documents would warrant, and paper contain it. I suspect there is still an error I cannot account for. It is decisive that Patriek, first of Lower, was son to David 3d Earl of Northesk,¹ for my correspondent found it in his own handwriting. ‘My father, David Earl of N[orthesk], died on the 21st December 1691.’ He also notes the decease of his brothers, Finhaven and Kinfauns, which ascertains his place in the line. Now, your Ladyship will pereceive that your Lord is just the third in descent from that Earl David; whereas I have reason to believe the present Patriek Carnegie is the fourth generation of Lower; which can only be accounted for by this family having married earlier, and so got a generation ahead. This I will probably find out when I again get a sight of my original work. Meantime this is of little consequence to what your Ladyship wanted,—the descent of this James Carnegie, from the first Lower, which is, as you supposed, by a second marriage, of which Patriek . . . only says—‘My wife died the 12th of November 1702.’ This present Lower has strengthened the family much in males, having no less than eight sons. . . .

I have no hope that the lace making, so well intended by its introductress, will at all benefit the lowest class here. The objection to health and shape is great. Also, though much improved, we are not yet clean enough in the dwellings of the poor. But it may be usefull to the daughters of shopkeepers and tradesmen to afford them pocket money. I am persuaded we had better breed a set of girls to make ladies’ shoes; a lucrative business, to which they would be fully equal, and which some ladies exercise for their amusement. It is astonishing to me that England submits to a tax above the revenue of some European kingdoms for their poor, when they see the poor so much better managed in Scotland for a trifle. I wish your Ladyship could see the ‘Report of the Society for Abolishing Beggary in Edinburgh.’ They made 550 beggars maintain themselves ten months with an assistance hardly amounting to two pounds a head! O, if my Lord Northesk would return, and retake his usefull and honourable function of an elder of the church, and your Ladyship the maternal beneficence of a country lady! You cannot think how I grudge your absence! Not that I doubt of beneficence finding work wherever it resides. But it would do more good, with the same means here, and be much more comfortable to yourselves, bestowed upon your own people; for as such I look upon the population of a paternal inheritance. I always grudg’d my own situation near Montrose. At Pittarrow I could have *felt I did good*. Here the field is *so wide*, it is endless labour to little purpose. . . .—I remain, with the highest esteem, your Ladyship’s much obliged humble servant,

SUSAN CARNEGIE.

Right Honourable the Countess of Northesk.²

¹ This is a mistake. The first Carnegie of Lour was a younger son of the second Earl of Northesk.

² Original Letter at Ethie.

The next letter of Mrs. Carnegie to the Countess of Northesk, which is dated June 1st, the year omitted, but which was probably 1814, relates mainly to domestic matters. Her grandson John, who was then prosecuting his studies at Hinckley, had, when on a visit to Leamington, met and dined with Dr. Parr of that place; and to that celebrated clergyman she makes the following amusing reference :—

Miss Scrymger and he lately went with a party of Ladies to Warwickshire, and stopt some days at Leamington. They went on Sunday five miles to hear the celebrated Dr. Parr preach, who is eighty years old. He was much flattered with the compliment, and made them promise to dine with him on old May day, when they had a charming rural fete, at which he was all life and spirit, little thinking, I dare say, that on this day he annually celebrates the festival of the idol Baal! and somewhat in the manner it was done 2000 years ago, with a May-pole hung with garlands, dances, and festivity. The good old pastor is look'd on as a saint in the neighbourhood, and very justly, being so charitable, hospitable, and cheerful. All the maids bring him flowers and garlands on his feast day.

Since writing, [I] have more accounts of Dr. Parr, who called on the ladies who had visited him, and are still at Leamington, on account of a fever being at Hinkley. He said, when he came to his parish he found a set of unhappy, dissolute, litigious beings. Now ladies, said he, there are many ways of managing human creatures, but I have always found that making them happy is the best way to make them good. I am a positive man. I told them at the first I would have no law in the parish but my own; by which much contention was suppressd, and much expense saved; and I brought them in by kindness and firmness; so that now I am sure there is not a happier, more kindly populace in England.

One of Mrs. Carnegie's letters, addressed to Thomas Rennie Strachan, Esquire of Tarrie Seaton, Arbroath, may be given, as having a connexion with her genealogical studies. Colonel David Ochterlony had solicited her to help him in proving that the Ochterlonys of Tullyfrusky and Pitforthie, from whom he was descended, were of the same stock as the Ochterlonys of Guynd. She requests her correspondent to examine his charter chest for such information as would throw light on that point, and sends him a *clue* to guide him in his researches.

Charleton, March 13, 1814.

DEAR SIR,—Colonel David Oughtirlony, a gentleman to whom I have been much indebted, as the warm friend of my dear deceased son George, has a hobbyhorse,

¹ Original Letter at Ethie.

which I presume he acquired from Garter King at Arms, who married his mother, and adopted him. He is very solicitous to have it proved that the Oughterlonys of Tullyfrusky and Pitforthie, from whom he derives his descent, are of the same family, or derived from the same stock, as Guynd.

It is seven years since I transmitted to Sir Isaac Heard all the information I could gather on this subject—which, indeed, was not much—and such as it was, it rather appears to me that he never received it, by his again (after a long cessation of correspondence) requesting me to resume my labours. Now, unless the object of my enquiry lies in your Charter Chest, and you will have the goodness to look for it there, I must give it up in despair! I apply'd for this to your Brother, but He reply'd, 'He could not read Latin papers; and had nobody to do it for him.' I will not get that answer from you.

Here follows the Clue Colonel Ochterlony gives me to guide my search:—

James Ochterlony married Isabel Peirson; had a grant of half the lands of Seaton, 20th January 1603. How is He designed? and from whom is the grant?

His grandson James, had a grant of Wester Seaton in 1698. He married the daughter and heiress of James Gairden of Midstrath, by whom he had four sons, who died young. His fifth son, David, succeeded him in the lands of Tullyfrusky, and his sixth son, Alexander, got the lands of Pitforthie, and was grandfather to this Colonel David Oughterlony (his wife was Elizabeth Tyrie of Dunnydeen). It appears, that the Barony of Kelly was formerly called the Barony of Oughterlony, [and] belonged to a Sir William Oughterlony of that ilk, who is thence presumed to have been head of the clan; and this James of Wester Seaton and Tullyfrusky is supposed to be grandson to Sir William O[ughterlony], who disposed of the lands of Oughterlony and Balmadies to Irvine of Arbirlot, who pass'd them to Irvine of Drum. The vicinity of Guynd to the ancient Oughterlony makes a strong presumption that one of these families were derived from the other. Tradition says that the Oughterlonys were a branch of the Camerons. The present Guynd ask'd me why they chaug'd a handsome name for one so ugly? I could not then tell him; but it is apparent now that the Cameron had taken the name of the Barony he had purchased, or acquired by marriage. It was eommon, I have been told, for branches of the Scottish Clans to take names to distinguish their Branch, sometimes personal, as Dow (black), Baue (fair), More, great, &c., or of the lands they acquired. Indeed in early times there were no other surnames but from lands, patronymics, or personal qualities.

You will perceive I want nothing but the names and designations of those Oughterlonys who held Easter and Wester Seaton for a time, the dates of their charters, and who were the disponees. Pitforthie line is extinct, and Tullifrusky (which I believe is in Aberdeenshire) has pass'd into other names. I shall write Guynd, but don't know whether he is in Edinburgh or in the country.

To incline you more to take this trouble on the gentleman's account, as well as on mine, I shall only add, that the reason of his renewing his correspondance with me was to make me his almoner to three poor old women in Montrose, of whose relationship, misfortunes, and poverty, he has been very lately appriz'd. So, tho' curious about his Pedigree, he does not refuse or disclaim kindred with the poor. He was at one time appointed Governor of Delhi; and disposted again, without any alledged offence, to make way for another.

My daughter Anne join'd her friends in Edinburgh on the 6th. I offer my compliments to M^{rs} Straehan,—and remain, with much esteem, dear Sir,

Your affectionate Cousin and Servant,

SUSAN CARNEGIE.

P.S.—Take your own time to do me this favour; there is no haste. An Indian fleet has just sail'd. I should like to write by the next.

Thomas Renny Straehan, Esquire of Tarry Seaton, Arbroath.¹

Reference has already been made to some of Mrs. Carnegie's benevolent exertions for the promotion of the well-being of the district in which she resided. To these may be added the interest which she took in the Hospital of Montrose, and in the formation of Benefit Societies and Savings Banks for that town and parish. For the encouragement of these and other schemes by which the happiness of the people might be advanced, she wrote anonymous letters in newspapers, and circulated anonymous tracts.² One of the last benevolent labours of her life was her efforts for the erection of a chapel of ease in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland for the parish of Montrose, a scheme which had long been in contemplation, in consequence of the deficiency of accommodation in the parish church, but for the accomplishment of which nothing was done until she brought her influence and energy to bear on the work. The spirit and motives by which she was animated in this Christian enterprise may be seen in the following forcibly expressed letter which she addressed on the subject to the parishioners of Montrose:—

¹ Original Letter at Seaton.

² Whilst encouraging a spirit of independence among the people, Mrs. Carnegie was anxious that the really needy should be suitably cared for. When complaints were made of the insufficiency of the Sabbath church-door collections for the poor of the parish, she advised that the people

when absent on any particular Sabbath or Sabbaths should set apart their ordinary offering to be given to the plate, and that masters of vessels when on their voyages should regularly on the Sabbath collect the contributions of their crews, and give the money to the Kirk-Session on their return.

FRIENDS AND NEIGHBOURS,—I no longer address you anonymously, as I have frequently done; but as I am about to take leave of you—[as] from my age, and some late warnings of disease and decay, I cannot expect to be long here, I speak to you in my own person. I have suggested many things to you in small printed tracts, and in the newspapers, for your good; and having met with potent and zealous co-operation in some of them, have the satisfaction to think [that I] have done some permanent service. I wish yet to say something of the hospital, of the benefit societies, and of the saving bank; but these I shall pass over for the present, being anxious to suggest for your consideration, *a proposal*, which I shall assuredly not live to see completely carried into execution, but which appears to me to be of essential benefit to the *future* population of this district; and, if it appears in the same light to you, is not of such magnitude but that even the *present generation* may profit by it. This is to *build* another church in or near Montrose, to be served by another pastor of the communion of the Established Church of Scotland. I think I see many mouths open against what appears, at first hearing, as the scheme of *a dotting old woman!* ‘What! is not your church big enough?’ A great deal too big! to be spoken in, or heard in, with ease. ‘But does it accommodate the parish?’ So far from it, that were it not for the liberality of the dissenting congregations, vast numbers would have no means of attending *any public worship*, whilst seat rents are so high in the *one parish church* that the poor have no chance of ‘hearing the gospel preached unto them,’ but by a few crowding the passages, and thronging the pulpit, to the great inconvenience of the congregation and the preacher. I was, indeed, a very old woman before this idea entered my head. I owe it to Dr. Chalmers’s admirable ‘*Essay on the Causes and Cure of Pauperism*,’ published in the *Edinburgh Review*, No. 50. Speaking of the demoralization of the lower ranks in great towns, compared with country parishes, he mentions the admission of poor’s rates (which are now weighing England down) as one cause, by taking off the honest shame of *receiving* parish support, and another, no less powerful, that the gradual increase of inhabitants in the towns has gone unnoticed, beyond the reach of religion, discipline and instruction, from the want of churches and of pastors. It burst on my awakened soul like a beam of light. I saw the evil; and old and insignificant as I am, resolved to begin to remedy it in my own neighbourhood, even at this (to me) late hour. It is now near half a century, said I to myself, since I came to reside here. I learned some time after that the inhabitants of the town and parish of Montrose amounted to 6000 some odd hundreds. I have been informed of late that they are now above 9000. This great increase, I presume, has mostly taken place in the last half of this period. We have rebuilt our church, increased its dimensions, even to inconvenience, yet far from accommodating the increased numbers, hundreds, perhaps I might say thousands, are obliged to wander about to sectarian meetings, or spend the Sabbath in idleness. I need not, I hope, spend time in endeavouring to convince the

people of Montrose, of all ranks, and all religious persuasions, that this is an evil ; and that children playing on the streets in the time of public worship, and seeing their parents pay no other respect to the Sabbath but putting on their best clothes, and going out to divert themselves,—brought up with little knowledge of God and His laws,—have but a poor chance to turn out honest, industrious, useful members of society. But it is not only the want of public worship which is suffered by a too numerous population, but the want of the *private ministry* of pastors interested in their temporal and spiritual welfare,—who, making conscience of their office, visit, exhort, console, advise, and reprove, as circumstances occur. But what can one man do amongst eleven thousand people, which compose Dr. Chalmers's *share* of the overflowing population of Glasgow ; yet he does not despair of this enormous evil being remedied by degrees, once it is seen and acknowledged as an evil. ' One new church (says he) building in Glasgow, and one additional pastor, is always a step to reformation.'

Mrs. Carnegie made her will a considerable number of years before her death. It is dated 1st February 1809 ; and it was confirmed by the Commissary of Brechin on 10th October 1821. The following extract from this document, which she wrote with her own hand, being then ' in good health of body, and of sound mind,' exhibits the sound judgment and scrupulous regard to equity with which she disposed of her effects among the different members of her family :—

CHARLETON, February the first, one thousand eight hundred and nine,—It having pleased Almighty God, to whom I owe thanks and praise for innumerable blessings, and profound submission, where the dispensations of his providence are for the time adverse, to alter my situation considerably since making a disposition of my effects, dated on the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, by taking away three of my sons by death, and increasing my worldly goods, by a generous free gift, from my good friend, Colonel Nicholas Carnegie, and a considerable succession under the will made in my favour by my dear son, Captain George Carnegie, it is incumbent upon me to revise and alter the said, and all former dispositions made by me. I hold it [to] be my duty, and it has always been my intention, to provide for the comfortable and honourable maintenance of my unmarried daughters, in the first place,—a principle which has had the sanction of all my other children, they having given up to them their respective shares of the effects of their brother Thomas, who left no written will. But the succession I have received under the will of my son George having turned out much more considerable than I had any reason to expect, I do not feel myself warranted to bestow all I possess (small legacies excepted) upon them as I would have done, had the division of my effects amounted to a trifle of no consequence to my other children ; neither shall I now fritter it away in small legacies to

my grandchildren, but shall endeavour to do justice, and show my affection to all my family, by the following disposition:—First, I constitute and appoint my son, James Carnegie, presently commanding the ‘Baring’ East Indiaman; David Gillespie, Esqr. of Kirkton, my son-in-law; Colonel Nicholas Carnegie, late commander of the Artillery, Bengal; George Robertson Scott, Esqr. of Benholm; John Taylor, Esqr. of Kirktonhill; and Thomas Rennie, Esqr. of Tarrie, executors and trustees under this my will and testament, three of whom to be a quorum. . . . 2d, I desire that, after paying my funeral charges, debts, and legacies, and making provision for the regular payment of some small annuities after mentioned, my said executors and trustees shall place the remainder of my effects in the public funds, or upon heritable or other good and sufficient security, according to the best of their judgment, and that they shall pay the interest thereof yearly, or half yearly, as shall be convenient, to my daughters, Susan-Jane, and Anne Carnegie, equally betwixt them, while they both remain unmarried. . . . And when both the said Susan-Jane and Anne Carnegie are either married or deceased, then the money bequeathed by them as above shall be divided by my trustees into equal shares, and paid by them in the following manner:—To the children of my son, John Carnegie Foulerton, Esqr., one share, to be equally divided amongst them; to my son David Carnegie, merchant in Gottenburgh, one share; to my son James Carnegie, one share; to my daughter Mary, wife of David Gillespie, Esqr., one share; to my daughters, Susan-Jane and Anne, being married, one share each, equal with the others; and to Colonel Nicholas Carnegie, my husband’s son, one share.¹

Without quoting further *verbatim* from Mrs. Carnegie’s will, it may be added, that after the final division of her effects, which would finish the trust, she desires her residuary legatees to present a piece of plate, of twenty guineas value, to each of the trustees who had had the trouble of the trust without any benefit therefrom. She also bequeaths to her daughters, Susan-Jane and Anne, all her household furniture, plate, linens, trinkets, chaise, horses, cows, and everything pertaining to the farm, except such articles as are separately mentioned. A number of legacies and tokens of remembrance she bequeaths to various friends and relatives, all indicating the expansive benevolence of her kind and affectionate heart.

Mrs. Carnegie died at Charleton on 14th April 1821, aged seventy-seven years, and was buried at Kinnaber.

¹ Commissariat of Brechin Testaments, vol. xv. p. 329.

II. JOHN CARNEGIE, the eldest surviving son of George Carnegie and Susan Scott, was baptized on 5th January 1771. He was for some time a captain in the 2d Dragoons. While an officer in that regiment, he married, on 23d April 1796, Mary Strachan or Fullerton of Kinnaber, niece of Charles Fullerton of Kinnaber, near Montrose. Their contract of marriage is dated 23d April 1796, and registered in the Books of Session 4th August 1806. Captain Carnegie acquired Kinnaber through his marriage with this lady; and he assumed the surname of Fullerton in addition to that of Carnegie. They had three sons and two daughters, viz.,—

1. George Fullerton Carnegie, as after mentioned.
2. Charles Carnegie, who is called the second son in the disposition of the lands of Pittarrow and Charleton executed by his father on 13th September 1803.¹ Charles died in infancy.
3. John Carnegie, who died unmarried on 12th February 1828, at the house of his aunt, Mrs. Gillespie, in Moray Place, Edinburgh.
4. Mary Strachan Carnegie, born at Nottingham in England, on 16th October 1797, and now resident at No. 32 Blacket Place, Newington, Edinburgh.
5. Susan Carnegie, who was born at Kinnaber, on 29th September 1801, and who now resides with her sister in Blacket Place.

On the death of his father in 1799, Captain John Carnegie Fullerton succeeded to Pittarrow. As he resided at Kinnaber, the old mansion-house of Pittarrow, being in a dilapidated condition, was demolished in the year 1802. A description of the house, and of several interesting paintings found in the great hall, during the demolition, will be found in the Introduction. Mrs. Carnegie, his mother, liferented Charleton; and to this estate he never succeeded, as he predeceased her. He died at Edinburgh on Christmas-day 1805, aged nearly thirty-four years, having been attended and ministered to with much sympathy by the eminent physician, Dr. Charles Keith.² He was buried at Kinnaber on the 6th

¹ Charleton Writs.

² The death of this physician, which took place soon after, is recorded with much feeling by Mrs. Carnegie. ‘12th April

‘1807.—News of the sudden death of Dr. Charles Keith, who attended my son John at his death, with much friendship and tenderness, sixteen months before.’

of the month of January following.¹ His wife, at the time of his death, was at London, in delicate health, as his mother states in her 'Memorabilia.' She died at Clifton, near Bristol, whither she had gone with her mother and children, on 6th July 1806.² On 15th June 1808 her eldest son, George Carnegie Fullerton, was served heir to her. There is in the house of her daughters, at No. 32 Blacket Place, Edinburgh, a half-length portrait of Mary Fullerton.³

III. GEORGE FULLERTON CARNEGIE of Pittarrow, Charleton, and Kinnaber, was born at Kinnaber on 18th December 1799.⁴ He succeeded to Pittarrow on the death of his father in 1805; to Kinnaber on the death of his mother in 1806; and to Charleton on the death of his grandmother in 1821.

After he succeeded to these ample estates, Mr. Fullerton Carnegie having become the friend and associate of several young noblemen and gentlemen, who had still larger means for indulging their tastes as sportsmen and hospitable entertainers, was induced to expend more of his fortune than prudence would have dictated. This extravagance led to embarrassment, and resulted in the sale of his three estates of Pittarrow, Charleton, and Kinnaber. Pittarrow was purchased by the late Alexander Crombie of Phesdo, and is now the property of his nephew, Alexander Crombie of Thornton. The estates of Charleton and Kinnaber were purchased by Arthur Anderson, Aberdeen, and, after several changes, are now the property of Mr. George More-Gordon, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh.

¹ Burial Records of Montrose. His mother, in her 'Memorabilia,' says the 7th of January.

² Mrs. Carnegie's 'Memorabilia.'

³ The Fullertons of Kinnaber were an ancient family in Angus. Alexander Fullerton was slain at the battle of Pinkiecleuch in 1547, and his son and heir, John Fullerton, obtained from Queen Mary, on 1st March, in the seventh year of her reign, a grant of the ward and non-entry of Kinnaber, in return for the service of his father at Pinkie.—[Kinnaber Writs.] From John Fullerton, the grantee, the estate of Kinnaber descended to his lineal male heirs, the last of

whom appears to have been John Fullerton of Kinnaber, whose eldest daughter, Mary, married Robert Strachan, merchant in Montrose. Their eldest son, Charles Fullerton, received a Crown charter of Kinnaber on 7th August 1769. On 17th August 1793, Charles Fullerton of Kinnaber executed a disposition of that estate to Mary Strachan, only child of his brother-german, Robert Strachan, then deceased. Mary Strachan became the heiress of Kinnaber and the wife of Captain John Carnegie of Pittarrow, etc.

⁴ Mrs. Carnegie's 'Memorabilia.'

George Fullerton Carnegie inherited the poetical genius and literary taste of his paternal grandmother. In 1834, when thirty-four years of age, he published a volume of 'Poems on Various Subjects,'¹ which he dedicated to the Countess of Leven and Melville, in grateful acknowledgment for the kindness which permitted him to inscribe to her his first attempts at authorship. 'These poems,' says he, in a modest and unassuming 'Address' prefixed, 'are presented to the public with extreme diffidence, and not until the author has been repeatedly advised to publish them; for assuredly they were never written with such intention.'

The poems, in a few instances, are pervaded by a vein of the humorous or sarcastic, as those on 'Breathes there the man,' and 'The Public Ball;' but generally they are of a grave, sometimes of a sombre character, are largely imbued with religious sentiment and moral reflections, and breathe tender and warm affections. They have not risen to popularity, but they indicate the possession of a poetical genius, and display throughout a cultivated mind. As a specimen we quote the author's poem 'On the death of Sir Walter Scott, 1832 :—

He is gone to the grave, where the mighty before him
Lie sleeping in fame!
He is gone from the land which shall ever adore him,
And hallow his name!

The minstrel is gone! but the fire of his numbers
Shall lighten for ever!
Shall gild, with a halo, the spot where he slumbers,
And cease to shine—never!

Unrivall'd and bright, o'er his own native islands,
In splendour it beams!
O'er the wild glens and caves, and grey rocks of the Highlands,
Their lakes and their streams!

But those islands shall sink, those grey rocks split asunder,
Each wild glen and cave,
Lake and stream, flee away at the trumpet's last thunder,
Ere his fame find a grave.

¹ Edinburgh : William Blackwood. 1834.

George Fullerton Carnegie published also, in the year 1834, 'The destinies of Zohak, or the Halls of Argenk: A poem, in three Cantos,'¹ which may be considered as a more ambitious effort of his poetical powers. This poem is inscribed to the Lady Anne Baird. An admirer of the fictitious but gorgeous and exciting traditions of the East, the author borrows his story from the remote and fabulous era of the early Persians. But he does not profess to give either historical or even strict traditionary information; and while availing himself of the names and actions of persons commemorated in unauthenticated and incredible Eastern traditions, to increase the variety and interest of the tale, he has by an anachronism brought these personages upon the stage before the time when they are said to have actually lived.

Mr. Carnegie wrote various other poems for his own amusement, among which may be mentioned a very humorous one on golfing, in which he introduced the names of nearly all the gentlemen golfers of the time. But to these we deem it sufficient simply to refer, without making from them any quotations.

George Fullerton Carnegie married, in April 1823, Madeline, eldest daughter of Sir John Connel, Knight, Judge-Admiral of Scotland. They had two sons and three daughters :—

1. George Fullerton Carnegie, the elder, as after mentioned.
2. John, who was born at Edinburgh on 1st March 1832. He was for some time a Lieutenant in the Bombay army, and resides at 32 Blacket Place, Edinburgh.
3. Madeline, who died in childhood.
4. Jane, who also died in childhood.
5. Mary Susan, who resides with her aunts at No. 32 Blacket Place.

George Fullerton Carnegie of Pittarrow died at Montrose in October 1851, aged fifty-two years, and was buried at Kinnaber on the 22d of that month.

¹ Edinburgh: William Blackwood. 1834.

IV. GEORGE FULLERTON CARNEGIE, his eldest son, was born at Edinburgh, on 13th February, and was baptized at Charleton on 9th May 1826. He is a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps in India. He married, 4th December 1852, Maria Priscilla, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel John Howard Wakefield of the Honourable East India Company's service, Bengal Infantry, and they have three sons and two daughters, viz. :—

- V. 1. GEORGE FULLERTON CARNEGIE (third of the same name), born at Lahore on 29th June 1854.
2. Howard James Carnegie, born in India on 26th December 1861.
3. Lucy Josephine Mary, born in Edinburgh, 13th December 1857.
4. Madeline-Lilla, born 5th January 1860.
5. Priscis Marie Hope Connell, born on 8th January, and died 31st March 1864.

IV.—THE CARNEGIES OF STRONVAR.

In the Parish of Balquhidder and County of Perth.

CADETS OF THE JUNIOR BRANCH OF CARNEGIE OF PITTARROW.

JAMES CARNEGIE, fourth son of George Carnegie of Pittarrow and his wife Susan Scott, was born at Charleton on 8th January 1773. He entered the Marine Service of the East India Company. A few particulars relating to his voyages we have put together, as recorded by the pen of maternal affection. In the beginning of April 1788, when little more than fifteen years of age, he sailed for China. On 22d April 1789, his mother received accounts of his safe arrival in good health from China. Not long after he visited her and his father at Charleton, and had an opportunity of meeting with all his brothers and sisters. 'June 17,' writes his mother, 'our whole family reunited, healthy! happy! Those who had 'been absent bringing every testimony in their favour that could be 'wished.' Shortly after James again went abroad. On 27th August 1794, he arrived in the Downs from Madras. On 16th July 1797, he and his brother George sailed for Bengal in the 'Henry Dundas.' On the 18th August the vessel was struck by lightning in Torbay, and put into Plymouth to be refitted. On the 11th September it encountered another storm in Torbay; and it sailed finally on the 22d, and reached its destination in safety. James and George wrote letters to their parents from Madras, dated 26th February 1798, informing them of their safe arrival. The letters were received at Charleton on the 6th of August following.¹

In December 1805, James Carnegie was commander of the 'Experiment' East India ship, and in October of the following year he received the command of the 'Baring.' James Carnegie married, in December 1801, Margaret, daughter of John Gillespie of Kirkton, in the county of Fife, by whom he had three sons, James, David, and one who died in infancy, and six daughters, Jane, Susan, Mary, Anne, and Isabella, who all died

¹ Mrs. Carnegie's 'Memorabilia.'

unmarried, and one who died in infancy. He died on 18th December 1851, and Margaret Gillespie, his wife, died on 25th February 1828.

James Carnegie, their elder son, was born at Birkhill Cottage, on the 26th October 1806. He married Charlotte, daughter of Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, a Director of the East India Company, and a cousin of Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, Baronet. Of this marriage there was no issue.¹ James Carnegie died on 26th March 1831, when on a voyage home from India. His widow married the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, Vicar of St. Peter's, Broadstairs.

David Carnegie, the younger son of James Carnegie and Margaret Gillespie, was born on 3d May 1813. He was educated at Eton; and in 1830, when seventeen years of age, he joined his paternal uncle, David Carnegie, in the management of his business at Gottenburg, which, as already mentioned,² was founded by his grandfather, George Carnegie, and which, after being conducted for some time by Mr. Thomas Erskine, afterwards Earl of Kellie, was acquired by David Carnegie, senior.

In 1835, David Carnegie, the subject of this notice, was admitted a partner with his uncle in the business, and he resided in Gottenburg about twelve years.³

Mr. Carnegie is the first of the family of Carnegie who has possessed Stronvar. This estate, which forms part of Balquhidder, is beautifully situated on the south banks and near the east end of Loch Voil, which is surrounded by rugged and lofty mountains known as the Braes of Balquhidder, stretching out in rude magnificence. These scenes attracted the attention of Tannahill, and form the theme of one of the finest of the inspirations of his muse, in which delicacy of thought and elegance of description are equally combined—the popular song of the Braes of Balquhidder, of which we give the first and last stanzas :—

¹ There is at Stronvar a portrait of James Carnegie, junior. It might readily be taken for an excellent likeness of the late distinguished John Gibson Lockhart. The two gentlemen must have strongly resembled each other.

² See p. 304.

³ Mr. Carnegie retired from the local management of the business many years ago. It still exists as a limited liability company, under the firm of Carnegie and Company, in which Mr. Carnegie retains the principal share.

LET us go, lassie, go
 To the braes o' Balquhither,
 Where the blae-berries grow
 'Mang the bonny Highland heather ;
 Where the deer and the rae,
 Lightly bounding together,
 Sport the lang simmer day
 On the braes o' Balquhither.

Now the simmer is in prime,
 Wi' the flowers richly blooming,
 And the wild mountain thyme
 A' the moorlands perfuming ;
 To our dear native scenes
 Let us journey together,
 Where glad innocence reigns
 'Mang the braes o' Balquhither.

Sir Walter Scott, a higher master in the description of Scottish scenery, celebrates this district in the *Lady of the Lake*. By the authority of the chieftain—the hero of the poem—the signal of the fiery cross, summoning the clan to the muster-place of Lanric Mead, after being carried from stage to stage, is consigned at the chapel of St. Bride to Norman, the heir of Aruandave, who, stimulated by his newly-married bride, speeds on with the fiery signal, spreading the alarm through the various glens in and around Balquhider. The description is enlivened by a simile borrowed from an old custom of setting fire to the heath on the Scottish moorlands, that the sheep might have the advantage of the young herbage produced in room of the tough old heather plants—the blazing heath when seen by night sometimes producing a magnificent appearance, similar to that of a burning volcano :—

Nor faster o'er thy heathery braes,
 Balquhider, speeds the midnight blaze,
 Rushing, in conflagration strong,
 Thy deep ravines and dells along,
 Wrapping thy cliffs in purple glow,
 And reddening the dark lakes below ;
 Nor faster speeds it, nor so far,
 As o'er thy heaths the voice of war.

The signal roused to martial coil
 The sullen margin of Loch-Voil,
 Waked still Loch-Doine, and to the source
 Alarmed, Balvaig, thy swampy course ;
 Thence southward turned its rapid road
 Adown Strath-Gartney's valley broad,
 Till rose in arms each man might claim
 A portion in Clan-Alpine's name ;
 From the grey sire, whose trembling hand
 Could hardly buckle on his brand,
 To the raw boy, whose shaft and bow
 Were yet scarce terror to the crow.
 Each valley, each sequestered glen,
 Mustered its little horde of men,
 That met as torrents from the height
 In Highland dale their streams unite,
 Still gathering, as they pour along,
 A voice more loud, a tide more strong,
 Till at the rendezvous they stood
 By hundreds prompt for blows and blood.

Of Loch Voil, as well as of the vale and hills of Balquhidder, charming views are obtained from the mansion of Stronvar. The summer sun at early morn breaking over the mountains, and gilding the fertile valley and the glassy surface of Loch Voil, is a glorious sight ! Behind the mansion the plantations rise to the high hill of Stronvar, from which the estate takes its name.

In 1849 Mr. Carnegie purchased, for £37,500, from John Lorn Stewart, the estate of Glenbuckie. Mr. Stewart's father had greatly extended it, by the purchase of several adjoining farms from their respective proprietors, as Glendhu, Murlaggan, Inverenty, and Stronvar ; and on removing his residence from Glenbuckie proper to Stronvar, he had called it Glenbuckie House. Mr. Carnegie restored the old name of Stronvar to the residence, giving that name also to the whole estate.

Mr. Carnegie purchased, at the same time, from the late Sir John Murray Macgregor, part of Balquhidder, on the north, with the lands of Gartnafueran and Stronslaney, on the east of Stronvar, for £22,250, the former having been purchased by the first Sir John Macgregor Murray

about 1790 from the Drummond family, and the latter from his brother-in-law, Lord Bannatyne, whose father, Mr. M'Leod, had acquired it from the old proprietors, the Stewarts of Gartnafueran. In 1858 Mr. Carnegie purchased from Mr. M'Bain of Ledereich the small property of Ledereich, which lies on the north side of Loch Voil, for £5500. In 1865, he purchased from Duncan Robertson of Torrie the lands of Torrie, in the adjoining parish of Callander, for £22,500.

Besides these investments in Balquhider, which have made Mr. Carnegie the largest landed proprietor in the parish, he has made considerable investments in land in England. He purchased the lands of Eastbury, Northwood, Gateshill, and others, in Hertfordshire, which are now comprehended in the general name of Eastbury.

In 1850, the year following his acquisition of Stronvar, Mr. Carnegie added so much to the mansion-house as to make it almost an entirely new mansion. The architect was Mr. David Bryce of Edinburgh, so celebrated for his Scottish mansion-houses, who was also the architect of a larger mansion which Mr. Carnegie subsequently erected on his estate of Eastbury.

The step taken by George Carnegie, the grandfather of the present proprietor, in joining in the rising of 1745, as mentioned in his Memoir, was considered at the time ruinous to himself and his family. But happily it had neither on him nor on them the calamitous effects which might have been anticipated. The estate of Stronvar, as a Carnegie property, may, in one sense, be traced to the connexion of George Carnegie with that unfortunate rising. He was obliged to seek his fortune in a foreign land, where he found it by his successful enterprise in commerce; and he was soon enabled to purchase the estate of Pittarrow, which was the paternal inheritance of his family, and also the estate of Charleton, near Montrose. His son, and his grandson, the present proprietor of Stronvar, followed in his footsteps with similar success. Had George Carnegie not been compelled by the force of circumstances to leave Scotland, he might have passed through life in his native land with less exertion and less success.

Apart from the natural beauty of Stronvar, which renders it attractive

as a Highland residence, the lands and glen; of which it forms a part, have a peculiar history of their own.

Balquhiddier, the parish in which Stronvar is situated, was probably a part of the territorial dukedom of Albany, which was created in the year 1399, in favour of Robert Stewart, third son of King Robert II. On the forfeiture of Murdoch second Duke of Albany in 1425, the lands reverted to the Crown.

King James VI. bestowed the lordship of Balquhiddier upon his cousin, Ludovic second Duke of Lennox. The King also granted the lands and lordship of Balquhiddier to Sir John Murray of Tullibardine, Knight, who was a great favourite of James, from their having been bred together from infancy. Sir John was afterwards created successively Lord Murray and Earl of Tullibardine. The competing grants of the lordship of Balquhiddier by King James formed the subject of Parliamentary enactments.

In the Parliament held at Edinburgh on 5th June 1592, an Act was passed in favour of Ludovic Duke of Lennox, which narrates that the Duke is nearly related by blood to King James VI., and that the King is in duty bound to take special care of him and his estates; and that it was not the intention of the King that the Acts of Revocation should affect the grants made to the Duke. His Majesty therefore, with the advice of the estates of Parliament, declared that the 'Duikrie' of Lennox, and others, including the lordships of Methven and Balquhiddier, with all charters granted to the Duke, should be excepted from the Acts of Revocation; providing always that the Act should not prejudice Sir John Murray of Tullibardine, Knight, in his infestment in the lands of Balquhiddier.¹

On the same day James, Abbot of Incheffray, protested in Parliament that the Ratification in favour of the Duke of Lennox of the lordship of Balquhiddier should not be prejudicial to the Lord Drummond in his right of the Stewartry of Strathearn, within which the lands of Balquhiddier are situated; he also protested that the exception granted to Sir John Murray of Tullibardine of the lands of Balquhiddier should not prejudice the said Lord in his office of 'Stewartrie' of Strathearn.²

¹ Acts of Parliament, vol. iii. p. 559.

though the Abbot asserted that Balquhiddier was in the Stewartry of Strathearn, it was

² Acts of Parliament, vol. iii. p. 560. Al-

then, as now, in the Stewartry of Menteith.

The Ratification, which was passed at the same time in favour of Sir John Murray of Tullibardine, narrates the good, true, and thankful service done to his Majesty and his predecessors by Sir John, who was then one of his Majesty's Master Householders. His Majesty therefore confirmed the charter made by him at Holyroodhouse on 14th October 1591, in favour of Sir John, of the lands and lordship of Balquhidder, with castles, towers, mills, woods, fishings, and others.¹

The grant of Balquhidder to the Duke of Lennox was ineffectual against the separate grant to the Laird of Tullibardine, who continued to possess the lordship of Balquhidder.

From this connexion one of the titles of the Duke of Athole is Viscount Balquhidder, a title which was created in the year 1703, along with the title of Duke of Athole. The mansion-house of the Tullibardine family in Balquhidder was Dalbeath, on the north side of Loch Earn. It is now in ruins, and belongs to the trustees of the late Marquis of Breadalbane. The superiority of Balquhidder, with other lands in the parish, was purchased in the year 1801 from John fourth Duke of Athole by the first Sir John Macgregor Murray, whose ancestors had long been connected with that district. Towards the close of the fifteenth century the Clan Gregor, when driven from their own proper country of Glenurchy by the powerful clan of the Campbells, took refuge in the upper parts of Balquhidder. In course of time they became the rulers of the glen.²

This glen was the scene of many deeds of rapine and violence. One of these, which stands forth conspicuous among the deadly feuds which are only too common in the annals of those times, and as to the perpetrators of which there is a difference of opinion, may be here related.

John Drummond-ernoch, the representative of the family of that name which was descended from the powerful house of Drummond in Perthshire, and King's Forester in the Forest of Glenartney, in the reign of King James VI., happened one day, about the close of the year 1588 or early in the year 1589, to be occupied there in hunting for venison for the King, in

¹ Acts of Parliament, vol. iii. p. 602.

² In the battle between the Maclaurins and Lennies, the Macgregors stipulated for

the right of entering the parish church at the same time as the Maclaurins, who had this privilege as being the oldest inhabitants of the glen.

prospect of his Majesty's arrival with his newly married bride, Anne of Denmark, from that kingdom. Whilst he was thus employed, the Clan Gregor, according to the Records of the Privy Council, but the Macdonalds of Glencoe, according to the traditional account which has always been believed in the Highlands, whose resentment he had excited for some assault or slaughter or wrong committed upon some of them, or for his hunting in their neighbourhood, which they regarded as an invasion of their territory, and who had formed purposes of vengeance against him, fell upon him and put him to death.¹ Having cut off his head, they carried it to the Laird of Macgregor, and on the Sunday following he and the whole clan assembled at the Kirk of Balquhiddel, whither the head was brought, and where, all loudly demanding that it should be exhibited, it was held up to their view and then placed on the altar. They applauded the slaughter, avowed that it had been committed by their council and determination, and successively, laying their right hands on the head, vowed that they would defend with limb and life the authors of the deed.

Intelligence of these defiant transactions having reached the Government, the Privy Council immediately adopted measures for the punishment of the guilty parties. By an Act, dated 4th February 1589-90, after referring to the cruel and mischievous proceedings of the wicked Clan Gregor, who, for many years past, had continued to commit slaughters, raids, and thefts upon his Majesty's peaceable subjects inhabiting the countries east of the braes of the Highlands, and narrating the particulars connected with the murder of John Drummond-ernoch as now detailed, the Council appoint a commission, consisting of noblemen and others, to search for and apprehend Alaster MacGregor of Glenstrae (and others specially named), and all others of the said Clan Gregor, or the assisters, culpable of the said odious murder, or of theft, reset of theft, wherever they may be apprehended.

This Commission, which was to continue in force for three years, was executed with unrelenting fury. The Laird of Buchanan and Lord

¹ Sir Walter Scott, in the first edition of his 'Legend of Montrose,' attributed the murder to the Macdonalds of Glencoe, but in the subsequent editions he imputed it to the Clan Gregor.

Drummond were especially active in avenging the death of their relative, Drummond-ernoeh. Collecting their followers at an appointed time and place, they swept the surrounding country and several villages in the effort to inflict signal vengeance on, if not to exterminate, the clan. But though severely punished, the Clan Gregor was not exterminated. After the battles of Glenfinlas and Glenfruin, which were fought between the Macgregors and the Colquhouns of Luss, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, such steps were taken by the Government as abolished the very name of the Macgregor. But after being scattered into other lands, and obliged to assume other surnames than their own, for nearly two centuries, this persecuted race, by their courage and endurance, proved themselves worthy of being relieved from the operation of the severe laws by which they were proscribed.

The stern determination and vengeful oath of this clan, said to have been taken in the Kirk of Balquhiddy, forms the subject of a vigorous poem, entitled 'Clan Alpin's Vow,' by Sir Alexander Boswell, Baronet. From this poem, of which only a few copies were printed for private circulation in 1811, we shall quote the passage which describes the vow of the clan, as given by Sir Walter Scott in his 'Legend of Montrose.' The actors in the slaughter of Drummond-ernoeh, with the whole clan, are convened in the Kirk of Balquhiddy, and the head of their victim is placed on the altar, and covered for the time with the banner of the tribe. Clan Alpin, the chief, in presence of them all, advances to the altar, and first gazing on the banner, and then uncovering the head, lays his right hand upon it, and avouching his share in the deed, utters his fell vow of vengeance, while, following his example, each of the clan in succession lays in like manner his right hand on the head of their fallen foe, and makes the same avowal and swears the same oath.

And pausing, on the banner gazed ;
 Then cried in scorn, his finger raised,
 ' This was the boon of Scotland's King ;'
 And, with a quick and angry fling,
 Tossing the pageant screen away,
 The dead man's head before him lay.

Unmoved he scanned the visage o'er ;
 The clotted loeks were dark with gore,
 The features with convulsion grim,
 The eyes contorted, sunk, and dim.
 But unappall'd, in angry mood,
 With lowering brow, unmoved he stood.
 Upon the head his bared right hand
 He laid, the other grasp'd his brand :
 Then kneeling, cried, ' To heaven I swear
 This deed of death I own, and share ;
 As truly, fully mine, as though
 This my right hand had dealt the blow :
 Come then, our foemen, one, come all ;
 If to revenge this catiff's fall
 One blade is bared, one bow is drawn,
 Mine everlasting peace I pawn,
 To claim from them, or claim from him,
 In retribution, limb for limb.
 In sudden fray, or open strife,
 This steel shall render life for life.'

He ceased ; and at his beckoning nod,
 The clansmen to the altar trod ;
 And not a whisper breathed around,
 And nought was heard of mortal sound,
 Save from the clanking arms they bore,
 That rattled on the marble floor ;
 And each, as he approached in haste,
 Upon the scalp his right hand placed ;
 With livid lip, and gather'd brow,
 Each uttered, in his turn, the vow.
 Fierce Malcolm watched the passing scene,
 And search'd them through with glances keen ;
 Then dash'd a tear-drop from his eye ;
 Unbid it came—he knew not why.
 Exulting high, he towering stood :
 ' Kinsmen,' he cried, ' of Alpin's blood,
 And worthy of Clan Alpin's name,
 Unstained by cowardice and shame,
 E'en do, spare nocht, in time of ill,
 Shall be Clan Alpin's legend still !'

Balquhider in after times became, as it had been before, the scene of many stirring events. Of the Clan Gregor there were still numerous descendants, but they were not allowed by Government to resume their surname till the year 1780. Among the most notable of the clan in the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century was Rob Roy Macgregor, whose daring deeds, and contempt of constituted authority, have furnished materials for interesting chapters both in poetry and prose, and who, at a late period of his life, rented the farm of Inverlochlarig, at the head of Loch Voil, where he died peacefully in his own house about the year 1736.¹ He had more than once been captured by John first Duke of Athole, as Sheriff of Perth, who considered him a great prize, but the outlaw contrived to effect his escape. He was buried in the chancel of the old church of Balquhider. On one side of his grave is the grave of his son Col, who predeceased him, and on the other side is that of Rob, the youngest son of Rob Roy, while above and below are the graves of other members of his clan. Over his own grave is placed a stone, which is believed to have been the tombstone of some person who lived and died long anterior to the time of Rob Roy. On this stone, besides other carvings, there is a rude representation of a deer hunt. Without adverting to the antiquity of this stone, Sir Walter Scott observes that it contains a rude attempt at the formation of a broadsword, obviously supposing that the stone was expressly prepared and sculptured to be placed over the grave of the outlaw. But as the carvings were obviously made at a much earlier date, they can of course have no application to him on whose grave the stone rests.²

¹ Mr. Macdonald of Craighuie, on the north side of Loch Voil, was for some time tenant of Inverlochlarig. He was not the immediate successor of Rob Roy, one tenant having intervened; but he occupied the farm-house in the same state in which it had been occupied by Rob Roy. The farm-house has since been rebuilt. Mr. Macdonald has many anecdotes of Rob Roy.

² About a mile to the east of the Church of Balquhider is the burial-place of the

family of Sir Malcolm Macgregor, Baronet. Sir John and Lady Macgregor Murray, and Lady Elizabeth Murray Macgregor, and several other members of the family, are buried there. The Macgregors of Glencairnaig had a private burying-place on their own land, at the head of Loch Doine. Besides the grave-stones of the Macgregors, there are others in the churchyard of Balquhider which possess general interest. In the old church there was an ancient stone, which was re-

Macgregor's Isle, at the foot of Loch Voil, was the residence of Alexander Macgregor of Glenstrae. He resided there for some time previous to the battle of Gleufruin, which was so fatal in its results to him and his clan.

In this island residence on Loch Voil it is said that Lady Grange, wife of James Erskine, Lord Grange, was detained for a short time, when she was forcibly carried off in 1732 from Edinburgh to St. Kilda. This lady, whose maiden name was Rachel Chiesly, and who was the daughter of Chiesly of Dalry, who shot the Lord President, Sir George Lockhart, in revenge for deciding a lawsuit against him, possessed great personal attractions, but was of a very excitable and ungovernable temper. The violence of her temper was the reason assigned by Lord Grange for this extraordinary treatment of his wife. He represented that she had often exhibited symptoms of insanity, that she had frequently threatened and even attempted his life, that he had found on one occasion under her pillow a razor, which she had concealed for that purpose, and that it was absolutely necessary for his personal safety that she should be laid under restraint. It is said that even before their marriage she had significantly reminded him that she was the daughter of Chiesly. But another explanation of the singular abduction of Lady Grange is that it was done in consequence of her having threatened to make discoveries concerning her husband and his confederates, who were supposed to have plotted in favour of the rebellion of 1715.¹

moved to the centre of the churchyard. On this stone, which is reputed to be the tombstone of a priest of the Culdees, there is the figure of a priest, apparently invested with the habit of his order. While the old church was used as a place of worship, this stone was held at one time in almost superstitious veneration by the parishioners, who on the occasion of baptisms stood upon it; and they would not have considered the ceremony effectual had it not been performed upon the sacred stone.

A tombstone with a double-headed eagle and an earl's coronet, although of modern erection, attracts attention. It was erected in the end of last century by a family of the name of Macnab, in memory of George

Boyle, Earl of Glasgow, who was considered their chief, these Macnabs having been descended from a Boyle, who was an abbot of a religious house near Kenmore.

Another stone with a shield of arms, containing, in the first and fourth quarters, a displayed eagle, may be noticed. It was erected in the year 1791, in memory of the family of Macintyre, who were portioners of Murlaggan, on the south side of Loch Voil. Their small properties now form part of the estate of Stronvar. It is remarkable that both the former and present proprietors have as their armorial bearing a spread eagle, which is a rare charge on a shield, being carried by only a few families in Scotland.

¹ Edinburgh Magazine, vol. i. p. 333.

She was kept prisoner in St. Kilda for nine years, after which she was removed to Assynt, in the west of Sutherlandshire, and from thence to Skye, where she died.

The Glen of Balquhidder, like other Scottish Highland glens, is now greatly changed from what it was in former times. Then, five hundred fighting men could have been drawn from its braes; now, they contain only five families. The first great change in its depopulation occurred after the rising in the year 1745. Most of the inhabitants joined in that unfortunate adventure. Such of them as made their way back from Culloden found their homes destroyed, whilst their wives and children had fled for shelter to the hills. In compassion for the fugitives from this and other Highland districts, the Government sent out a large number of them to Georgia, in the Southern States of America, where they still flourish, and retain their Celtic language, with many of the customs of their ancestors. They taught even their slaves the Gaelic language.

An incident of the 1745, in connexion with the estate of Stronvar, may be here related. The laird of that estate, which was then called Glenbuckie, wished, like most of the Stewarts, to join the army of Prince Charles, and had proceeded as far as Leny with that intention, when he became the guest of the Laird of Arnpryor, and entered with him into a warm discussion as to embracing the Jacobite cause. Glenbuckie next morning was found dead in bed, having been shot in the head with a pistol-bullet. Public opinion was divided as to whether he had committed suicide, or had been assassinated by Arnpryor. Glenbuckie was buried in the old church of Balquhidder. When some repairs were made on that church a few years ago, his skull was found, with the pistol-bullet rattling in it. It was re-buried, the bullet remaining in its old resting place.¹

Some years ago Mr. Carnegie entered into an arrangement with the other heritors of the parish to build, at his own expense, the present large and commodious parish church.² The site is a little higher than

¹ For this anecdote about the Laird of Glenbuckie, and much information about Balquhidder, the author is indebted to the kindness of the Rev. Alexander Macgregor, the respected minister of the parish.

² In the session-house there is an ancient chest, of black oak, with three large locks, said to have been the charter-chest of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurchy, who lived about the middle of the sixteenth century.

that of the old church, which was built in the year 1631. The new building forms a beautiful and striking object in the landscape of the glen.

This is not the only advantage which a generous and enlightened landlord has bestowed on Balquhiddy. As soon as the traveller enters the estate of Stronvar, he observes the contrast between the old mud and thatch houses still standing on most of the surrounding properties, and the very neat stone and lime and slated dwelling-houses which have been erected by Mr. Carnegie for the benefit of his tenants.

Mr. Carnegie of Stronvar married, first, in May 1839, Julie Boletta Zeuthen, daughter of Etatsraad Zeuthen, of Töllöse, in Zealand, a Judge of the Supreme Court at Copenhagen. Of this marriage there was one child, who lived only one year. Mrs. Carnegie died in February 1841. He married, secondly, in 1845, his cousin, Susan Mary Anne, daughter of David Carnegie of Gottenburg. Mrs. Carnegie died on 22d April 1859, at the age of forty years. Of that marriage there were two sons and one daughter, viz. :—

1. JAMES CARNEGIE, younger of Stronvar and Eastbury, who was born at No. 7 Athole Crescent, Edinburgh, on 9th September 1846. He has been educated at Eton, and is now a Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford.
2. David Douglas, who was born on 18th July 1848, and who died at Gottenburg on 13th February 1856.
3. Julie-Isabella, who was born at Tunbridge Wells on 10th July 1850.

BRANCHES OF THE CARNEGIE FAMILY—
Continued.

V.—THE EARLS OF NORTHESK.

XI.—SIR JOHN CARNEGIE of Ethie, Knight, afterwards Lord Lour and Earl of Ethie and Northesk, 1579-1667.

MAGDALENE HALIBURTON (of Pitcur), first wife, *c.* 1610-1650.

MARION MAULE (of Guildie), second wife, 1652-1660.

OF the ancient mansion-house of Ethie, which, with little alteration, has been for more than two centuries the residence of this distinguished branch of the Carnegie family, a notice has been given in the Introduction to these Memoirs.

We now proceed to give a short account of this family, many of the members of which have risen to eminence in the service of their country.

David Carnegie of Colluthie and Kinnaird, father of the first Earls of Southesk and Northesk, having large landed estates, settled the barony of Ethie upon his second son, John, the ancestor of the Northesk branch of the Carnegie family.

John Carnegie was born about the year 1579.¹ On the 1st March 1595, he received from King James VI. a charter under the Great Seal of the lands and barony of Ethie, his father, David Carnegie, having resigned them; and he was infefted in the same on the 3d of July following.² After several resignations and regrants of the barony of Ethie in favour of John Carnegie, he received another charter of the barony from King James VI., dated 10th October 1604.³

At the same time, by a mutual contract between John Carnegie and

¹ On his Portrait he is stated to be fifty-eight years old in 1637.—[Original Portrait by Jameson at Kinnaird.]

² Original Charter and Sasine at Ethie.

³ Original Procuratory of Resignation, Charter, and Sasine at Ethie.



his eldest brother, David afterwards Earl of Southesk, the latter, out of his brotherly love, ratified the infestment of Ethie, made by their father in favour of the former and his heirs-male; and, on the other hand, John Carnegie, in consideration of many pleasures, gratitudes, and good deeds done to him by his brother David, ratified to the latter his right to the lands of Cuikestoun and others. This contract is dated at Linlithgow, 12th October 1604.¹

Having been thus established in the lands and barony of Ethie, John Carnegie left home to travel on the Continent. He arrived in Paris on the 3d January 1610, and thence went to Dieppe, Poitiers, and other places. He was at Marseilles on the 6th of May the same year. The two following letters, the one written from Paris and the other from Marseilles, and both addressed to his brother, Sir David Carnegie of Kinnaird, give a detailed account of his movements at this time :—

10 January [1610].

(1.) RIGHT HONORABIL SIR AND LOVING BROTHER,—

Efter maist hairtly commendations, pleis witt that albeit I may not wreit as I wald att this present, becaus of the schort aduertisment I haid of the berar, quha is ane post send to Lndon be my lord duik, zit thinkin iwell that I haiff bein so lang in sending ony word to zow, I haiff thoeth guid by this presentis to schaw zow that I am in guid helth, prasit be God ! Sir, concerning the rest of my affairs, pleis wit I wes werri weill satisfiet off my bill of exchang. I eam to this town the thrid day of Januar ; and becaus my lord wes to stay lang be the way, haiffing guid eumpani, I eam be Diep and spak with Jaques Maill. So son as I can gaitt eumpani, I will tak jurnay to Poicteoris ; and giff I ean gaitt nain werry ehortly, I will gang with the messenger ; for be reson of the gryt number of Scottis men I ean do no guid heir. Langrawis son and I haiff bein throw all the palais and the town siking knoks ; thay ar werry skant, and dier ; I can not b[u]y ane reweill matin wnder fowirtie crowns of seluer. The king's knokmaker hes promesit to latt ws sie ane knok vith ane reweill matin, werry fyn, within tua dayis : I sall b[u]y that quhilk David Ramsay and Hary Wymis thinks best wirth the siluer. Sir, I sall wrett att gryter lenth within thir thrie or fowir dayis, quhen I haiff coft zour seidis. My Lord duik cam to Sainet Druet vpon Thursday the thrid of Januar. Wpon the moirn he wes werry honorably accompaniet to the town with ane gryt number of Frenchemen of guid aecompt. He socht presens vpon Tuysday thairefter, the quhilk day he wes maist honorably and magnifikly accompaniet out of the phoburs [faubourgs] of Saint Jarmins, quair he ludgis, to the towver, with ane gryt number of hors men, and

¹ Original Contract at Kinnaird.

fourtie or fyftie earoisses. Thair wes gryt preparation maid the nicht befor; all the king's gairdis wer aduertiset to be thair; not only theis quha wer ordinarily in seruis. Giff he haid bein king himself, he euld not haiff bein mair magnifkly resaut; and that no thing suld greiff him, the nicht befor he eam Count Deoverin and Monsieur de Aneray wer removit out of the Baistellze to ane strong preson eallett Lors, iij^{xx} ligis from Paris. Itt is thoecht that will not eum furth till the day of exeecution.

Madam Marques wes removit out of the phoburs of Sanet Jarmins, quhair ehe wes kept in hir awin hous with ane strait gard, ane myll within the town. The king wald haiff pardonit hir giff ehoce wald haiff erawit pardown; bot ehie wald not, bot remains constant, and rewis no thing, bot that things sueeidett not weill. Che is so malitiis that the king is begun to consaiff hatraid aganis hir. Sua, Sir, eessing to trubill zow with forder at this present, beseieging the Almiehtie God to keip zow, zour wyff, and the bairns, to quhais protection I commit zow, maist hairtly, —I rest zour luiffing brother, ever to be commandit,

Mr. JOHN CARNEGIE.¹

Paries, the x of Januar.

(2.) RICH HONORABIL SCHIR, AND MOIST LUIFFING BROTHER: Efter my hairtly commendations: The sufficeiencie off the berar, and the assurens I haiff off him that he will sie zow sehortly efter his euming to Seotland, giffis me oecassone to be les trowbillsoune then otheruayis I suld haiff bein; bott hopping that thir presentis will eum in zour handis sumquhat sunner,—for I haiff desyrit that thay be delyueret to Mr. Androw Aytoun—I can not omit to aequent zow a litill with my Lord his estait. His Lordship, praysit be God! is in werry guid helth, and hais aecomplisit his voiage off Italy moist happely, albeit the beginning thairoff wes sumquhat haird, be reason of that hawy disease his Lordship faill in, in ane seouruie vilage off Savoye, namit Bramant, tua legues a this syd off the Mont Senis,—far distant from ony guid toun quhair help and seeour wes to be haid, and the passages sum thing onaisie; for thair wes allreddy gryt snawe fallin. The seiknes wes ane fewer ardent, with ane diarea, quhieh did so debilitat and extenuat his Lordship, that thair remanit nothing bot skin and baines. Hope off lyff and recouerie we haid non; and the gryttest confort that the medicins gaiff ws wes, that thair euld be nothig luikit for bot the worst, and that it wes only zouth that maid him faicht and strywe a litill aganis death. His Lordship's fewer and diare continuit sum tuentie four dayis, without ony kynd of relachment; and I may say treuly that few or nain did ewer eonuales that wes visit after that fason. I referre the mair ample diseour[s] off this and other things till Schir Jhone meit with zow, quha in treuth dois luiff and respect zow exeedinly, and sehawis to my Lord that in all his Lordship's adois, ze haiff kyith as reddy and willing as ony freind quhatsumeuer: and to myself, I find him euer moist luiffing and kynd. Schir, I haiff

¹ Original Letter at Kinnaird.

gryt desyir to knaw off zour guid estait aud veilfair ; for it is the thing I wys, abow all other things iu the world, and in it consistis my contentment. Bot quhy suld I wret off the grytnes of that desyir, seing that thairby I sall be only trowbilsoume to zow, without ony present releiff to my self? Far les suld I wret off the mesur off my affection towartis zow; for it setis me better to testifie the sammyn other-uayis then be wrett. I remember to haiff wrettin off it at other tymes; but it wes being commandit be my passion, and ounyndfull off that quich wes moist cumly, and that I wes stryweing to do a thing quieh I culd not perfyt, for in treuth I think neuer to haiff the meins to schaw the lest pairt thairoff. Nature bindis me to honor and luiff zow, being my eldest brother. Zour wirth, and the favoris ze haiff schawing to me welis me honor and luiff zow maire; bot that quilk hais maid my affection so demesurit is the cousideration off zour wirth, and that ze haiff luiffit me without ony subjeet, and that I haiff euer seiu and felt sum qualite and perfection quihilk I can not express, zit so powerfoull to keudell my hart with luiff that I wald maist williugly, giff I haid a thousand lywis, with them all redeme zow out off the smallest thorter or aduersite. On my saul I wrett uot this to extenuat zour bygaiu favoris, for I remember welle quhat thay haiff bein; nor to mowiff zow ony wayis for the tym to eum, for I am so far from ony dowting, that I am maist assurit uever to want; bot that my luiff be estemit gryter then that quihilk cau be rendret for ony benefit quihilk man cau resaiff; for he is not liuing quhom I am abel to luiff efter that sort, albeit he suld giff me mony milionis, nor is he liuing quha ean deminis one grain off my affection by all the guid or iuell he can do me. Bot quhairfor serwis this all, bot to schaw a thing quihilk never eau be steadabill to zow? Schir, I resaut from James Maill, auehtin scoir off frankis, quhairoff I send him tua acquittances, as the fasou is: thairefter I send him ane acquittanee of four scoir teu fraukis quihilkis Robert Cuninghame off Gilbertfeild resaut. I maid no mention off the four scoir ten frankis, in my letteris send with Robert Cuninghame, be reason my letteris ver closet befor I haid ony sueh porpos. I am assurit I haiff lenit them to ane guid hand, and to ane quha will not be onthankfull: I lenit him sum befor, bot I haid it off ane James Lesly, quhom Robert knawis, to quhom I pay no interest. Schir, ze sall send me no siluer quhull schir Jhon his bak cuming, or ane month thairefter; for quhul his Lordship's going to Paris, quihilk will not be till efter schir Jhonis bak cuming, I will haiff to serue me. I luik also that he will bring me the siluer from Robert Cuninghame, albeit I may spiar it ane month langer. Giff ze will haiff ony clothes maid, stufes or ony other thing, ze will aduertis me and I sall stryw be all meins to do as ze sall eom-maud. Schir, it is werry much to pay tua markis for the frank; quhairfor I sall tak wp as litill as I may. The doubill augel ves virth alewin frankis; bot, befor my going out off Francee, it passit uot weill for teu aud ane half; quihilk is the best gold that euld be send hier: bot I haiff desyrit schir Jhon, for his awin particiular, to inquiry quhow they passe. Ze will lairin, schir, off schir Jhoue, of all

newis; for he will haiff at Paris sum gryter certainte of all things. At our pairting from Rome, quhilk wes this day tuenty dayis, thair wes so gryt rumoris of wairis, that the arme wes alreddy befoir Milan, and that the strongest holdis off the Franche Conté ver talking,—specially Dole; albeit the Spaingart boith at Rome and Napilis did gest at all. It is certain that the prince of Piemont maries the king off France dochter; and it [is] luikit that the duik of Savoye, with the king off France assystans, will go againis the estait off Milan, quhilk wes promesit to his eldest son quhen he mariet the Infante off Spaing. The Venetiens will be as glaid off thir wairis as the Spaingart ves quhen the pape and thay wer going be the airis. Quhat nember the arme is of, it is vncertein; for it is dayly mair and mair, and it is not knawing quhair it gois. President Bouillon, quha hais beiu in Thurin, passit by zisterday. It is thocht that the king attendit only his bak cuming from the duk of Savoye. Giff thir wairis hold forduart, the bruit is that thair will go aganis Milan anc arme, ane other towartis Nauare, and the thrid touartis the Low Contres. Thay mak the pretext of this arme that the kyng will assist the princes of Almainge aganis the Empereur. The prince of Condé is at Milan, and hais fywe thowsand cronis off pension monethly, and is much honoret be the Cont off Fointes. His Lady stayis still in the Low Contres. This day the quein of France is erownit. My Lord is at Lyons; but I trew his letteris sal be all daitit from Marseille, as lykuayis myn. Schir, I haiffing not forder to impert at the present,—I commit zow maist hairtfully to the protection of God, and restis,

Zour very luiffing brother, to be commandit,

MR. JOHNE CARNEGIE.

From Marseille, the 6 of May 1610.¹

The laird of Ethie appears to have received the honour of knighthood immediately on his return from the Continent; for it is in the year 1611 that he is for the first time designated knight. Sir John was a man of great ability and industry, and in the course of his long and active life he acquired many other lands, which he added to his family possession of Ethie. In particular, he acquired, in 1613, the barony of Redcastle and lands of Kynnaldie, in the regality of Arbroath and shire of Forfar.² In 1625, he acquired from Chancellor Hay the half of the lands of Lunane, otherwise called Courthill, and Dumbarneth, in the shire of Forfar.³ In the following year he acquired from the Marchioness of Hamilton the shadow half of the lands of Auchmithie, which have since formed part of the estate of Ethie.⁴

¹ Original Letter at Kinnaird.

² Original Contract, Charter, and Instrument of Sasine at Ethie.

³ Original Charters at Ethie.

⁴ Original Charter, *ibid.*

He gradually got possession of other portions of the lands of Kinnaldie and Blair, the lands of Seatoun,¹ and Hospital House of Saint German, called the Templelands of Kinblethmount,² all in the county of Forfar, and the lands of Inglismaldie and Dunlappis in the county of Kincardine.³

During all this time Sir John took an active part in the public business of the country. He held the office of Sheriff-principal of the county of Forfar. The gift of that office made to him by King James VI. is dated at Holyrood-house, 27th July 1620, and bears that his Majesty well knew Sir John Carnegie's good affection towards his service, his desire to serve him, and his ability for the right discharge of the duties of that important office.⁴

Sir John Carnegie continued a faithful, as he was an able, servant of King James VI. ; and after the death of that monarch, he proved himself a stedfast adherent and zealous supporter of King Charles I., amidst all the commotions, civil and ecclesiastical, of his eventful reign. The part which he took on the side of his royal master in the famous Glasgow Assembly of 1638, in which he sat as a commissioner, has been noticed in the Memoir of his brother, Lord Southesk.⁵

Early in the year 1639, Sir John, with some other friends, anti-Covenanters, fled his country, having shipped for France ; but the vessel having been driven by a tempest to Dunbar, they were taken, together with the ship and their goods, and were all warded. Soon, however, upon certain conditions, they were set at liberty, and their goods restored.⁶

¹ Original Charters at Ethie.

² Original Charter at Boysack.

³ About the time that the lands of Inglismaldie came into his possession, Sir John purchased the furniture in the mansion-house from Sir David Livingstone of Dunipace, who executed a disposition thereof in favour of Sir John. It contains the following minute enumeration of the different articles of furniture :—

‘ The haill moveable buirdis, buirde
‘ claithes, servetis, towelles, chyres, stooles,
‘ bedis, bedclaithes, yrone chymneis, pattis,
‘ panis, speittis, raxes, plaittis, trencheris,
‘ brewinglomes, girnellis, kistis, almeries

‘ (except my yrone charter kist), presses,
‘ and generallie all and syndrie vther move-
‘ able gudes, geir, insicht pleneshing, and
‘ vtheris quhatsumever now presentlie being
‘ within the place of Inglismaldie, hallis,
‘ chalmeris, and office houses thairof, to be
‘ detainet and keipit thairintill be the said
‘ Sir Johne and his foirsaidis, or vtherwayes
‘ vseit and disponit vpoun be thame at thair
‘ pleasour.’—[Original Disposition, dated
7th April 1631, at Ethie.]

⁴ Original Commission at Ethie.

⁵ See page 104.

⁶ Spalding's Memorials of the Troubles in Scotland, vol. i. p. 151.

In the following year Sir John was raised to the rank of the peerage by King Charles I. By letters-patent, dated at York, 20th April 1639, under the Great Seal, he was created a Lord of Parliament, with the title of Lord Lour; and the said title, rank, and dignity, with right to vote in all Parliaments, general councils, and conventions of the kingdom, as one of the Lords and great temporal barons of the same, and with all the honours and privileges belonging to any other lord, were granted to him and his heirs-male in all time coming.¹

Lord Lour was elected a member of the first Committee of Estates, whose powers were specified by the Parliament of 11th June 1640; a body which became so usurping that they afterwards assumed the power both of the King and the Parliament.² Lord Lour and his son, the Master of Lour, subscribed the bond which was entered into on 28th January 1641 by the Earls of Montrose, Mar, and many other noblemen. This bond the committee of the Covenanters, when they discovered that it had been entered into, denounced as Montrose's 'damnable band;' and they ordered it to be committed to the flames.³

Lord Lour was present as one of the Commissioners of Barons in the second Parliament of Charles I., opened at Edinburgh on 15th July 1641; and he joined in the riding of that Parliament from the Palace of Holyrood to the Great Hall of the Parliament, on the 27th November following, the last day of their meeting.⁴ He was present, on 5th April 1644, with the Earl Marischal, the Earl of Kinghorn, Lord Arbutnot, and many other barons, at Cowie, where the Committees of Angus and Mearns, attended by about 800 men of both shires, were then sitting. On this occasion they received the report of four commissioners whom they had sent to the Marquis of Huntly, who had raised forces 'for the defence,' as

¹ Original Diploma, with the Great Seal appended, at Ethie. The office fees paid by Lord Lour on his creation were as follows:—The Lyon King of Arms, heralds, and pursuivants, 400 merks. The four macers of Privy Council, 160 merks. The four trumpeters, £33, 6s. 8d. — [Discharges, *ibid.*]

² Gordon's History of Scotch Affairs, vol. iii. p. 181.

³ Montrose and the Covenanters, by Mr. Mark Napier, vol. i. pp. 324, 325, 326.

⁴ Balfour's Annals, vol. iii. pp. 5, 43, 160.

he alleged, 'of his person, and of his friends, their guidis and geir from invasion of the Committee of Estates, who were to raise arms against him.' But the Earl Marischal and the others, as Spalding asserts, acting by the advice of the Committee of Estates, treated with the Marquis only, that the Committee of Estates might gain time to raise forces against him.¹ Lord Lour was again in his place in Parliament on 12th July 1644; and on 21st February 1645, he was one of the committee appointed by the House to hear the accounts of Sir Adam Hepburn of Humbie, General Commissary and Treasurer of the army.²

Lord Lour's continued and faithful services and loyalty to Charles I., after his elevation to the peerage, were rewarded by his farther advancement. By patent, dated at Hampton Court, on 1st November 1647, Charles I., in consideration of the faithful services rendered to himself and the country by his beloved cousin, John Lord Lour, created him Earl of Ethie, Lord Lour and Egilismaldie, granting to him, and the heirs-male of his body for ever, the title, honour, order, and rank of the dignity of an earl, with right to vote in all Parliaments, general councils, and public and private conventions, and with all other privileges pertaining to an earl in the kingdom of Scotland.³ The proceedings which took place in the Privy Council on the occasion of the production of the patent are narrated in the following extract from the Books of the Council :—

EDINBURGH, 21 December [1647].

The quhilk day, in presence of the Lords of his Majestie's Privie Council, compeired personally Johne Earle of Craufurd and Lindsey, Lord Heigh Thesaurer of this kingdome, and produced and exhibite a patent vnder his Majestie's great seale, daitted at Hamptoun Court, the first day of November last, by which his Majestie, considdering the faithfull service done to his Majestie and the common wealth be Johne Lord Loure, hes thairfore constitute him Earle of Eathie, Lord Loure and Egilsmade, and hes given to the said Lord Loure, and the aires male of his bodie

¹ Spalding's Memorials of the Troubles in Scotland, vol. ii. pp. 336, 337.

² Balfour's Annals, vol. iii. pp. 214, 272, 278.

³ Original Diploma, with the Great Seal appended, at Ethie. The office fees paid on

his creation as Earl were as follow :—The Lyon King of Arms, Heralds, and Pursuivants, 600 merks; the Ushers, £180 Scots; the Macers, £80 Scots; the Trumpeters, £50 Scots.—[Original Discharges, *ibid.*]

for evir, the title, degrie, and dignitie of an Earle, with all the priviledges and immnities belonging thairto, to be called in all tyme comeing Earles of Ethie, Lord Loure and Egilsmaldie, as in the said patent at lenth is conteaned: Quhilk being red, hard, and considered be the Lords of his Majestie's Privie Council, and they, acknowledging his Majestie's grations favour schawin to the said Earle of Ethie, doe ordanc him and his foirsaidis, in all tyme comeing, to brnik and enjoy the said title and dignitie of ane Earle, according to his said patent: Lykeas, in testimonie thairof, Johne Earle of Cassillis, President of his Majestie's Privie Conncel for the tyme, did delyver the said patent to the Lord Thesaurer, who, in name of the said Earle of Ethie, accepted and receaved the same vpon his knee.—Extractum de Libris Actornm Secreti Consilij Snpremi Domini Nostri Regis, per me, Dominum Archibaldum Prymerose, clericum eiusdem, snb his meis signo et snb-scriptione mannalibns.

ARCH. PRIMEROSE, Clericus Concilii.¹

The Earl of Ethie was fined £6000 sterling by Cromwell's Ordinance of Pardon and Grace passed in his Parliament on 12th April 1654. Against this unjust and exorbitant fine the Earl presented the following petition:—

To his Highness the LORD PROTECTOR of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The humble Petition of John Earl of Ethie

Sheweth,

That neither your Highness Petitioner nor any of his sonnes ever invaded England, or carried armes against the forces of this commonwealth at any time in Scotland, nor sate in Parliament, Conncell, or Committee of Estates theis sixe yeares last past, bnt alwayes, as a private man, did, so much as in him lay, endeavour the peace and vnitie of theis twee nations. Yett, notwithstanding, your petitioner is, through some mistake or misinformacion, latcly fined, by the Act entituled, An Ordinance of Pardon and Grace to the people of Scotland, in the summe of six thousand pounds sterling, which is soe farr above the possibilitie of his fortune to performe, that it threatens vtter ruine to him and his posteritie, whose affection to the present governement, according to his power and station, hath not bin wanting, as may further appeare by his not ioyning or conniveing with those who are now in armes in Scotland against this Commonwealth, nor soe much as any of his sonnes, servantis, or tennantis, or any living vpon his ground, have gone to or ioyned with them. Much of the premises is fully attested by Generall Moneke, Collonel Lilburne, and Collonel Cobbett, Sheriffe of the shire wherein your petitioner dwells; and what is not by them attested he shall make good vpon his highest perill.

¹ Original Extract at Ethie.

Wherefore your petitioner humblie praies, That your Highnes would be pleased to referr the case of your petitioner to a speedie examinaeion ; and if therevpon he appeares innoeent, [that] he may not suffer with the noeent, but have his fine remitted, which wilbe a mean not only of preserving his affection, but also of enabling him and his faithfully to endeavour vpon all oppertunities to doe your Highnes service.

And your petitioner shall ever pray, etc.¹

John Earl of Ethie succeeded his immediate younger brother, Sir Robert Carnegie of Dunnichen, in Caraldston and other lands in the county of Forfar, and in the office of Dempster in Parliaments and Justice and Circuit Courts of the Sherifdom of Forfar. He was served heir to Sir Robert on 15th December 1658.

Although the Earl of Ethie lived to a great age, and was throughout his long life actively engaged in public affairs, little of his correspondence has been preserved. From the year 1610 to the year 1660 there is an entire blank. We have given above two of his letters written in his youth when he was on his travels : we now give one written in his old age. It is a letter which he wrote to his sons when he was suffering severely from gout, and it exhibits his composure of mind under acute pain, and even in the prospect of death :—

ETHIE, 7th Januarij 1661.

RIGHT LOWEING SONNES,

This sem day fyftein dayes, I was surprysed with the gutt in my left hand, and within three or fowr dayes thereafter it fell in my right hand, and after that in my head, craig, showlderis, and wther pairts of my body. Wpon Wednesday and Thursday last ther cam a great fanting to my stomoke, and all this tym I haue had a great paine . . . So I was advysed to send for a doctour wpon Friday last ; bot he cam not heir till Seterdayes night. And becaws it is wncertaine whither I shall stay longer heir, or be removed, I am compelled be my wyffe's importunity, and the ministeris, to let yow know my conditione. Your euming heir to me wilbe trublesume to yow, and litle comfortable. Ye neid not to use any preposterows heast in your euming to me ; for I am yeit strong enewgh, and have litle fever or non, bot a great fanting in my stomoke. So whither I see yow or not befor I goe hence, I begg abowe all things in this world God's blessing, graeces, and best mereies to be powred doune from the heavens, wpon yow, your wyues and ehilding ; and this legasie is abowe ten thowsand worldis. I say no more at this tyme, bot

¹ Copy Petition at Ethie.

recomendis to yow abowe all thing[s] brotherlie loue, and that ye vse my wyff with all civilitie and respect after my death, and so long as she shall live after. I desire yow lykwayes to be kynd to hir sonne and to hir dowghter. So I recomend yow hertily to God's protectione, and restis,

Yowr most loucing father,

ETHIE.

I pray yow remember my loue and service to the Erle of Southesk, and to his noble dougtyteris, my laidies of Erroll and Stormownth.

Remember my service and best affectiones to my deir Lord Sinkler, and the Laird of Pittarrow, and to my trustie freindis Sir Peter Watherburne and the Comisher. I shall lykewayes presume that my best affection and service be presented to my Lord Commissioner, his most noble and worthic laidie, my Lord Clermownth, and all theis sweit laidies his sisteris.

If yow can haue a glass bottellfull of wpright Renishe wyne for money, bring it with yow, and if it cannot be gotine for money yow most try othir moyan.

For my very loueing sonnes, the Lord Lowr and the Laird of Boyseck.¹

John first Earl of Northesk was twice married. When Sir John Carnegie of Ethie, he married Magdalene, daughter of Sir James Haliburton of Pitcur, and relict of John Erskine of Dun.² John Erskine died on the 26th March 1610, and Magdalene, his widow, married Sir John Carnegie soon after, as may be inferred from the facts that both the eldest son, David second Earl of Northesk, and the eldest daughter of their marriage were married in 1634.

The precise date of the death of Magdalene Haliburton we have not discovered. At Ethie, on 1st August 1640, she made a testament, by which she left her personal estate to her son David, Master of Lour.³ She probably died soon after. Her husband, who some years after her death was created Earl of Ethie, married, secondly, Marjory, seventh and youngest daughter of Andrew Maule of Guildie, and relict of William Nairne, son of the laird of Sandford, in Fifeshire. At the time of his second marriage, the Earl of Ethie was about seventy-three years of age, and the marriage

¹ Original Letter at Ethie.

² There is at Ethie House an ancient bed, on which is carved the arms of John Erskine and Magdalene Haliburtoun, with the initial letters of their names, and the date 1608,

which was probably the year of their marriage. Of that marriage there was an only child, Margaret Erskine.—[Extract confirmed Testament of John Erskine, at Ethie.]

³ Original Will, *ibid.*

was celebrated on 29th April 1652, which was the day of the second marriage of his daughter Lady Marjory. Lamont says that the Earl's second wife was one of his own tenants.¹

At a comparatively early period of his life, the Earl of Northesk, then Sir John Carnegie, deemed it prudent to make a will for the settlement of his personal estate. The will is dated 17th of February 1631, and as it throws light on the state of his family at the time, it is here inserted :—

Be it keud till all men be thir present lettres, Me, Sir Johne Carnegie of Ethie, Knyeht, considering and calling to mynd that thair is nothing mair certane to all men nor death, and nathing mair vncertane to thame thane the tyme and maner thairof, and that it becumes all Cristianes the tyme of thair health sua to dispose vpone thair effairis warldlie that quhen it sall pleis God to call thame out of this lyf be seiknes, they, being disburdened of thair effairis worldlie and cares of the samen, mey, with all patience, attend vpoun Godis will and plesur; thairfoir witt ye, Me, being hail in bodie, and perfyte in memorie and witt, to haif maid my lattre will and testament as followis: to witt: Imprimis, I leive my saule to God, my Creator and Maker, and beleive to be saiveit in his mereie throw the meritis of Jesus Chryst, my Redemer. Item, thair is restand awand to me be sindrie persounes, quhais names I remember not presentlic, the sowme of thriescoir ten thousand merkis money of this realme. Item, thair is restand awand be me to my bairnes efter nominat, the sowmes of money following, ilkane of thame for thair awin partis, as is efter divydit, viz.: To Johne Carnegie, my secund lawfull sonne, the sowme of threttie thousand pundis money foirsaid; to Robert Carnegie, my thrid lawfull sonne, the sowme of tuentie thousand pundis money foirsaid; to Anna Carnegie, my eldest lawfull dochter, the sowme of tucntic thousand merkis munev abonewrettin; to Mariorie Carnegie, my secund lawfull dochter, the sowme of ten thousand pundis money foirsaid; to Margaret Carnegie, my thrid lawfull dochter, the sowme of vther ten thousand pundis money abonewrettin; to Jean Carnegie, my fourth lawfull dochter, the sowme of vther ten thousand pundis money abonespecefeit; and to Magdalene Carnegie, my fyft and zoungest lawfull dochter, the sowme of vther ten thousand pundis money foirsaid. Item, I nominat and constitute Dauid Carnegie, my eldest lawfull sonne, my onlie executour and vniversall intromettar with my hail guidis, geir, and debtis, with power to him to give vp particular inventaris thairof, sua far as is uot givin vp be me be this my testament, for confirmation to be maid thairvpoun, as vsc is. Item, I nominat and appoynt my maist tender and loveing freindis efter nominat, viz., my weill beloved spous, Dame Magdalcue Haliburtoun, ane nobill Lord, Dauid Lord Carnegie, Dauid Master of Carnegie, Sir Johne

¹ House of Panmure, MS. at Panmure. 11th August 1660, by John Earl of Ethie and Dame Marjory Maule, his spouse, at Ethie. Lamont's Diary, p. 40; and Lease dated

Scrymgeowr of Duddope, Knycht, Williame Haliburtoun of Pitcure, Sir Robert Grahame of Morphie, Knycht, Sir James Carnegie of Craige, Robert Carnegie of Dunychen, Alexander Carnegie my brother, Johne Carnegie of Pittarro, and Alexander Carnegie, sonne to the said Dauid Lord Carnegie, or ony thrie of thame, the said Dame Magdalene being alwayes ane, sche being on lyf, and efter hir deceis, the said Dauid Lord Carnegie being ane of the thrie, sua lang as he bies on lyf efter the deceis of my said spous, and efter his deceis, the said Dauid Master of Carnegie being alwayes ane of the thrie, to be tutouris to my hail bairnes that beis within the zeiris of tutorie the tyme of my deceis. Item, I will and desyre my haill bairnes that beis within the aige of tuentie ane zeiris compleit, and past thair aige of tutorie the tyme of my deceis, and my haill remanent bairnes, as they pas thair aige of tutorie, and ilkane of thame, to mak electioun and chois of my freindis abone nominat, or onie thrie of thame, my said spous dureing hir lyf tyme, and efter hir deceis the said noble Lord, Dauid Lord Carnegie dureing his lyf tyme, and efter his deceis the said Dauid Master of Carnegie, being alwayes ane of the thrie, in curatoris, to thame *ad negotia* dureing the haill tyme of thair minoritie. Item, I ordaine my said executour, quha, God willing, also will be my air, to suffer and permitt my said spous to bruik and joyse dureing hir lyf tyme, and for hir lyferent vse allenerlie, the haill insicht planisheing of my houss, als weill airschip guidis as vtheris guidis and gcir being thairintill, and the haill cornes, guidis, and remanent outsicht and insicht planisheing of Overtoun of Ethie, presentlie possest be me, with my awin servandis and guidis, and that sall happin to be thairvpoun the tyme of my deceis; and for the confidence and expectatioun I haif of hir guid and vertewous dispositioun, it is my will and plesour that schoe haif, dureing hir lyf tyme, the frie vse thair of ontrubleit for finding of cautioun to mak the samen furth cumand efter hir deceis to my airis or executouris, and but all vther truble . . . restrictioun quhatsumever. And this I ordain to remaine for my lattre will and test[ament] . . . revocatioun or againe calling vnles the samen be innovat be me be ane posterior . . . to be maid be me. In witness of the quhilk thing I haif subscriyveit thir presentis . . . [writtin] be Andro Wentoun, servitour to Mr. Francis Hay, wrettar to his Majestie's signet . . . the sevintene day of Februar, the zeir of God I^m VI^c threttie ane zeiris . . . the said Mr. Francis Hay, James Butter, James Haliburtoun, his servitour.¹

A few months before his death, John Earl of Ethie procured a change of his titles of Ethie and Lour, into those of Northesk, and Rosehill,² and Eglismauldie, and also a change of the limitation of the succession from

¹ Original Testament at Ethie. A small portion of the writ, including the signatures, is torn off.

² Rosehill is an eminence near the gate of Inglismakdie in the Mearns.

heirs-male to heirs-male and of entail in his estate. The patent making the change, which is dated at Whitehall, 25th October 1666, ordains that John Earl of Ethie, and his heirs-male and of tailzie succeeding to him in his lands and estates, should be designated Earls of Northesk, Lords Rosehill and Eglismauldy in all time coming.¹

John first Earl of Northesk died at Ethie on 8th January 1667, aged eighty-eight years,² and his body was buried in the family burial-place in the parish church of Inverkeillor.

The children of John first Earl of Northesk by his first wife, Magdalene Haliburton, were three sons and four daughters:—

1. David, who succeeded his father as second Earl of Northesk.
2. John, ancestor of the Carnegies of Boysack, of whom a Pedigree is afterwards given.
3. Robert, who, by his father's will, in which he is styled 'Robert Carnegie, my third lawfull sonne,' was provided to £2000 Scots. Robert seems to have died soon after the date of the will, which is 17th February 1631, as no other notice of him has been found amongst the family papers.
4. Lady Anna, who married Patrick Wood, eldest son of Sir Henry Wood of Bonniton, Knight, in the county of Forfar. Their contract of marriage bears date at Kinnaird and Ethie, 8th November 1634. Lady Anna's father thereby became bound to pay a tocher of 20,000 merks, for which Sir Henry Wood granted a discharge on 13th May 1635.³ In her father's will, in which she is designated Anna Carnegie, his eldest lawful daughter, she was provided to 20,000 merks Scots. She and Patrick Wood had two sons and one daughter. She survived her husband; and on the 8th November 1653, she entered into a contract with her son, Henry Wood of Bonniton, concerning the board and education of himself and his brother John, and their sister Magdalene. The contract narrates

¹ Original Patent at Ethie.

Earl of Northesk, dated 5th May 1681, at Ethie.

² Retour of his grandson, David third

³ Extract Discharge recorded in the Books of Session, 12th June 1635, at Ethie.

that Dame Anna Lady Bonniton had entertained her children in board and clothing at heavy charges, and for their better education had kept in her house a 'schollar' for the space of ten years, to whom she had given a large recompense, and that therefore by law she was entitled to a 'modification' for such outlays. But for the love and affection which she bore to her said children, she discharged her son Henry of all action and claim which she had to the same; and he, in return, discharged his mother of all rents and duties with which she had intromitted during that period.¹ Dame Anna Carnegie, Lady Bonniton, made her will at Lethem, on 26th July 1664. Finding herself sick in body, but perfect in memory and senses, and knowing nothing to be more certain than death, and nothing more uncertain than the time thereof, she recommends her soul to God Almighty, hoping to be saved through the merits and blood of Christ Jesus, her Saviour; and she wills her body to be buried in the Ile of Mariekirk, beside the corpse of her deceased husband. She nominates William Gray of Innernightie, husband of her daughter Magdalene, her executor, and ordains him to lend out on good security, and with advice of John Earl of Ethie, David Lord Loure, Sir John Carnegie of Boysack, and John Wood of Bonniton, all the free money remaining, after settling accounts, and the annual rents thereof to be paid to her said daughter Magdalene, and after her decease, the whole principal and annual rents to be equally divided between Anna and Elizabeth Gray, daughters of the said William Gray and Magdalene Wood.²

5. Lady Marjory Carnegie. By her father's will, in which she is styled 'Mariorie Carnegie, my second lawfull dochter,' she was provided to £10,000 Scots. She married, first, James Scott, son of Sir John Scott of Scotstarvit, in the county of Fife, and Director of Chancery. They were married in the year 1635, and on the 22d June 1636 Sir John Scott granted to Sir John Carnegie a discharge for £10,000 Scots of tocher promised with Marjory. Of this marriage there were two sons,

¹ Original Contract at Ethie.

² Original Testament, *ibid.*

James and David Scott. After the death of her husband, Sir James Scott, Marjory Carnegie married, secondly, John Prestoune, younger of Airdrie. Their contract of marriage, in which she is designated Dame Marjorie Carnegie, relict of Sir James Scott of Scotistarvit, is dated at Scotistarvit, the 26th March 1652. In contemplation of their marriage, John Prestoune became bound to infeft Dame Marjory Carnegie in liferent in the lands of Pittencreiff, called the Mains and Bank of Pittencreiff, in the parish of Cupar and shire of Fife, and in several annual rents from other lands, and also in a tenement or lodging at the east end of the town of Cupar; and Dame Marjorie became bound, after her infeftment, to renounce, in favour of her husband, that portion of the said tenement held in liferent by Sir John Prestoune, her husband's father. Although the marriage-contract bears that this second marriage was entered into with the consent of John Earl of Ethie, yet he did not become bound to pay any sum of money with his daughter, having probably paid her portion to her first husband. Lamont, in his Diary, notices this marriage in these words: '1652, *April 29th*.—The Laird of Erdree, younger (surnamed Preston), in Fyfe, married to his second lady, the Lady Scotstaruet, younger (surnamed Carnegie). The marriage feast stood at Farnitte.'¹

6. Lady Margaret, who in her father's will is styled his third daughter, and who was also thereby provided to £10,000 Scots.
7. Lady Jean, who in her father's will is called his fourth daughter, and who was also thereby provided to £10,000 Scots.² Lady Jean Carnegie married, first, Alexander Master of Spynie, eldest son of Alexander second Lord Spynie, but by him she had no issue. He predeceased his father, and also his wife. Lady Jean married, secondly, John Lindsay, son of Alexander Lindsay of Canterland, and afterwards John Lindsay of Edzel. Their contract of marriage, in which she is styled Mistress of Spynie, is dated 9th August

¹ Diary of John Lamont of Newton, p. 40. It is there also recorded that her father was married on the same day, in his seventy-third year.

² Original Testament at Ethie.

1647. John Lindsay became bound to infest Lady Jean Carnegie, his future spouse, in as many lands in the shire of Forfar as should be worth a free yearly rent of 25 chalders and 5 bolls of victual, and 1550 merks Scots; and John Lord Lour became bound to pay to the said John Lindsay £20,000 Scots of tocher with Lady Jean. The witnesses to this contract were—David Earl of Southesk, James Lord Carnegie, George Lord Spynie, David Master of Lour, Sir John Carnegie of Craig, John Carnegie, son of John Lord Lour.¹ On 29th November 1648, John Lindsay, then of Edzel, granted a discharge to John Earl of Ethie for the £20,000 Scots of tocher already mentioned.² In implement of his part of the contract, John Lindsay of Edzel, on the 7th August 1650, granted to Lady Jean Carnegie, his spouse, a liferent charter of the lands of Dilphuber, Camillie, and others.³

8. Lady Magdalene, who in her father's will is styled his fifth and youngest daughter, and who was also thereby provided to £10,000 Scots. She was obviously named after her mother, Magdalene Haliburton. Magdalene Carnegie married William Grahame, eldest son of Mr. George Grahame of Claverhouse and Marion Fotheringham, his spouse. Their contract of marriage was subscribed on the 7th, 15th, and 24th of February 1645. In contemplation of the marriage, Mr. George Grahame became bound to infest his son William and his heirs-male in the lands of Balkello, Polkernback, Poleack, Tealling, Balgray, and Schilhill, in the parish of Tealling and county of Forfar; in the lands of Polgeavie in the shire of Perth; and in many other lands, both principal and warrandice. John Lord Lour, father of Magdalene Carnegie, became bound to pay to Mr. George Grahame, as tocher with his daughter, 20,000 merks.⁴ Of

¹ Original Contract at Boysack.

² Original Discharge at Ethie.

³ Original Charter at Boysack.

⁴ Original Contract at Ethie. In the elaborate Memorials of John Viscount of Dundee, by Mr. Mark Napier, it is stated in the late Mr. Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe's part of that work that the mother of the

Viscount was Lady Jean Carnegie, daughter of John Earl of Ethie, afterwards Earl of Northesk,—a race ever celebrated for its unshaken loyalty in the worst of times.—[Memoirs, p. 178.] But the mother of Dundee was Lady Magdelene, and not Lady Jean Carnegie, who was his maternal aunt, and who married the Master of Spynie. This

this marriage there were two sons, John Grahame of Claverhouse, the famous Viscount Dundee, and David Grahame, and two daughters. Lady Magdalene Carnegie survived her husband; and on the 7th April 1653, she, as tutrix-testamentar to her son, John Grahame of Claverhouse, signed a note relating to a disposition which she was bound to give to David Grahame of Fyntrie and John Grahame of Balgownie.¹ The following receipt, granted after her death, by James Graham, chamberlain of John Grahame of Claverhouse, to David Earl of Northesk, enumerates some of the personal ornaments, etc., which belonged to Lady Claverhouse:—

I, James Graham, Chamberlein to John Graham of Claverhous, grants me to haw received from an nobell earll, Dawid Earll of Northesk, ane embroydered purs, quhairin ther is ane pear of gold bracelleitts, an gold ring, in it a litel diamond, another smal ring of litell worth, an litell hinger sett about with stons and sum rubies, wherof it leaks on ston, and hath an litell pearll; which things did belong to the leat Lady of Clawerhous, and was giwin to the Earll of Ethie in custody, with consent of the sed Laird of Clawerhous his freinds; which particollars abowe nemed I obleidg me, my airs, execotoris, and successors to preserw and keip for the behow of the seds John Graham of Clawerhous, his airs or assignais. Butt it is to be remembred, that ther is yitt in the custody of the sed nobell Earll an portugall doucott, ane ear whoop, with ane peic of monnij wyghting thrie rix dollors, which was leikways delywert up to the sed Earll of Ethie, with the afforsed particollars.—In witnes wherof I haw wreitin and subscraywed thes presentis with my hand, at Erroll, the fyfft day of October, J^m VI^c and sewentie ffyw yeirs, befor thir witnesses, John Ffallkconer, Chamerein to the sed Earll of Northesk, and Lachlan Shaw, likways his serwitor.

JA. GRAHAM.

Jo. Ffalconer, *witnes*.

L. Schaw, *witnes*.²

mistake as to the name of the mother of the Viscount of Dundee is the more remarkable, as she bore the same christian name and surname as her cousin, Lady

Magdalene Carnegie, first Marchioness of Montrose.

¹ Original Memorandum at Ethie.

² Original Receipt at Ethie.

XII.—DAVID SECOND EARL OF NORTHESK, 1667-1679.

JEAN MAULE, his Countess, 1637-1685.

DAVID second Earl of Northesk succeeded his father, Earl John, in January 1667.¹ In the spring of the year 1636, when he was simply Mr. David Carnegie, he travelled in France in company with his cousin, Alexander Carnegie, youngest son of the first Earl of Southesk, William Keith, eldest son of Sir William Keith of Loudquharne, Knight, and Mr. Andrew Cant, eldest son of Mr. John Cant of Lauriston. On the 1st of March 1636, he granted at Paris to John Clerk, resident there, a bond for a thousand merks, which he had received for defraying his travelling expenses, and for supplying him with clothes.² He was still in Paris on 1st September of the following year, when he granted a bond for 3000 merks.³

Soon after his return from his travels, David Carnegie married Jean Maule, daughter of Patrick Maule (afterwards Earl) of Panmure. The contract for the marriage bears date at Arbroath and Brechin, 19th October 1637, and 12th January 1638.⁴ In contemplation of this marriage, Sir John Carnegie of Ethie became bound to infest his son David, and the heirs-male of the marriage (whom failing, to return to Sir John, and his heirs-male), in the half of the lands, mill and mill lands of Meikle Pearthe, Conony, Ballochie, Bank, Muirtoun, Over and Middle Inglismaldie, Cauldfanche, Prestishaugh, the barony of Dunlappies, and others; and also to infest Jean Maule in liferent in the lands and barony of Lunan, the lands of Burnside and others, in the shire of Forfar. Sir John Carnegie also

¹ Earl David was retoured heir to his father on 16th April 1667. The inquest included the Earls of Southesk, Kinghorn, Panmure, Lords Ogilvie and Spynie, Sir Alexander Carnegie of Pittarrow, John Lindsay of Edzell, and Sir John Wood of Bonneton.—[Extract Retour at Ethie.] For a short time after his succession, the second Earl took the original designation of Earl of Ethie and Lord Lour, instead of the new titles of Northesk and Rosehill. This ap-

pears from his being so designated in a bond granted by him, dated at Edinburgh, 1st March 1667, that is, about three months after his succession.—[Original at Ethie.]

² Original Bond at Ethie. The signature of David Carnegie is attested by Alexander Carnegie, William Keith, and Andrew Cant, above mentioned.

³ Original Bond at Ethie.

⁴ Copy Contract at Ethie.

agreed to build a sufficient dwelling-house upon the lands of Courthill for the lady, to the satisfaction of Alexander Erskine of Dun, Sir Alexander Strachan of Thornton, Sir Robert Graham of Morphie, and Henry Maule of Melgund; and in the meantime to give his daughter-in-law the house and Mains of 'Ballysack,' now Boysack, to be laboured with her own ploughs, till the new house should be built.¹

In the History of the Panmure family a somewhat different account of the provision to the lady is given. It is there stated that Jean Countess of Northesk, by her contract of marriage, had only 20,000 merks of portion. Her father would have given her more, but old Ethie, from a dread that a large dowry would impose upon him the obligation of providing for his bride, in the event of her widowhood, a jointure of an amount which he would consider exorbitant, would not have more; and in reference to this, he said that these people of the Court² would break him with their money. She got Lour, and fifty chalders of victual for her jointure; but her husband afterwards, by a different arrangement, gave her instead of these the mansion-house and barony of Erroll, which were worth 9000 or 10,000 merks.³

David second Earl of Northesk appears, in the records of his family, under several successive designations. He was originally David Carnegie, younger of Ethie; he was next David Master of Lour; then he was Lord Lour; and ultimately he was Earl of Northesk. These successive changes in his designation were occasioned by his father's elevation to the rank of a peer of Parliament, and subsequent advancement in the peerage.

Of his personal history little is recorded. Lamont, in his Diary, states that in the year 1657, Lord Lour (*i.e.*, John first Earl of Ethie, and afterwards first Earl of Northesk, the father of the subject of this notice) purchased the barony of Errol, in the Carse of Gowrie, from Balthayock, for about one hundred thousand merks Scots; a barony which was originally the property of the Earls of Errol. After its acquisition by the Earl of Ethie, its mansion-house became the favourite residence of his son David, afterwards second Earl of Northesk.

¹ Copy Contract of Marriage, and a subsequent Contract, at Ethie.

was one of his Majesty's Gentlemen of the Bedchamber.

² Her father, at the time of the marriage,

³ MS. Notes on the Maule family at Panmure.

The Earl was frequently in Edinburgh attending Parliament, and occupied with public and private business. On 24th July 1674, writing from Edinburgh to his son, Lord Rosehill, he informs him that he had denuded himself of his interest in the estate of Craigie. In a postscript, he subjoins the following particulars in reference to conventicles:—‘Receave from Snawdoun the King’s proclamatiōe anent conventicles, and seing the tyme thereby appoynted is now at hand, I shall therefor desyre yow that imediatly ye call ane court, and conveine both your oune and my tenentis in Angus, and cause them subscriue ane bond, according to the tenor of the bond conteind in the proclamatiōe. I hope non of our tenentis will refuse the same, seing they are not guilty of any of these unlawful meetings.’¹

On the 24th May 1676, Lord Northesk lost his fifth son, Robert Carnegie, who died suddenly in the prime of life, unmarried. Lady Northesk was then in London; and his Lordship, who was present with his son at the time of his death, immediately communicated to her the melancholy tidings. How deeply she felt the bereavement is evident from the following answer which she returned to her husband’s letter:—

LONDON, the 6 June 1676.

MY DEAR,

Yours of the 24th May came to my hands on the 4 of Jun, which carried the sad newes of my poore Robie Carnegie’s death, which does so sadlie afflict me, that I am hardlie able to undergoe it. I pray God furnish me with grace and a humble submission to his pleasour. This blow is very sudaine, and verie heavie, and more then I have strenth to bear, without God’s great justice, who is able to make all things easie when he pleases. For what joye can I have in the world when my dear chyld is snatched from me, in the pryme of his youth, sudainlie; and I know not how I may be capable of much more sorow: But I am shure, after this sad afflictione, I shall never be capable of much joye. I could have struggled with worldlie crosses, although some tymes I thought them not very easie; but as long as yow and my children was in lyfe and health, I found my selfe secure. But now my hart is over waited with grieff, and apt to fear all things. Yow have more knowledge and fortetoud then I; so I hope God will streanthne yow to bear this stroak better then I can. I shall earnestly beg yow will indeavour it as much as is posable for my good, and the rest of the poore children. I am not in a condition to saye any thing of busines at this tyme. I

¹ Original Letter at Ethie.

was providing to have gone within some few dayes to the Baith, but now this hes crushed all my intentiones ; for I think I shall hardlie be so much concerned in my oune health, as to be at the trouble of that jurnie. Only so soone as I can, I will dispatch such busines as I have here, and provide for coming home. I must beg your pardon for wryting yow so sad a letter, but my great grieff forced me to it. I must most earnestlie desyre that yow doe not suffer Sandie to have the least thoughts of coming hier, for that wold ad very much to my disqueyet, his being not only from yow, but the wndertaking such a jurny in this hot wather. I shall wryt, if it please God I be in health, constantlie once, if not tuise, a weik, so long as I am hier. Yow shall have an acompt by my nixt what I am to doe : So praying to God to keip yow and all yours in halth, I am,

My dear,

Your most affectionat wife,

JEAN C. NORTHESK.¹

The Earl became somewhat embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs. This, it would seem, was partly owing to the methods which were taken by his wife for the aggrandisement of their fourth son, Alexander, for whom she had a special partiality. Her plans for turning everything to his advantage greatly offended their eldest son, David Lord Rosehill, and unhappily occasioned disputes between him and her and his father, which gave rise to litigation in the Supreme Court. Through the good offices of several of the Lords of Session and mutual friends, an arrangement was effected between the litigants, after a lengthened course of law proceedings. Lord Rosehill undertook to relieve his father from his principal debts, and the father conveyed to the son his principal estates, reserving to himself and the Countess the liferent of Errol.² But this arrangement was far from removing the misunderstanding which had taken place between the contending parties. The disputes referred to were not settled during the lifetime of the second Earl. David the fourth Earl, in 1694, in an action before the Lords of Session, keenly contested with the representatives of the second earl's son, Alexander Carnegie of Kinfauns, questions connected with his grandfather's pecuniary affairs. But into the details of this prosecution we do not consider it necessary to enter.

Some years before his death, David the second Earl of Northesk lost

¹ Copy Letter at Ethie.

² Copy Agreement.

his speech, owing, it is probable, to a tumour in his tongue with which he was afflicted. During the course of the year 1679 his complaints seem to have become greatly aggravated. In an account of George Stirling, chirurgeon in Edinburgh, who was one of his medical attendants, there is charged for ‘severall bleedings in my Lord’s arme and his toung, —the coore of the tumor under his Lordship’s toung,—£21, 7s. 10d.’¹

The Earl died in the mansion-house of Errol in December 1679,² having retained the full use of his reason to the last. His remains were carried from Erroll to the church of Inverkeillor, the family burying-place. The following entry in the Records of the Presbytery of Dundee, in reference to the conveyance of the corpse through that town, may here be quoted.

DUNDEE, 14 January 1680.

This day, while the excercisor was in his gown going to the pulpit, the Earl of Northesk’s corps were handed, and lifting, and the cannons shutting, and the body of the toune attending the corps, and the ministers invited to the burial, and the corps to be deposited in the church for the night: therefor it was thought expedient to curreece the excercise that day. Notwithstanding after the close of the funeral solemnity the brethren met for discipline.

By his Countess, Lady Jean Maule, the Earl had five sons and three daughters:—

1. David third Earl of Northesk.
2. James Carnegie of Finhaven, in the county of Forfar. A Pedigree of his descendants is given at the close of these Memoirs.
3. Patrick Carnegie of Lour, also in the county of Forfar. A Pedigree of his descendants is also afterwards given.
4. Alexander Carnegie of Kinfauns, in the county of Perth. A Pedigree of his descendants is also afterwards given.
5. Robert Carnegie, who, as already stated, died young and unmarried.
6. Lady Jean Carnegie, who married Colin Earl of Balcarras, and had issue.
7. Lady Magdalene Carnegie, who married John Moodie of Ardbikie,

¹ Original Account, signed by Jean Countess of Northesk, at Ethie.

² Testament-dative of David Earl of Northesk.—[Original at Ethie.]

in the county of Forfar ; to whom she had several children, who all died young. She was blind for several years before her death.

8. Lady Frances, who was born or baptized on 24th April 1657.¹ No notice of this lady has been found among the family papers. She probably died young and unmarried.

It may here be noted as a peculiarity in the family of David second Earl of Northesk, which does not often occur in families, that the three younger sons who survived were provided to separate estates. Descendants of these three sons, as well as descendants of their eldest brother, either in the male or female line, still exist.

The Earl was survived by his Countess nearly four years. On the 8th March 1680, a few months after his death, she entered into an agreement with the Earl, her eldest son, regarding the barony of Erroll and other matters. In the year 1669, when that son was married, the Earl, her husband, for the love and favour which he bore to his Countess, and in order to prevent all disputes after his decease, in case she should survive him, had disposed to her all his moveable furniture which was then in the house of Erroll ;² and it was now agreed that her son, the Earl, should ratify her liferent interest in the barony of Erroll, which she was willing to accept, in satisfaction of all conjunct-fee and terce which she could claim through the decease of her husband.³ On the 10th September 1684, she disposed to Alexander Carnegie of Kinfauns, her fourth son, all her moveable goods, furniture, jewels, and others ; and on the same date, she made her will, in which she nominated him her only executor. The will, which was given up by her son Alexander, and confirmed by the Commissariot of St. Andrews on 10th March 1686, bears that she died in the month of November 1685. She died at her jointure house of Erroll about the end of that month, on which event the Earl and Countess of Northesk, Lord Rosehill, and the young ladies, all went to Erroll. She was interred in the church or churchyard of Inverkeillor in the month of December following.⁴

¹ Register of Parish of Erroll.

² Copy Disposition at Ethie.

³ Original Articles of Agreement at Ethie.

⁴ Accounts of William Stewart at Ethie.

XIII.—DAVID THIRD EARL OF NORTHESK, 1679-1688.

LADY ELIZABETH LINDSAY (of Crawford), his Countess, 1669-1688.

DAVID third Earl of Northesk was born in November 1643.¹ When about twenty-six years of age, being then Lord Rosehill, he married Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, youngest daughter of John fourteenth Earl of Crawford. Their contract of marriage is dated at Struthers the 9th September 1669. In contemplation of the marriage, David second Earl of Northesk became bound to infest Lord Rosehill, and the heirs-male of that marriage, or of any subsequent marriage which Lord Rosehill might contract, in the lands and barony of Ethie, the third part of Kinnaldie, the lands of Auchmithie, the lands of Kirktoon of Innerkeillor, the lands of Muirdrum, the town and mains of North Tarrie, the mains of Eglismaldie, the lands of Newtyle and others. The Earl also became bound to infest Lady Elizabeth Lindsay in liferent in the mains and manor-place of Eglismaldie, in the lands of Newtyle, Rosehill, and Muirtoun, and others. On the other hand, John Earl of Crawford, and William Lord Lindsay, his son, became bound to pay to the Earl of Northesk 18,000 merks Scots of tocher with Lady Elizabeth Lindsay.² Soon after his marriage, Lord Rosehill entered into a contract with his father and mother concerning the family estates and the burdens thereon;³ and on the 5th April 1673, his Lordship's father disposed to Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, Lady Rosehill, in liferent, the lands of Pearth, in lieu of the lands of Eglismaldie and others, to which she was provided by her contract of marriage,⁴—an arrangement in which the Earl of Crawford, her father, acquiesced by a letter dated 10th May 1673.⁵ After his marriage, Lord Rosehill lived at Ethie, and superintended the family estates in Forfarshire, whilst his father resided chiefly at Erroll in Perthshire.⁶

¹ Old Note Book at Panmure.⁴ Original Disposition at Ethie.² Copy Contract at Ethie.⁵ Original Letter, *ibid.*³ Original Contract, *ibid.*⁶ Original Letters between 1671 and 1678, *ibid.*

In the year 1676 Lord Rosehill was negotiating with King's College at Aberdeen concerning tacks of Muirtoun and Rosehill.¹ On the 17th November that year, his brother, Alexander Carnegie of Kinfauns, wrote a letter to him from Erroll, asking him to be cautioner for him in some business transactions. He closes his letter by telling his Lordship that 'there is no news at Edinburgh, but daily more and more discoveries of the plott. The King hes hade ane second speech to the Parliamant, but it was not in print at Edinburgh when I came away, otherways I should have sent it to you. Upon Thursday last all the Papists houses in Edinburgh was searched for letters; but whether ther was any thing of importance found, or not, I know not.' He adds, 'I should be very glade to know, when yee are to bee at Edinburgh, that I might endeavor to wait upon you.'²

This Earl succeeded his father in 1679, and, on 5th May 1681, expeded a general service as heir to him. On the 3d December 1686, he granted a bond of provision in favour of his daughters, bearing that, considering that all his lands and estate were tailzied to heirs-male, and that, should he have no heir-male of his body, the provision of 40,000 merks for his daughters contained in his contract of marriage was too mean and small in proportion to the estate which would fall to the heir of tailie, he bound himself and his heirs-male and of tailie, not being of his own body, to pay to the ladies Margaret, Anna, and Christian Carnegies, his lawful daughters, 40,000 merks Scots, in addition to the 40,000 contained in his contract of marriage.³ He granted at the same time another bond in favour of his daughters, binding himself and his heirs, as well of line as of male tailie and provision, and his executors and successors whomsoever, to pay to Lady Margaret Carnegie, and failing her by death, to the ladies Anna and Christian, her sisters, equally between them, £10,000 Scots, at their respective ages of sixteen years, and in the meantime to educate and maintain them according to their quality, and failing thereof to pay to them and their heirs 2000 merks Scots.⁴

¹ Original Letter, dated 12th October 1676, at Ethie.

² Original Letter, *ibid.*

³ Copy Disposition at Ethie.

⁴ Copy Bond of Provision, *ibid.*

The Earl at the same time executed a will, which is dated at Ethie 3d December 1686, in the following terms:—

We, David Earle of Northesk, Lord Rosehil, being perfyt in mynd, uemorie and judgement, and knowing nothing to be more certain than death, and nothing uore vneertane then the honr and tym therof, we mak our testament and letter will as efter followis: In the first, we reecomend our selffes to God, hopping to be saived throw the merits of Jesus Chryst, onr Redeiuer, and ordain onr body to be interred in onr buriall place of Inverkeillor, and we nominat, mak and constitut David Lord Rosehill, our eldest lawfull sone, onr execontour, and leave and dispone to him our hail goods, gear, and debts, with full power to him to give vpe iuventar therof, confirm testament thair vpon, and pay the quott and confirmation of the sam, and to dooe all vther things requisit thairanent that to the offiee of ane executor and vniversall legator, of the law and conswetud of this reahn, is knoweu to pertain: and we nouinat, mak, and constitut our weel beloved spous, Ellizabethe countess of Northesk, William Earle of Crafoord, James Earle of Panuure, Jaues Carnegy of Phinhaven, Harie Maule of Kellie, Sir Robert Sinelair of Stevinson, and Adam Cockburne of Ormestonn, or any thrie of them, our said weel beloved spons being alwayes on[e] of them, and *sine qua non*, shoe being in lyff and vn-married, and auy tno of the foirnamed persons withe hir, being on[e] of them on the father's syd, and the vther on the mother's syd, and failleing of hir be deeeas, or being married, the said William Earle of Crafoord, or any he pleases to sbsstitut of the abowe named persous, if he will not officiat himselff, and with him auy tuo of the foirnamed persons, being on[e] vpon the father's syd, and the vther vpon the mother's syd, Tutors to my said wholl ehilding for guydeing and governing them, thair lands, rents, goodes, and gear during the yeirs of thair ppillaritie: And we farder will and ordain that our doeheters stay in familie withe our said weell beloved spons, thair mother, til thair aige of sextein yeirs compleit, at qnhieh tym thair portione is peyable to them; and that during that tym our said son-in-law, of our obleisment to edueat and mantein them aecording to thair qualitie speeefeit and containt in their respective bands of provisione granted be ns to them, content and pey to onr said weell-beloved spous their mother, yeirlie the soume of four hundrethe merks Seots money, for ilk on[e] of them, for thair intertainment and edneation, and that till they be of the foirsaid aige of sextein yeirs compleit.—In witnes qnhaifrof we have subserivit thir presentis (writtine be Thomas Lyell, sone lawfull to Walter Lyell, elerk of Montrose), at Ethie, the thrid day of Deeeuber, the yeir of God Iⁿvi^o and eightie sex yeirs, befor thir witness the said Thomas Lyell and William Balneves our servitor.

NORTHESK.¹

Tho. Lyell, *witnes*.

Wm. Balnaves, *witnes*.

¹ Original Will at Ethie. This will appears to have been renewed on 20th January 1688.—[Two copies, *ibid.*]

Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, Countess of Northesk, died in the month of January 1688.¹ The Earl appears to have felt her loss severely, and shortly after, he fell ill, and never recovered. He died at Ethie, on the 3d October, in the same year, and was buried in the family vault in the parish church of Inverkeillor.²

David third Earl of Northesk and Lady Elizabeth Lindsay had five children, one son and four daughters.

1. David, who succeeded his father as fourth Earl.
2. Lady Margaret, who was provided for by her father on 3d December 1686, as already mentioned. She was then quite young, and was afterwards sent to Edinburgh, where she lived with Christian Countess of Haddington, and was educated under her special superintendence. On attaining the age of twenty-one years complete, she, on 10th July 1695, granted a discharge to her brother, David fourth Earl of Northesk, for several sums of money paid by him to Christian Countess of Haddington, and the deceased Grizel Cheyne, schoolmistress in Edinburgh, for her maintenance and good education.³

On the 27th March 1729, Lady Margaret made a disposition in favour of her sister-in-law, Lady Margaret Wemyss, Countess of Northesk, and her younger children, which throws considerable light on some parts of the history of the family. It narrates that she (Lady Margaret Carnegie) was creditor to the deceased David Earl of Northesk, her brother, for £10,000 Scots, under her own bond of provision, and for £4000 Scots, under her deceased sister, Lady Ann's bond of provision, to which she had right; and that she, for the respect which she bore to the memory of her brother, and the regard which she had to his family, assigned the same to Margaret Countess of Northesk in liferent, and to George Carnegie, Lady Mary Carnegie, and Lady Henrietta Carnegie, in fee, and failing any of these three children, to the survivors, and to Lady Christian Carnegie and David fifth Earl of Northesk. It was also declared by the disposition,

¹ Accounts of William Stewart, Factor for the Earl of Northesk, at Ethie.

² *Ibid.* for 1688.

³ Original Discharge at Ethie.

that whatever sums might thereby fall to these younger children should, during their minorities, or until their marriages, be under the administration of Margaret Countess of Northesk, James Duke of Montrose, David Marquis of Graham, and Mr. David Erskine of Dun, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.¹ Lady Margaret Carnegie died unmarried.

3. Lady Anna, who was also provided for by her father, by the bonds of 3d December 1686, already quoted. David fourth Earl of Northesk, in a letter to Lord Couper, dated 4th May 1728, mentions the bond of provision of his sister Anna, who, he adds, died two years after their father, that is, in 1690, young and unmarried.²
4. Lady Christian, who is also mentioned in her father's bonds of provision of 3d December 1686. She married, in 1702, James fourth Marquis of Montrose, who afterwards was created Duke of Montrose by letters-patent from Queen Anne, dated 24th April 1707. The Marquis, having fixed his affections on Lady Christian, wrote a letter to her brother, David fourth Earl of Northesk, explaining his intentions, and praying his Lordship to regard with favour the proposal of their being united in marriage. His mother, Lady Catherine Leslie, Marchioness Dowager of Montrose, seconded his overtures by a letter to the Earl, in which she expressed the delight which such a match would afford her, both from the excellent qualities of the young lady, and from the honourable position of the family to which she belonged, and besought his Lordship to contribute everything in his power to effect the desired union. The spelling of her letter, as the reader will perceive, is unusually peculiar.

KINROSE, the 2d of Marche 1702.

MY LORD,—Befor you open this, I aprehend you will heve read my son's letter, whiche will give your Lordship an accompt of a designe hi heathe, whiche I hertely wishe may be alls agrieable to your Lordship as it was overjoyenge to me, when hi tould itt me, tho' sorpraysinge. For I do protestt, I did never speke, or insinowat, or caues do itt, my estime for your sistter upon that head, or for your Lordship's alayea, tho I heve had aver

¹ Original Disposition at Ethie.

² Draft Note at Ethie.

particolar estime and valowe for bothe a great whill. You may be shouer my son could never heve asked my openeon and consent to his marieng enay vertious Scotts wif of a good famoly, without my agrieng hertely to itt. Bot I had aded to that a sorpraying joye when hi tould me of hes love to your sister, bothe because shi had all theas good thenges I heve allrady neamed, and that I'm perfeatly persuded hi could heve thought upon non that wod be a mor agrieable wif, comarade, and freand; and for my kayndnes to your good Lordship, I could never geve a gratter pruf of it then in the zeloues desayer I had to heve you the hapy man you ar, nor am I weary of ading taves to theas former by redoubleng of relation. Bot noue, my Lord, sins we ar noue good satlead focks, tho' most of ouer coraspondancee heathe always bin aboutet love maters, tho very orthodoxes, aloue me to tell you how vere zeloues I am to heve a doghter; and thearfor if you heve enay kayndness for me, shou youer freandshipe in the afear, and kayndness, and so contrav a spidy intervoue betuxt your Lordship and os, aud then, alls sún as posable, whear my son may si my Lady Christian. You may be shuer he'll go, alls sun as shi and you will alloue, whear shi is. Bot sins its probable you'd wishe at forstt they mett whear it could make least noyes, I could wishe you could so contrade the matter as to send for your toue sistters to mett you at Leslie, or the Wemyes, and at Leslie shi might stave till your returan from this; for tho' I hope or long to heve mor intarst in my cousin theu in enay woman alave, yet I shall not noue be so roud as to desayer her to com to thes pleace, till shi heve got mor intarst in it, and before thes I thought feuc had mor. Bot it is the joye of my heart to hope it will be inereaseade, and to be persuded you ar so realle a freand as not to impead what my son desayers so vere earnestly, aud what is, beyond the posability of expreshion, the sinsear wishe of, my Lord, your humble servant & affectenett cousin,

C. MONTROSE.¹

After her marriage, both Lady Christian and the Duke of Montrose, her husband, took the most lively interest in the welfare of her brother, David fourth Earl of Northesk, and his family. This appears from the correspondence which passed between them, a part of which has been preserved.

In the following letter to her brother, dated 16th July [1720], the spelling of which is as peculiar as that of her mother-in-law, she expresses her desire to have a portrait of his Countess, which

¹ Original Letter at Ethie.

she might place among other family portraits with which she intended to adorn her new house ; and shows the goodness of her heart by informing him of her readiness to purchase an adjutant's commission in the army for a son of Lour's, for whom her brother had previously solicited her patronage, as commissions in the army were to be obtained only for money :—

MY DEAR BROTHER,— . . . I hope my Lady Northesk will site to Ekeman, when she goes to Edinburgh ; for the neou hous wi have gote letly I intued shall bi oner'd with a gud meney of our frinds pieters. I reken my Lady Ann's mareg will neow hold at Ethe, for I cuo you'r not fond of Edinburgh at eney tim, espesely in sumer. My Lord Montrose bids me telle you hi'll maneg your subseripsiou to the best advanteg. I'm shour hi'll aecke for you as hi dus for himselleft. I remember sum tim ago your Lordship wrot to me in feverss of a soon of Lourss, whos nem I have forgot, to precour him en Anchent's Cumishion iu sum old regment. I think I told you ther uas no such fever to bi got, all thes things bieng ounly proeured with munej. If this young gentell man is still unprived for, I intend to dou sum thing for him, that famelly bieng litell ebell to dou for them-sellvess. I supos Sir James Wood will bi a very proper persen to advise uith in this meter, I bieng willing to bay en Anchent's Comision for him in eney regment that's thought most proper. Fillepe Anstrother, who neou hes Prsstonss, advised me not to purehes in his regment, it bieing on the Iayeresh estebleshment, which was not so gud as the Brithess. I shall mack no apologie for giving you all this trubbl, bliving you won't bi unwilling to serve so nier a rellesion. . . . I hope your Lordshipe nulle allies blive that I am your most fethfull humbill servent and affectionate sister,

C. MONTROSE.¹

How strongly the Duchess of Montrose sympathized with her brother, David fourth Earl of Northesk, when his worldly affairs became embarrassed, appears from some extracts from her correspondence given under the memoir of that Earl.²

The acts of kindness to which her Grace the Duchess of Montrose was prompted by the goodness of her heart were not confined to her near relatives, but were extended to parties in distress who were wholly unconnected with her by the ties of blood. A remarkable instance of this is recorded in a letter of Winifred Countess of

¹ Original Letter at Ethie.

² See p. 385.

Nithsdale's, detailing the means which had been used for effecting the escape of her husband after his condemnation for the part he had taken in the rising of 1715. Of all the persons of high rank who assisted the heroic Countess in her perilous undertaking, none befriended her more than the Duchess of Montrose, who was the only one at Court to whom the circumstances were confided. The narrative of the escape of the Earl of Nithsdale from the Tower, by his Countess, in so far as it relates to the Duchess of Montrose, is so creditable to the Duchess's heart that it deserves to be quoted. After relating the circumstances connected with his escape, the Countess proceeds :—

I then desired one of the servants to call a chair, and I went to the Dutcheess of Montrose, who had always borne a part in my distresses. When I arrived, she left her company to deny herself, not being able to see me under the affliction which she judged me to be in. By mistake, however, I was admitted; so there was no remedy. She came to me; and as my heart was in an eestasy of joy, I expressed it in my countenance as she entered the room. I ran up to her in the transport of my joy. She appeared to be extremely shocked and frighted, and has since confessed to me that she apprehended my trouble had thrown me out of myself till I communicated my happiness to her. She then advised me to retire to some place of security; for that the King was highly displeased, and even enraged at the petition that I had presented to him, and had complained of it severely. I sent for another chair; for I always discharged them immediately, lest I might be pursued. Her Grace said she would go to Court to see how the news of my Lord's escape were received. When the news was brought to the King he flew into an excess of passion, and said he was betrayed; for it could not have been done without some confederacy. He instantly despatched two persons to the Tower to see that the other prisoners were well secured, lest they should follow the example. Some threw the blame upon one, some upon another. The Dutcheess was the only one at Court who knew it.¹

The Duchess of Montrose survived her husband the Duke, and died at Edinburgh on 25th May 1744.²

5. Lady Jean, the youngest daughter of the third Earl of Northesk, and Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, died young and unmarried.

¹ Original Letter at Terregles.

² Scots Magazine, vol. iv. p. 246.

XIV. DAVID FOURTH EARL OF NORTHESK, 1688-1729.

LADY MARGARET WEMYSS, his Countess, 1697-1763.

DAVID fourth Earl of Northesk succeeded his father in the month of October 1688.¹ He and his sisters, when deprived of their parents, were quite young. In the distressing circumstances in which they were placed, their maternal aunt, Lady Christian Lindsay, Countess of Haddington, showed the deep, affectionate interest she took in their welfare. On 20th of October, nearly three weeks after the death of their father, she wrote from Leslie to Earl David a letter of condolence and sympathy with him and his sisters under this bereavement, which had so soon followed the loss of their mother. She was especially concerned about the right and comfortable disposal and upbringing of his sisters.

DEAR NEPHEW,—It is lyke you may think it strange that I have not before this written any, after you had made the loss off so kinde a father. But I was at a great distance, and the treuth is, the sorrow I had for the loss of so dear a sister had so incapacitat me for writeing, that it hes beene the reasone I have forborn to write till this. But now, when I consider the many losses you have made of nearest and dearest friends, since I came to Ethie last, I cannot butt heavily re-grait the loss your family hes had; but it is the Lord that hath done it, which should make us humble submitt to His will. And, dear nephew, remember the words of your dear mother, who desired yow to make it your main studdy to gett ane interest in God, who was unchangeable, and in whom only we could finde full satisfaction. Ye know she used that expression, likewayes, not to grieve excessively for her, since it was a wise and kinde God thatt was removing her, and if He had fonnd it necessar for your family, He would have preserved her. And tho' we cannott know what God intends by every stroak, yett sure he gives non butt what is necessar for us; and I pray the Lord thatt every thing that seems hard to yow, may draw yow the nearer to God, in whom all fullness is. I cannot but entreatt to know what friends have advised yow anent my neices, in whom I am extremly concerned. If I had had a house by my selfe, I would have most willingly desired the charge of some of them, if not all; but since I am joynd to ane other family, it makes me say nothing off that. Butt I hope yow will not

¹ David fourth Earl of Northesk was served heir to his father, David third Earl of Northesk, in the baronies of Ethie, Erroll, and other lands. The retour bears that the

latter died in October 1688. The service was expede at Forfar on 26th October 1693. —[Extract Retour at Ethie.]

dispose of them any way without consulting friends on both sydes, it being so great a concern both to yow and to them ; and so necessar for the honour of your family, that they be putt in such company as may be fitt for the educating of persons off there quality. You will finde amongst your father's papers a receipt of some juells which was by your mother destribute amongst her children. I did subserive it. I have the just double of it in my hands. I had likeways by your father intrusted to me your sisters bonds off provision, all which shall be carefully kept till such tyme as it's fitt they should be delivered ; and if the Lord shall remove me, they wer to be delivered to my daughter Rothes, or daughter Hopton, which ever off them wer with me att my deceise.

Dear Nephew, I shall add but a few words more, which is some expressions of your dyeing mother, which was that yow might nott be over come with the greiff of the difficulties off this world, butt that you might advise with your friends in your concerns, and that yow must be earneest with God to bliss your advices ; for her thoughts was, that however many difficulties you mett with in your affairs, yett if yow were one who wer ane earnest seeker of God, He would make you happy with aue estate, or without it. And I trust in the Lord there shall be yett that remain- ing off your forton, in which you may, throw the blissing off the Lord, live contented, though I see great difficulties for the tyme. But God is pouer[full] to give you ane good out gate of them ; and that it may be so, shall be the earnest prayer of, dear Nephew, yowr verry affectionett ant, and most humble servant,

CHRISTIN LINDESAY.¹

368. The six daughters of David third Earl of Northesk, who had now become the objects of the tenderest solicitude of their aunt, the Countess of Haddington, were carefully brought up under her superintendence, and that of other friends. Three of them married well ; the other three died unmarried.

Their brother, while still a young man, married Lady Margaret Wemyss, second daughter of Margaret Countess of Wemyss, and sister of David third Earl of Wemyss. The following letter from the Countess of Wemyss, without the address, but probably written to George first Earl of Melville, to whose second son, David third Earl of Leven, her eldest daughter Anne, was married, contains the chief preliminaries in reference to the contemplated marriage :—

WEMYSS, 22 of December [16]96.

MY LORD,—I am earnestly desired by my Lord Northesk to write to your Lordship that you may pleas to meett with some of his friends and himselfe to

¹ Original Letter at Ethie.

treat of the dessign'd marriage betuixt him and my daughter. I have seen his Lordship's list of debts; and a good part of it, he says, was contracted to procure these rights he has gott upon Kilfanns estate. I finde he understands his business verry well, and I believe you will not finde him averse from giving what joynture and other things wee shall desire, which I do not like to be unreasonable in asking. So I think six thousand merks of anuety, or seventie chalders of victuell, will not be refused: and if he will give 10 chalders more, in case there shall be no heirs of the marriage, it is well. But you need not press it much. But for 70 chalders in anie case, it is the least that can be excepted, and in lieu of the tearce, ether 3000 merks, or the third of the movabells, as she herselfe shall chuse att the time it falls due, if ever that bee: and for a hous, if Arrall be sould, six hundreth merks yearly is but a small sume, and quhat anie tollerable house will cost. And for children's portions, the ordinery rule is the mother's portion, if but one daughter, and if there be two or more, so much more muney as shall be agried upon by friends; and I doubt not your Lordship will make the best bargaine you can for your niece. You know her portion is to be fourty thousand merks. I know nothing else matteriall to be considered in the contract. I soppo you will order a minut of quhat is agried upon to be drawn up, and theu wee shall consider quhat is to be done ucxt. I hear your Lordship is very desireous to have my sone att the meeting, altho' he will signefie very little, for he is perfity ignoreut of such bargains making: his consent to it is all that can be required.—I am, in all sincere respect, your Lordship's affectionate, humble servant,

M. W.¹

A formal contract of marriage was entered into on 9th January 1697, and on the 29th of that month the marriage was celebrated.² A few months thereafter, on 16th April, Margaret Countess of Wemyss executed a bond of provision, narrating that Margaret Countess of Northesk, her second daughter, was provided by her only to 40,000 merks, and that it was just and equitable that she should have an additional portion, in case Anna Countess of Leven, her eldest daughter, succeeded to the estate of Wemyss, and thereby granting an additional provision of 20,000 merks to the Countess of Northesk.³

On 19th July 1698, soon after attaining his majority, the Earl took the oaths and his seat in the Parliament of Scotland, and was by Queen Anne constituted Sheriff-Principal of the county of Forfar by commission, dated

¹ Original Letter in the Leven and Melville Charter-chest at Melville.

² Records of the Parish of Wemyss.

³ Original Bond at Ethie.

at Windsor Castle, 25th August 1702.¹ This commission was to continue in force during her Majesty's pleasure. Four years after, he received a new grant of the office from the Queen by a commission, dated at Kensington, 6th December 1706.² The warrant for this commission bears, that for the zeal and fidelity of the Earl in her service upon all occasions, her Majesty was resolved to bestow a mark of her royal favour upon him, and upon David Lord Rosehill, his eldest son; and that therefore she had ordained a letter to be passed under the Great Seal for Scotland constituting the Earl during his life, and after his decease, his son, Lord Rosehill, Sheriffs-Principal of the said sherrifdom, with all the profits and privileges thereof.³ About the year 1702, the Earl was named one of the Privy Councillors of Queen Anne. His Lordship was also appointed one of the Commissioners of the Chamberlain's Court, and a Lord of Police.

Lord Northesk supported in his place in Parliament the Union between Scotland and England, which took place in 1707. At the general election in 1708, after the Union, he was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage; and he was re-elected in the years 1710 and 1713. On going from Scotland to London to attend the Parliament, he always rode from Ethie to London with pack horses. The journey between Ethie and Edinburgh occupied three days. The first stage was from Ethie to Monifieth; the second day brought him to Cupar in Fife; and on the third day he reached Edinburgh. The journey between the Scottish and English capitals was no doubt equally tedious.

The Earl of Northesk maintained an extensive correspondence with several of his contemporaries on public affairs. One of his principal correspondents was George first Earl of Cromartie, who was the stepfather of the Countess of Northesk, having married her mother, the Countess of Wemyss. Part of the correspondence that passed between them, relating to the subject of the Union and other matters, public and private, may here be given.

1. THE EARL OF NORTHESK to the EARL OF CROMARTIE on the Union, etc.

MY LORD,—I was glade to hear by my Lady Wemyss that you agreed with your journey, and has kept your health so well since you came to London. I'm

¹ Original Commission under the Great Seal at Ethie.

² Original Commission at Ethie.

³ Original Warrant, *ibid.*

perswaded the earnest desire you have for the going on what you went about has eoutributed much to both, tho' I belive all that's for it will have hands full. For, layiug aside what difficulties may arise on a uationall aceount, the jealousies of Church and Kirk, the numberless needless divisions amongst ourselves, joined with the fears of some plaeces being hewed of by the Union, will, I fear, prove no small impediments; and tho' neither the English nor Scots are behiud with other in there mutual protestations of there good disposition for agreement, yet I have always greater fears then expectations of so good a work's sueceeding. I know it won't bee uecasie to your Lordship to hear my wife and bairnes were well, whieh at this time is all the trouble I shall give you, but that I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble servant,

NORTHESK.

Edinburgh, 14 November 1702.¹

2. The EARL OF NORTHESK to the EARL OF CROMARTIE.

MY DEAR LORD,—I was apprehensive of your not being well or I got your letter. However, I have ground from yours to hope you are better or now. I belive [there is] no better cure for the cold then the free eoutry air, which you will get at either places you said you was going to; at least it proved some years agoe so to me, after I hade been ill a great time of it. Wee have a great mauy different aecounts here about filliug our Scots vaeancies, and that of Leven's being commander-in-chief is positively eontradicted. However, I belive he is reekoned so good at bottom, that he wou't miss it. I'm very busie at plauting just now, and I must desire of you some sets of those saughs I like best of yours, the black saugh, willow, osier, and laurell saugh, and some small young abealls. If they be sent to one James Dakers in Leith, he will send them here to me by sea. Now, after my planting, I come to my business. I have account that a cause of mine is to be prepared by your brother. I doubt neither his frieudship uor justiee; but I belive I will bee no worse you reccommend it to him. My wife is a humble servant of yours. She aud the bairnes are well, but they have all hade the cold extremly ill.—I am, my dear Lord, your most faithfull humble servant,

NORTHESK.

Ethie, 2d Jaauary 1706.

It will bee against my will if I bee this winter in Ediuburgh; but if the ill weather were over, I think the Weuyss wold bec a good meetiug plaec.²

3. The EARL OF CROMARTIE to the EARL OF NORTHESK.

MY DEAR LORD,—It is now very near to eight years since that Fellow ordinarily call'd Good-luek did with a severe gripe shake hands with me; and I think never

¹ Original Letter in Cromartie Charter Chest.

² Original Letter, *ibid.*

to meet untill the Randevouze at the valley of Jehosophat, where I hope to meet with good friends and good company. I would not have you in the same indifference with me, either as to the publick affaires, or private interests on the earth, but leave you in these to your better eonduet, than by experience I have known mine to be: witness all who love me, and all who laugh att me. Plots and parties I ever abhorr'd; projects I have sometimes been ubraided with: but now I say to all of them (whether they had effect or no effect),

Sterilesque valete Cammenæ.

I shall willingly give them a pass, and recommendation to the shipwright at the signe of the South Sea; and if he please, let him add them to the South Sea Cargo. Perhaps they will make a return of a highland militia, or a chancellor, or so, and may be plenishing, either for use, or ornament, in his eloset.

But, my Lord, I deal not so with the fishery which you reecommended to me. Receive herewith one of these Bastards. I eannot give it a name; for I could never as yet find a Godfather who would give them a godbairne's gift, and I was so poor myself, having no mettale, but some gold from the Philosopher stone, which the smiths of my aequaintanee said always, that it could not bide the anvile; tho' I alleadg'd, that either they never tryed it, or that they wanted fire and hammers. But if that Brate now sent to you can be brought to thrive I shall be glad of it. A coathouse in Auehmuty with a twenty or thirty Tune Bark, and a fishing yole or two to attend her, is all the patrimony I do propose for him; and if he will not thrive at that, it is but to send him to the shipwright, and 100 to 1 he may make something of him, though it should end in nothing: which is an omen which I am far from wishing or expecting from his manufactory. But if your Lordships have a furnaee by you, pray try the mettale of this letter in it: but as to the print, read it and use it, or not as you please, it may have many staines. But I think that if it be seured for half a year in the deepest water near Redhead, it may be made a clean clear cloth. If I be disappointed, yet a good intention may have some merit, as our Sister Chureh of Rome says. If you stay any while at Edinburgh (as I wish your Lordship may), we may speak more fully on these serious matters.

Valeat quantum valere potest
Ast valeas Tu, Tuique. Amen.¹

To E[arl of] N[orthesk] 1 October: 1713.

4. The Same to the Same.

MY LORD,—I am now here, and going aboard (God willing) for Cromarty, and the best farewell or legacy that I can give you is my blessing, and to pray for God's on you and yours. I assure you they are and will be dear to me. I have

¹ Contemporary copy Letter in Cromartie Charter-chest.

taken leave of all publick affairs : my wishes for them is that they may be well and serene. I wish it strongly, but my fears are stronger. I say with Sir John Seot, God make all well ; but as the echildren say, so do I think, ill stuf to make it of, God make it better. It's like I may see Reidhead this day, but with deep regrait of not seeing those who lay near it. Yet, as old Buckingham jested with Prince Rupert, I in good earnest do say,

I hope to live to see, if I die not,
The Palatinate, the Pala-Tinat.

My Lord, my kindness wishes that you might visit all the north ; for I did, and I do, think our nobility defective in not knowing their own eountry. But my discretion smothers my wish ; for, indeed, it arises from self love. I leave this with the good and very kind Lord Haddo. Would I did live near you both ! I would neither envy the statesmen at Edinburgh, nor representatives at London. I did not hinder, but, as I eould, did rather premove your essaying to be in the publick affairs ; but I will not advise a pertinaey in essaying. Martha was gently imployed in many things ; but Truth itself has told that Mary did chuse the better things. My Lord, my motive for this indifference is from my certain perswasion that there is no great use for great estates, or of those things which perish in the using. They may tiekle our faney, but wee will get to our own proper use meat and cloaths. Wee may foolishly enough make it our delight to be stewards to others what wee cannot make use of for ourselves, and perhaps get the divell to our thanks at the hinder end. But, on the other hand, there are goods which are truly useful for us, and if wee bestow our time and our care for acquiring of these, they will certainly make us happy, and that eternally ; and I hope, even then, to be, my Lord, everlastingly your friend and servant,

CROMARTIE.¹

The Right Honourable The Earle of Northesk.

Such is the style in which the aged Earl of Cromartie, wearied of worldly politics, and foreseeing the troubles which were gathering over the country, wrote to his youthful friend, David Earl of Northesk, who was anxious to take a more prominent part in public affairs than he had formerly done.

Here a letter from the Countess of Northesk to her stepfather, the Earl of Cromartie, may be added :—

Your letters, my dear Lord, are always very acceptable to me, espetially when they bring a good aecount of your health. My Lord his sitt his first eall to goe over, and hes sent the bearer to see if possible his business may be delayed, so ill will hes he to goe over att this time. I will be very glad to see you hear as you

¹ Original Letter at Ethie.

goe north, and much better pleased when you returne: for I do not desire to be long att so great a distance from your Lordship. My Lord is your most humble servant. All your litle children are well, but the mother in great torture with the toothache, which I have had since Thursday last, and hes slept litle since. But well or ill, I am always your ounē

M. N.¹

Feb. 11.

The Earl of Northesk was on terms of intimate friendship with the Earl of Mar. The following letter, which Mar, after his appointment to the post of one of the Principal Secretaries of State for Scotland, wrote to him, shows the familiar footing on which they were with each other, though this friendship could not, as we shall afterwards see, save Lord Northesk from being plundered by Mar and his followers, when Mar, changing his position towards the Government, took up arms in 1715 for the restoration of the house of Stuart:—

MY DEAR NORTH,—I'm oblidg'd to you for your congratulating me. I will not tel you that I'm your humble servant, for you know I was alwise so, and you shall find me continow: I only wish it were in my power to do you any service. Well, North, I hope we shall hear from you sometimes, whether you have business or not. I know not what I may turn to, but draughts are yet much more agreeable to me than the politicks; so a letter about them will be fully as wellcome as on the politicks. Our friend David was verie uneasie until he should be with you, and he teased me to do something to your drawght, but I was so hurried putting my affairs

¹ Original Letter in Cromartie Charter Chest. The Earl of Cromartie dedicated to the Countess of Northesk, his work entitled: *Synopsis Apocalyptica, or a short plain Explication and Application of Daniel's Prophecy and of St. John's Revelation, in concert with it and consequential to it*, by G. E. of C. Edinr. Printed by James Watson, in Craig's Closs, on the North side of the Cross. MDCCVIII. Sm: 4to. pp. 72. The dedication is as follows: 'Dedicated to the Right Honorable Lady Margaret Wemyss, Countess of Northesk and Ethie, Baroness Rosehill and Lour, by your Ladyship's most obedient servant and most affectionate father, Cromarty.' On a copy

of the work which we have examined, there are several ms. corrections in the handwriting of the author.

In her correspondence with the Earl of Cromartie, Lady Northesk eulogizes his Book, and does honour to the motives which had prompted him, at his advanced period of life, to withdraw himself from politics, and to give his chief attention to more serious subjects. During his visits to Ethie, the Earl of Cromartie had investigated several points of historical interest connected with the county of Angus, and, in allusion to these matters, he is asked, when promising a visit to Ethie, to bring his Cartulary of Arbroath with him.

in some order, before I went that I had no time. However, I put them in Edward's hands, who will do it better; and he promist to be with you e'er long. I'm now this lenth on my jurnie: Loudoun and I thought to have gone together, but I eou'd not get reddy in time. I do not expeet we'll continow in our post very long; that's so out of fashion: So when we are put out we will not be disappointed, and one comfort to us will be that they will not eensure us for falling out betwixt our selves. You will not, I belive, doubt that we wou'd be both very glade that you wou'd put it in our way to do you any service; but I'll say no more of this kind, in case you shou'd think I'm fallen in a new way of wryting to your Earlshipe. I hope your familie is well. If you'll alow me, I'll give my most humble service to your lady, as my wife does also. I wish, with all my heart, that you had a good earnd to bring you to London. I wou'd be as well pleased to introducee you to some fine gardens as to her Majestie. My dear North, all happiness attend you,—and I am, your most affectionat, and most humble servant,

MAR.

Dunbarr, Wednesday's night, October 17th, 1705.

A letter from another of the Earl of Northesk's correspondents, John Campbell of Glenurchy, first Earl of Breadalbane, may here be quoted. In the rebellion of 1715, the Earl of Breadalbane was connected with Mar, the writer of the preceding letter, though, from his advanced age and from the great loyalty of his son, his conduct in that affair was overlooked by the Government. The present letter, however, is upon a very innocent subject, the transmission of a pound of fir seed, the produce of trees which the Earl himself had sown,—a fact, as he observes, sufficient of itself to attest his great age.

MY LORD,—I have sent your Lordship by the bearer a pound of firr seed: It is of the best sort, and the product of fir trees which I did sow in seed since I came to this plaee, which proves me to be ane old man, without any other certifeat; and therefor unnessar to seek baill for my good behaviour. But it's weell that I am so happie as to know I have friends when nessar to use them, of which number I shall ever aeknowledge the obligatione I owe to your Lordship, and remains, my Lord, your Lordship's most obliged humble servant and very affectionat cousen,

BREADALBANE.²

Taymouth, the 30th Apryle 1709.

In the year 1704, the Earl of Northesk employed the famous portrait painter, Sir John Medina, to paint and copy portraits of several of the

¹ Original Letter at Ethie.

² Original Letter at Ethie.

Carnegie family. The following account contains the names of the individuals whose portraits, varying in fulness, were painted, with the respective prices, etc.:—

The EARLE OF NORTHESQUE, Debitor to JOHN MEDINA, Picture Drawer.

	Sterling.
Imp: For my Lord Northesque his picture to the knees,	10 00 00
Item, for my Lady Northesque to the knees,	10 00 00
Item, for the Laird of Boisack's to the knees,	10 00 00
Item, for Collonell Wood of Bonnytoun,	10 00 00
Item, for a head of the late Earl of Southesque,	02 10 00
Item, for a head of my Lord Eathie,	02 10 00
Item, for a head of Bonnymoon,	02 10 00
Item, for a head of Denechen,	02 10 00
Item, for a head of ditto,	02 10 00
Item, for a head of the late Earl of Crawford,	02 10 00
Item, for a large Box,	00 10 00
Item, for a litle Box,	00 05 00
Summa,	55 15 00

Edinburgh, 17 Aprill 1704.—Then received full and compleat payment of the this abovewrittin accompt, and discharges the same, and all preceeding this day and date. In witnes wherof I have subscrivitt thir presents day and date forsaid.

JO: MEDINA.¹

On 25th April 1707, the Earl of Northesk obtained from Queen Anne a charter under the Great Seal, dated at Kensington, of all his lands and baronies of Errol, Ethie, Redcastle, and others, which were thereby erected into the Earldom of Northesk, and lordship and barony of Rosehill, to him and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to whatsoever person or persons he should nominate in writing, and other heirs therein mentioned. This charter followed on a resignation of the lands and baronies made by the Earl into the hands of the Crown.²

In 1714, the Earl of Northesk was summoned to the coronation of King George I., by the usual formal letters under the hand of the King himself and the Earl Marshal.³ But it does not appear that he attended.

The Earl of Northesk, on the occasion of the rising of the Earl of Mar

¹ Original Account at Ethie.

² Original Charter, *ibid.*

³ Original Letters, *ibid.*

on behalf of the Stuart family in 1715, did not join either party, although his chief, the Earl of Southesk, took a prominent part with Mar. It would appear, however, that he had supplied the insurgents, to some extent, with fire-arms and ammunition. In October 1715, by an order from the Earl of Mar, a receipt was forwarded to the Earl of Northesk for thirty firelocks received from his servant, with ten pound weight of powder, and ten pound of balls, 'all for the use of his Majesty's army at Pearth.'¹ The ensigns in the Earl of Pannure's regiment were obtained on 18th December following, from the Earl of Northesk's factor at Ethie, as well as twenty-three firelocks and thirteen small pig of lead, for the use of 'his Majesty's army at Perth.'²

The Earl of Mar was no doubt anxious to secure the assistance of Northesk, as well as of his chief. In a letter addressed to Mr. David Thomson at Errol, from the camp of Perth on 3d November 1715, he thus writes in reference to his old friend: 'I am just going out to meet Lord Seaforth, so I can say no more, but I hope Lord Northesk's familie is well. Pray make my compliments to him when you can.'

Mar, however, took a singular mode of demonstrating his friendship towards the Earl of Northesk. On 12th December 1715, as commander-in-chief of his Majesty's forces, he issued an order from the camp at Perth to Lieutenant David Ramsay, of Pannure's regiment, to march with a party to the house of Ethie, and search for what wines could be found in and about the house, and to seize and transport them to Perth. Lieutenant Ramsay, after diligent search in the Earl of Northesk's cellars, found and carried off twenty-one dozen and nine bottles of claret wine, for which he duly granted a receipt.³

These pillaging adventures were not limited to raids on the luxuries of the Earl's cellars. His poor tenants suffered severely from the ravages of the contending armies of Argyll and Mar. Their losses, as stated in a particular account of them, amounted, through the army of the Duke of Argyll, to £1918, 2s. 9d., and through the army of the Earl of Mar, to £660, 3s. 11d.⁴

¹ Original Receipt at Ethie.

² Original Receipt, *ibid.*

³ Order and Receipt at Ethie.

⁴ Original Account, *ibid.*

The pecuniary affairs of the fourth Earl of Northesk having fallen into a state of embarrassment, he was under the necessity of selling the barony of Lunan and Redcastle. That he had been compelled to part with Redcastle was always a subject of regret to his successors. It was purchased by the Earl of Panmure, and after the forfeiture of the Panmure estates in 1715, it might have been re-acquired by the Earl of Northesk, but for a misunderstanding in reference to the purchase of Redcastle by the restored Earl of Panmure.

A few years after, the health of the Earl began to fail; and there is good reason to believe that it was seriously injured from the perplexities and harassments caused by the unfortunate state of his pecuniary affairs. In the year 1721, he was unable to attend the funeral of his son-in-law, George Lord Balgonie, who had married his eldest daughter, Lady Margaret Carnegie, and who died in August that year. On that occasion he wrote the following letter to David third Earl of Leven, apologizing for his absence from the funeral on the ground of ill health, and expressing his sympathy with his daughter under her bereavement :—

ETHIE, 29 August [1721].

MY DEAR LORD,—My health not being such as I dare undertake so long a journey yet, I'm oblidged to make my exeuse for not attending my Lord Balgony's funeralls, which I reeon your Lordship will belive scarse anything else wold have hindered me from docing: how soon it pleases God I become a litle better, I dissign to come [and] wait on you. I think you have resolved perfectly right, in makeing the buriall as soon and private as possible. In my opinion, all such occasions are best so; and I dare say [it] wold [have] been your son's own desire had he spoke on that subject. I must say, I think my daughter has just cause of sorrow for a kind husband's loss. But I wish she moderate it as her duty to God; and the eare she should have in view of [what] his children requires, tho' this is more easic to enjoyn then practise. Besides her, I think wee have all lossed a good frind, and have too good reason to regrait it. My wife gives your Lordship her humble service: I know you will at present be much taken up with many different things, so shall add now no more, but that I very sincerely am, my dear Lord, your most obedient and humble servant,

NORTHESK.¹

The affairs of the Earl, and the state of his health, caused his sister

¹ Original Letter at Melville.

the Duchess of Montrose great anxiety. In the following letter, which she wrote to her sister-in-law, Lady Northesk, dated London, 29th December, the year not given, she thus expresses the deep distress she felt on his account, as well as the sympathy of her husband, the Duke, and desires her to solicit the friendly offices of the Duchess of Monmouth :—

MADAM,—Wadnesdy last I reseved yowr Lesepe's lcter deted the 15, and am vrey sorey to hier that my brother is in so bad a stet of helth. I'm perswaded the sircomstances of his famcly, which hi hes led much to hert, hes broght alle this ellment on him, and if it shud place God to recover him, I'de fean hope his afears, with the helpe of frinds, uont bi quit so bad as thay may lucke at present. To dou justes to my Lord Montrose, hi hes as gret a regerd for my brother and his famclly as I can uish for; hi hes wrot himsellfe to my Lord Northeske, and explend his intenchens fulley, what both my Lord Aberdin and hi thinkes uill bi duing a serves to your Lesepe on this okesion, uhen creditours is taking all the advantageess they can. My Lord Abirdien was hier yisterday a gret uhill upon this meleneoley subjeck, and uill wret to your Lesepe him sellff. I bege parden for advesing your Lesepe that on the reset of our lcters you'll wret to the Dnches of Munmuth, who hes, I eno, a gret regerd for you and yowr famcly; and I hope wreting to hir may dou gud. But I cent explen my sellff further at present. I intirly agrie with your Lesepe, that it uod bi vrey unproper just neou to propos eney thing conserning my Lord Roschill's afear, which I wrot of sum tim ago, and reseved en ansour. Give my most humbell servess to my brother, and the rest of my frinds at Ethc,—being, uith great truth,

Dear Madam,

Your most fethfull humbell servent and affectionat sister,

C. MONTROSE.

London, Disember 29.

I hed last night a lcter from my son Graham, who, I thancke God, continous to bi in perfet helth.¹

When the pecuniary affairs of the Earl of Northesk were creating great uneasiness to himself and to his family, and even seriously affecting his health, the Duke of Montrose, his brother-in-law, evinced his readiness to exert himself, according to his ability, to extricate the Earl from the difficulties in which he had become involved. On the 8th of January 1723, his Grace wrote the following sympathizing letter on that subject to the Countess :—

¹ Original Letter at Ethic.

MADAM,—I'm honour'd with your Ladyship's of the 25th. You would find by mine of the 29th to my Lord Northesk, which he has received before this time, that the verie thing your Ladyship mentions had occurred to me, as what might be of some service to him upon this occasion; and I have fully instructed Gorthie, who is now at Edinburgh, in that matter, whatever commands your Ladyship may think proper to give him, he will most certainly take care punctuallie to obaye.

It's unnecessary for me to express to your Ladyship the sensible concern it gave me when I read your letter to my wife. The bad account of his state of health, and of the condition of his affairs, affected me extreamly. Indeed, I'm much affray'd the last has too much influence upon the other. There's nothing in my power to think off for his service that shall be neglected. I wish I had power to do what I desire; but, in the meantime, the most sincere endeavours of his friends shall not be wanting, in order to think off every thing that they apprehend may be for his service, and that of his family. I won't detain your Ladyship longer, and shall only beg leave to offer my most humble service to my Lord Northesk, to Lord Rosehill, and all your family.—I am, with the greatest truth and respect, Madam, your Ladyship's most obedient and most humble servant,

MONTROSE.¹

On the 14th March 1723, the Duke of Montrose, after his recovery from an attack of fever, again wrote from London to the Countess of Northesk on the same subject, in the same kind and sympathetic manner:—

MADAM,—I presume your Ladyship will reddiely do me the justice to belive that nothing but my bad state of health could have made me be so long of enquireing after your Ladyship, my Lord Northesk, and your family upon this occasion; but the truth is, we have been a distress'd family of late. I have had ane intermitting fever, which confined me to my bed ehamber, I may say, about four weeks. And now when I am almost recover'd, my wife is ill. Her health hes never been entire since she had the ague, and was so ill of it allmost two year ago; for the weakness of her stomach never would allow her to take enough of the bark, so as that disease has still hung upon her, and has always recurr'd in some degree, when she has had the least fatigue, or catcht the least cold. She has been confin'd to her room these five days past, has no regular fitts of an ague, but still some tendency that way, but is a little better than she was, and begs leave to offer her most humble service to your Ladyship, to my Lord, and to Lady Margaret, and hopes you'll pardon her not writing.

I'm much concerned to hear that my Lord Northesk's creditors have appear'd

¹ Original Letter at Ethie.

hitherto to be so nice and unesie. I hope they'll come to a better temper; and I'm glad to heare there apears to be some ground now to expect it. I don't pretend to tell you how uneasie it is to the friends here to think what he and your Ladyship suffers, tho' sure it ought to soften matters much, that you have not yourselves to blame in any respect. I wish it was in my power to serve you according to my inclinations. All I still say is, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to showe the respect I have for my Lord and his family; and if I can do him any service, it will give me infinite pleasure.—I am, with the utmost respect and truth, Madam, your Ladyship's most obedient and most humble servant,

MONTROSE.

I beg leave to offer my most humble service to my Lord, to Lord Rosehill, Lady Margaret, and to all your family.¹

In a letter on the same subject, to Lady Northesk, dated at London, 5th January 1725, the Duchess of Montrose thus writes :—

MADAM,—My Lord, who hes bein in the countrie this thrie uikes, sent mi Sir Allaxander's leter, uth the gud neous of his Ladye's seff dilivrey, and I'm mighty gled to hier she recovers so uill, and that the child lukes strong and hellthey, and I hope she shall bringe menie mor fayen children. I'm conserned that my brother is disapoyented of that small part of the barenrie of Rideastle that hi intended to eipe. I uish it may go mor to his mind in the sall of the rest. I'm shour, excepe yowr ouen famelly, ther is non hes so gret a consern for yowr Lesepe then I have, esepesly since the Duchess of Munmuth's gud indevers hes hithertou bien fruttlles. I most saye she hes left no ston unturned to gaine hier poyent, and spikes uth all the consern can bi uished for, that she may suksid at last. I offer my brother my humbell servess, and uishes your Lesepe and hiu and young famelly meny hapey yiers. Last leter I hed from my son Graham told mi hi uas in perfet helth.—I am, dear Madam, your Lesesep's most humbell servent and affectionat sister,

C. MONTROSE.²

London, Janour 5, 1725.

In the autumn of the year 1727, the Earl received an invitation for himself and his Countess to attend the coronation of King George II. and his Queen. The letter is superscribed by the King, and countersigned by the Earl of Sussex, as Earl Marshal, in the usual form. It was accompanied by a separate letter from Sussex, in reference to the attendance and accommodation. But it does not appear that Lord Northesk was

¹ Original Letter at Ethie.

² Original Letter, *ibid.*

present at the coronation, having, it is probable, been prevented from going up to London from ill health.

In one of Lord Northesk's letters to his brother-in-law, the Duke of Montrose, an account is given of a very unfortunate occurrence which took place at Forfar in the year 1728, the death of the Earl of Strathmore, who was killed by James Carnegie of Finhaven, the Earl of Southesk's cousin. Lord Rosehill was present. The letter is as follows :—

16 May 1728.

I WAS not thinking of giving your Grace the trouble of a letter so soon after the last; but this unluckie misfortune, that of Earl Strathmore being killed at Forfar, which no doubt you have heard of from Edinburgh before this can reach you, occasions it, and the more that it's probable, at the same time you would hear of Rosehill's having been there, which indeed he was so unluckie as to be, and very near Earl Strathmore, tho' he neither saw the thing, nor had the least concern in it. The occasion of thare being at Forfar was the buriall of a daughter of my cousin Lowr at that place; after which Strathmore, my son, and severall gentlemen had gone to a tavern to take a bottle of wine; and then these two, and Strathmore's youngest brother, Finnaven and Brigtown, went to see the late Auchterhouse's Ladye, who is Finnaven's sister, who now lives there. My son's horses and Finnaven's were drawn out to the street, he being to goe that night with Finnaven: and when they came out of that Lady's house, my son was conveying Strathmore towards the inn he was returning to, and walking closs together. The two others were following at a litle distance. Strathmore slipt about; which my son reconed was to speak to a gentleman on the side of the street, and walked on some paces; then looking about for him, saw him engaged in a jumble with others, and or he could get up, Strathmore had got the wound. . . . All I can yet collect from the different accounts given is, when Brigtown and Finnaven were at a litle distance following the Lords, passing by a nestie holl most of the filth of the town falls into, and is very deep, that Brigtown tossed Finnaven into it, head over ears, and that Finnaven, after his being pulled out by a footman of Strathmore's, drew his sword, and ran after Brigtown, who made his way towards Strathmore, who, it would seem, when he slipt about from my son, had seen something of the matter, and probable dissined preventing the mischief betwixt them, Brigtown being a near relation of his. However, he was so unfortunate as to receive the thrust dissined for the other, and dyed of [his] wound in two days. Finnaven was takeu in his sister's house, and being reconed the giver of it, lyes in custody at Forfar. He certainly was very drunk, and I cannot say if all the rest were quite sober. I have truly been very much affected since I first heard it, on account of my concern in both the famileys interested. But if it appear Brigtown used Finnaven as above, had

Brigtown mett with what Strathmore unfortunatly did, Finnaven's claim for a remission, according to the common rules, wold [have] been little doubted. I know not whether the proof will be clear against Finnaven or not, but my depute is, I hear, about takeing a precognition of the matter. I pity Finnaven and his family much, who none thinks dissigned hurt to Strathmore.¹

James Carnegie was afterwards tried for the murder of the Earl of Strathmore, and was acquitted.

Two years before his death, the Earl of Northesk executed several deeds of a testamentary nature on behalf of his Countess and their children. The first of these deeds is a minute of destination, dated 20th December 1727. It refers to the uncertain state of his health, and narates, that, from the love and affection which he had to his Countess, and from his desire to make her some reparation for the renunciations she had frankly and ungrudgingly made of provisions in her favour by their marriage-contract, he had arranged that she should be provided in liferent to the house, gardens, and parks of Ethie, and also to Overtoun and Nether-toun and others, of which the fee was to be provided to David, Lord Rosehill, and his heirs-male; whom failing, to Mr. George Carnegie, his second son, and his heirs-male.

About a year after, on 6th November 1728, Earl David executed a nomination of tutors and curators for his children. The deed, which is the Earl's holograph, bears, that, considering it reasonable that in his lifetime he should make a nomination of tutors and curators to his children, he appointed James Duke of Montrose, Francis Earl of Dalkeith, David Marquis of Grame, James Earl of Wemyss, William Earl of Aberdeen, Margaret Countess of Northesk, David Lord Rosehill, James Master of Balmerino, Mr. David Erskine of Dun, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Sir Alexander Hope of Kerse, James Carnegie of Finhaven, and Alexander Carnegie of Balnamoon, tutors and curators to all his children, committing to them the care and management of the persons and estates of his children during their minority,—the majority of the said curators to be a quorum, the said Margaret Countess of Northesk being always one of them.²

¹ Contemporary Copy Letter at Ethie.

² Original Deed of Nomination, *ibid.*

The Earl, on the 22d of November 1728, executed another deed, by which he made further provisions in favour of his Countess and their children in the event of his death. The Countess was to be provided to the liferent of certain lands therein specified. The fee of these lands was to go to his eldest and second sons in their order. The lands, however, he burdened with the following provisions to his daughters and his son George: to Lady Christian, nine thousand merks Scots; to Ladies Mary and Henrietta, each the sum of six thousand merks Scots; and to George, twelve thousand merks Scots,—all under certain conditions, which need not be specified.¹

Many years before his death, Lord Northesk wrote the following particular instructions regarding his funeral:—‘It is my will and desire, when ‘it pleases God I decease, my buriall bee in the most private manner, and ‘as soon as possible, and a few of my nearest frinds can come in time, only ‘called to it. My body, which is not to bee opened, caryed on a litter with ‘two horses, or on a coach carriage: no rooms on that account put in ‘mourning, nor any escutcheon. If our death happen not at Ethie, then ‘my body to be laid in the nearest decent place; as witness my hand, at ‘Ethie, the ninth June 1715 years. NORTHESK.’²

The Earl died at Ethie on 14th January 1729, and was buried in the family burying vault in Inverkeillor Church, on the 29th of that month.

Of the marriage of the fourth Earl and his Countess there were three sons and six daughters, viz. :—

1. David, who succeeded his father as fifth Earl.
2. James, who was born at Ethie on 2d July 1707. He died when only nineteen months old, in February 1709, and was buried in the family burying vault in Inverkeillor Church.³
3. George, who succeeded his brother as sixth Earl.
4. Lady Margaret, who was born at Edinburgh on 6th December 1697, and baptized there on the 24th of that month.⁴ When in her nineteenth year, she married, in August 1716, her cousin-german, George Lord Balgony and Raith, eldest son of David third Earl of Leven

¹ Original Minute of Destination at Ethie.

³ Records of the Parish of Errol.

² Original at Ethie.

⁴ *Ibid.*

and second Earl of Melville, and Lady Anne Wemyss. Their contract of marriage is dated at Ethie the 27th July 1716. Lord Leven thereby became bound to resign the mansion-house and mains of Raith and the lands of Craigncatt in favour of Lady Margaret Carnegie in liferent, and also the lands, earldom, lordship, and baronies of Leven and Balgony in favour of his son, Lord Balgony, and the heirs-male of his marriage in fee. The tocher given by Lord Northesk with his daughter was 25,000 merks.¹ George Lord Balgony predeceased his father in August 1721. He left one son, who became David fourth Earl of Leven and third Earl of Melville, and died in June 1729, in his twelfth year. Lord Balgony also left one daughter, Lady Anna Leslie, who died unmarried. Margaret Lady Balgony survived her husband only about eleven months, having died on 7th July 1722.²

5. Lady Elizabeth, who was born and baptized at Edinburgh on 2d January 1699.³ When in her nineteenth year she married (contract dated 28th April and 7th May 1718) James, then Master of and afterwards fifth Lord Balmerino and Lord Coupar. She died, without issue, at Edinburgh on 23d September 1767, and was interred in the Balmerino vault at Restalrig Church.⁴
6. Lady Anna, who was born at Errol on the 18th, and baptized there on the 19th of March 1700.⁵ She married Sir Alexander Hope of Kerse, in the county of Stirling, Baronet. They had one son, Sir Alexander Hope, Baronet. Lady Anna died on 1st February 1733.

¹ Original Contract at Ethie. A duplicate was recorded in the Books of Session, 17th January 1718.

² Northesk Family Bible at Ethie.

³ Records of the Parish of Errol.

⁴ MS. Note at Ethie. The first Lord Balmerino and the first Earl of Southesk were very intimate friends before the latter was raised to the peerage. This appears from the testament of the former, which

contains this clause:—‘I ordaine baith my ‘sones’ (John and James) ‘to keip frindschip and stedfast love with the Lairds ‘Kinnaird Carnegie, Pitcur, and Dudope, ‘as theas wha ever hes bein my speciall ‘freinds in Angus, and if freinds can find ‘meit ma[t]ches with them, ether of mysones ‘or dochters, to embrace tham before gitter ‘pairties.’—[From a contemporary copy among the Balmerino Papers.]

⁵ Records of the Parish of Errol.

7. Lady Christian, who was born at Ethie on Friday 28th, and baptized there on the 29th May 1703. In a letter from her mother to the Earl of Cromartie, without date, Lady Northesk writes: 'Christie keeps very constant to you, for she is always speaking of her dear Lord Cromartie, as she calls you, and every body must see her ring that she favours.'¹ Lady Christian Carnegie was provided to 9000 merks by her father's minute of destination of 22d November 1728.² By assignation dated at Edinburgh 16th January 1751, Margaret Countess Dowager of Northesk, from the love and favour which she bore to her daughters, Ladies Christian and Mary Carnegie, and to her grandson, David Rosehill, assigned to them £1200 in bond by General Sinclair.³ Lady Christian resided in Edinburgh, and died there unmarried on 1st April 1787.⁴
8. Lady Mary, who was born at Ethie on 7th July 1712.⁵ She was provided to 6000 merks by her father's minute of destination of 22d November 1728.⁶ Shortly after her father's death, on 27th March 1729, her aunt, Lady Margaret Carnegie, assigned to her mother, Margaret Countess of Northesk, in liferent, and to her brother George and herself and her sister Henrietta in fee, two bonds for £10,000 and £4000 Scots respectively.⁷ Lady Mary resided at Edinburgh with her sister Lady Christian, and died there unmarried on 29th November 1798.⁸
9. Lady Henrietta, who was born at Ethie on 14th June 1714. She was also provided to 6000 merks by her father's minute of destination of 22d November 1728.⁹ Lady Henrietta died young and unmarried, after 1729, whereby her sisters became entitled to her share of the provisions made in her favour.¹⁰

¹ Original Letter in Cromartie Charter Chest.

² Original Minute at Ethie.

³ Extract Assignation, *ibid.*

⁴ Scots Magazine, vol. xlix. p. 206.

⁵ Records of the Parish of Errol.

⁶ Original Minute of Destination at Ethie.

⁷ Original Disposition and Assignation at Ethie.

⁸ Family Bible, *ibid.*

⁹ Original Minute of Destination, *ibid.*

¹⁰ Copy Bond of Corroboration by George Earl of Northesk, dated 14th April 1763; and State of Provisions of Ladies Christian and Mary Carnegie, both at Ethie.

Margaret Countess of Northesk survived her husband upwards of thirty years. She was provided by him to the liferent of part of the estate of Ethie, under the burden of supporting her daughters during her liferent.

The Countess made a will in favour of her two unmarried daughters, the Ladies Christian and Mary Carnegie, to whom she bequeathed all her personal estate. That will bears date at Edinburgh, 16th January 1751. The Countess added a codicil to it, dated 29th November 1753, whereby she left to her son, George Earl of Northesk, all her china ware and pictures, a large ebony cabinet, a table, clock, twelve silver gilt teaspoons, and a gold snuff-box.¹

The Countess Dowager of Northesk died in the Covenant Close in Edinburgh on 29th March 1763, aged eighty-six years.² She also left instructions in her own handwriting concerning her funeral and other matters. In one paper she says:—‘The little wainscott box contains all my papers, the key of which is in the bureau. There is no occasion for sealing any of my repositarys.’³ On another slip of paper there is written:—‘What is in this leather purse is to be sent to the poor’s box at Inverkillor after my death. M. NORTHESK.’⁴

Another paper mentioning this and other gifts to the poor is as follows:—‘It is my will and apointment that ten pound starline be given to the Poor’s House at Edinburgh, and five pound starline to the Poor’s Box in South Leith. What I have left to the Poor Box at Inverkilor will be found in a little leather purs in a shuttle in Beauru. M. NORTHESK.’

Countess Margaret’s instructions concerning her funeral are contained in the following note:—

NOTE ANENT MY BURIAL.

That I be buried in Lord Balmerino’s burial place, my dead linnen of the second sort, no winding sheet, nor any cuttings out upon them. The coffin made of fir, covered with ordinary black cloath, no ornaments of nails or fringes upon it, no room put in black, nor non except my own children at the chesting; no shear

¹ Copy Will at Ethie.

³ Original Note holograph of the Countess

² Funeral Letter, and paper containing at Ethie.
Margaret Countess Dowager’s hair as cut off
after her death, 29th March 1763, at Ethie.

⁴ *Ibid.*

cloth, unless it be absolutely necessary. The burial as soon as possible. Two mourning coaches, and non bidden but so many as the coaches will hold.

M. NORTHESK.

Let Mrs. M·Kenzie be paid as for the finest linnen.¹

In accordance with her own request, Margaret Countess Dowager of Northesk, was interred in the burial vault of Lord Balmerino at Restalrig, on Friday 1st April 1763.² Mr. John Carnegie, minister at Inverkeillor, in a letter to the Earl of Northesk, dated the 7th of that month, after condoling with his lordship on the death of the Countess Dowager, adds that ‘her Ladyship was truly pious and devout, and was the pattern of all
‘ that is good and amiable. She is gone and her works have followed, and
‘ will follow her to her great and endless advantage. ’Tis a comfortable
‘ sight to see an aged saint meeting death without fear, with joyful hopes,
‘ and in the triumph of Divine faith, entering into the everlasting King-
‘ dom of her God and Saviour.’³

¹ Original note holograph of the Countess at Ethie.

² Funeral Letter at Ethie.

³ Original Letter, *ibid.*

XV. 1.—DAVID FIFTH EARL OF NORTHESK, 1729-1741.

DAVID fifth Earl of Northesk was born at Errol on the 11th of June 1701, and baptized in the Manor House there on the following day, George Viscount of Tarbat, afterwards Earl of Cromartie, being one of the witnesses.¹ Previous to his succession to his father's titles and estates, he bore the courtesy title of Lord Rosehill. When only eight years old, he dictated to his father the following letter to George first Earl of Cromartie, who was then the constant correspondent of his parents :—

ETHLE, 18 June [1709].

MY LORD,—I was very well pleased with the litle book of Maps you sent me with Pappa, and I give you very many thauks. I hope to see you soon here, for I wish you may bee nixt judge. I'm sorry the peace is blown up, but I think the French hade as good doue it, for last year they were beat by land, and this year by sea; for the news letters say one English ship fought two French men-of-war, and took one of them bigger then her self. It's a great pity so good fortifieatious as Duukirk should be demolished. I wold rather have the Queen take it to herself; but they say the Hollanders are ill-natured karles, and will not let her doe it. I think it wold bee something hard to King Philip to quite all his dominions. I wold think it best King Charles and he wold divide it betwixt them, and then wee wold not bee more fashed, but I wold give King Charles most, because he is for us. I have nothing more to say at this time, but I am,

My Lord,

Your most affectionate servant and obedient child,

ROSEHILL.

This verbatim from the originall dietating, is written by your Lordship's most humble servaut,

(Initialed) N.

The Earle of Cromartie, Edinburgh.²

Lord Rosehill was educated partly at the University of Edinburgh, and partly at that of St. Andrews. He was at Edinburgh from August 1714 till 3d February 1715, after which he went to Dalkeith, where he remained till August or September in the same year. These facts are recorded in a discharge granted, on 19th August 1715, by William Simpson in Dal-

¹ Record of the Parish of Errol.

Earl of Northesk, and dictated by his son

² Original Letter, holograph of the fourth

Lord Rosehill, in Cromartie Charter-chest.

Keith to Lord Northesk for £17, 1s. 6d. sterling, being two quarters' payment, from 17th March to 17th September 1715, of Lord Rosehill's board and college fees. From this document it appears that Lord Rosehill attended the Edinburgh University, at least during the session 1714 and 1715.¹ In the year 1720, he was a student at the University of St. Andrews,² where he probably finished his education. He succeeded his father as fifth Earl of Northesk on the 14th of January 1729.³

This Earl appears to have had a defect or impediment in his speech, which is alluded to in a holograph note by his father, who states that in the end of November 1723, his son went to Edinburgh to try curing his speech.⁴

David fifth Earl of Northesk, died at Ethie on 24th June 1741, and was buried in the family vault in Inverkeillor Church on the 30th of that month. Dying unmarried, he was succeeded by his next brother, George Carnegie.⁵

¹ Original Discharge at Ethie.

² Notes on Family, *ibid.*

³ David fifth Earl of Northesk had, by Isabel Rarity, a natural son, Sylvester, who was born on 16th January 1732, and married Margaret Peter on 9th June 1755. Their children alive on 20th January 1784,

were three sons and one daughter—James, John, William, and Anna. Descendants of these children reside in Arbroath.—Original Letter from the Rev. John Aitken of St. Vigean, 20th January 1784, at Ethie.

⁴ Holograph Note, *ibid.*

⁵ Scots Magazine, vol. iii. p. 279.

XV. 2.—GEORGE SIXTH EARL OF NORTHESK, 1741-1792.

LADY ANNE LESLIE, HIS COUNTESS, 1748-1779.

ON the death of David fifth Earl of Northesk in 1741, his younger brother, the Honourable George Carnegie, became sixth Earl of Northesk. He was born at Ethie on 2d August 1716.

Being a younger son, and requiring to adopt a profession, he entered the Royal Navy. On 15th March 1737, when twenty-three years of age, he obtained his first commission as lieutenant, having been appointed third lieutenant of his Majesty's ship the 'Dragon.' On the 29th April the same year he received a commission as third lieutenant of his Majesty's ship 'Windsor.'¹ But in the year 1738 a remarkable incident befel him, which threatened to terminate at once his naval career and his life. In the month of August that year, when his ship was lying off the island of Minorca, he was seized with a severe illness, and having been conveyed to the house of Sir John St. Clair in that island, he there sank so low that he was supposed to be dead. He was laid in his coffin, a funeral party was told off, and all the other preparations were made for his funeral. In these distressing circumstances his friend, Sir Robert Boyd, afterwards Governor of Gibraltar, happening to apply a glass to his mouth, discovered that he still breathed, and thus were the arrangements for his interment happily suspended; an event to which the lieutenant some fifty years after, when he had become Earl of Northesk, gratefully refers in his correspondence with Sir Robert.²

The following letter to Sir John St. Clair gives an account of the preparations which had been made for the funeral of Lieutenant Carnegie:—

'Dragon,' 60 Guns, Aug. 1738.

Monday Morn., Port Mahon.

SIR,—I acquainted the Admiral of the melancholy condition of our friend, for which he is very sorry; and is well inclined to do all the honour he can on the occasion, but thinks the funeral ceremony prescribed in the Instructions must be

¹ Original Commissions at Ethie.

² See p. 408.

observed; so I shall fire three volleys when the proeession begins from your house. The Admiral thinks the young Lords the properest to hold up the pall, and that, lest any dispute should arise about preedenee, as Sir William Huet is the oldest lieutenant, it may be as well to take his son for the sixth, and so we shall do if we approve of it. Any honours the eommanding officer thinks proper to do on the oecasion will be very agreeable. As soon as I hear the breath is gone from him, I will send to desire the gentlemen of the squadron to be at your house at five o'clock.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

C. MERACK.¹

Sir John St. Clair.

On the 2d February 1740, Lieutenant Carnegie was appointed fourth lieutenant of his Majesty's ship the 'Marlborough,' and on the 7th May following he was appointed second lieutenant of his Majesty's ship 'The Edinburgh.' On the 4th January 1741 he was promoted to be captain of his Majesty's ship the 'Loo.'²

In the month of June following, on the death of his elder brother, David, he succeeded as sixth Earl of Northesk. He might now have retired from his post in the navy, but his predilection for his profession induced him still to remain in the naval service of his country.

On the 25th of August 1741, the Earl of Northesk was appointed captain of the 'Biddeford';³ and on the 8th September 1742, captain of the 'Preston,'⁴—a magnificent new ship, in which he saw most of his active naval service. After being promoted to the rank of captain, Lord Northesk's movements may be learned from his official correspondence, which is still preserved at Ethie. On the 17th September 1742, he was at Plymouth with his ship the 'Loo,' from which he sent a communication to the Admiralty Office, intimating that he had delivered up the command of the ship 'Loo' to Captain Dent, and that he had received their Lordships' orders with regard to the fitting out of his Majesty's ship the 'Preston,' which was to be launched next day for Channel service. On the 21st of the same month

¹ Original Letter and note thereon at Ethie.

² Original Commissions, *ibid.*

³ Original Commission, *ibid.* Scots Magazine, vol. iii. p. 383.

⁴ Original Commission at Ethie.

he communicated to the Admiralty from the 'Preston,' then in Hamoaze, the information that he had sent the 'Convener,' tender of the 'Preston,' to cruise in the Bristol Channel, and to endeavour to procure what men they could for the service. He remained on the same station till the end of the year 1742, occupied with the manning of his ship, and the appointment of officers, preparatory to a lengthened cruise early next year. On the 7th January 1743 he wrote from on board the 'Preston' an application to the Lords of the Admiralty for leave to proceed to London for a few days, on private business, before setting sail.

In February following the Lords of the Admiralty commissioned the Earl of Northesk to proceed in the 'Preston' to the island of St. Helena, to conduct from thence to England the East India fleet. By an accident, he had the misfortune to miss the island of St. Helena. He arrived at Spithead on 3d September the same year, and in a long letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, he explained the circumstances.¹

He was now ordered to proceed to Portsmouth to refit his ship, and he entered that harbour on the 10th of the same month. On the 15th of October he again anchored at Spithead, with all his provisions on board; and after having cruised for some time between Scilly and Ushant, he went back to Portsmouth for further repairs. This was preparatory to his setting out on foreign service in the ensuing spring. The following excerpt from a letter which he wrote to the Lords of the Admiralty, in prospect of going abroad, shows the kindly interest he took in the welfare of the men under his command:—'His Majesty's ship under my command,' he writes, 'having been above fourteen months in commission, and being 'now ordered to prepare for a foreign voyage, the men in general are 'in want of clothes. If their Lordships approve of it, to order them 'some pay, it would, in my humble opinion, be of service to them.'²

The coast of Africa was fixed on as the destination of the 'Preston' on this occasion. On the 13th April 1744, the Earl, in a letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, intimated that he had received their Lordships' order for fitting and victualling his ship for a voyage to the coast of

¹ Copy Correspondence at Ethie.

² Copy Letter, dated 5th December 1743, at Ethie.

Africa, and that he would comply with it with all possible despatch. He then, according to instructions, put himself under command of Commodore Barnett. In the following letter is detailed the first of his adventures under that commander :—

‘Preston,’ off Bantam Point,
February 13th, 1744-5.

SIR,—Please to acquaint their Lordships, that according to Commodore Barnett’s orders I have been down at Princee’s Island, in the Streights of Sunda, and likewise looked into Mew Bay, and the probable stations thereabout for French cruisers, but have neither seen nor got intelligence of any having been there.

This morning I spoke with our two China ships bound home, by whom [I] have sent the Commodore’s letters, and likewise duplicates by a Danish ship.

The English China ships have each received three of the French gentlemen to carry to England, they having given their parole of honour to appear to give evidence in regard to the condemning of the prizes.

I could not prevail with the captains of the ships to carry any of the French seamen, they saying, that in case of being attacked, they had no place to secure them, so might be of very bad consequence to them : for which reason [I] did not insist upon it.

At Princee’s, I spoke with the ‘Winchilsea’ English privateer, who has taken a small French ship, with which she is gone to Batavia.

The captains of the China ships inform me that they spoke with a Dutch sloop from Malacca, who told them that the two English men-of-war in the Streights of Malacca had taken two or three French ships ; one of them from Manilla, who was say’d to be extremely rich.

I shall to-morrow make the best of my way to join the Commodore at Batavia.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

N.

Honourable Thomas Corbett, Esquire,
Secretary of the Admiralty.¹

After this, Lord Northesk, for the next two years and a half, cruised in various quarters, and visited different places, under the command of Commodore Barnett ; and in the course of his services he took several valuable prizes. Writing on board the ‘Preston,’ off the Two Brothers, 2d February 1745, ‘to the captain of the first English China ship,’ he says that Commodore Barnett and he had been lying in the Straits of Banca for two months to protect British ships and to intercept the French, and that they had

¹ Copy Letter at Ethie.

taken three prizes, the 'Hercules,' 'Dauphin,' and 'Jason.' On the 25th August 1745, when in Bellacore Roads, he informed the governor of Fort William, Bengal, that after a chase of six hours he had overtaken and captured the French ship 'Heureuse,' and in another letter to the same governor, dated 17th September following, he reports that he had made prizes of the two French ships the 'Chandernagore' and 'Duplex.'

The three following letters, the first illustrative of the nature of the services in which he was engaged, and the other two bearing on his health and retirement, will appropriately close this notice of the more active naval career of the Earl of Northesk. The first letter is dated 'Preston,' off Madras, Tuesday, 3d March 1747.

SIR,—I am sorry to acquaint you that the intelligence you received of the 'Princess Amelia' and the 'Neptune' being on their passage from Madras to Pondicherry has not proved so, for they are both laying in Madras Road, close in under the fortifications.

When I came in sight of Madras this morning, I sail'd down under Dutch colours, as did the 'Lively,' and disguised as much as possible, by hoisting a stay-sail for a steering sail, etc., but before we came within three or four miles of the Road, the 'Princess Amelia' weigh'd and ran in shore, and anchored, I think, very near the surf, and intirely under cover of the shore guns. I had proposed boarding of her had she remained at an anchor, or anchoring near her so as to batter, according as I had found how near she was or seemed to be manned.

The 'Neptune' don't seem to be in a posture for sailing, and she has struck her jury main-yard and topmast upon our coming down.

This waits upon you by Captain Stevens. I thought it better remaining off here myself till I receive your farther orders, than leaving the 'Lively,' as she is not compleatly man'd with Europeans, and the 'Princess Amelia' would be more than a match for her, as the French would put a number of men on board her if they were to send her out after the 'Lively.'

I beg to refer you to Captain Stevens for farther particulars as to the situation of the ships in the Road. There is some small craft lying here, but they seem to be country vessels. It is my opinion that any two or three ships going in near enough to do certain damage to the enemy's ships here, will run a considerable risk in their masts and yards. It is a great pity that the two ships had not been on their passage up to Pondicherry, as they would, in all probability, have fallen into our hands.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

N.

Thomas Griffin, Esquire, Commander-in-Chief, etc.

The next letter relates to his health and proposed resignation. It is dated 'Preston,' in Fort St. David's Road, 4th April 1747. In the course of his long and trying services, the heat of the climate and the arduousness of his labours told upon the health and constitution of the gallant captain. At Calcutta, 10th December 1746, he was sick and confined to his room; and now he formally applies for leave to resign his command and return to England on account of his health:—

SIR,—I beg leave to acquaint you that for some time past my health has been very bad, occasioned by my being so long in this climate, which has not agreed with me. This with the situation of my private affairs at home, which I have not had time to settle since my brother's death, by being constantly at sea, occasions my taking the liberty of applying to you for your leave to resign the command of His Majesty's ship 'Preston,' and to proceed for England on board the Company's ship which is now going home, in order to re-establish my health, etc.—Your complying with this request will very much oblige, Sir, your most obedient servant,
N.

To Thomas Griffin, Esquire, Commander-in-Chief, etc.

The Earl's request having been granted, he resigned the command of the 'Preston,' and on his return to England he proceeded to Bath, where he arrived on the 28th of November 1747.

The last of the three letters referred to, which was written from Bath on the day of his arrival at that place, and which is addressed to Thomas Corbett, Esquire, Secretary to the Admiralty, is an expression of his grateful acknowledgments to the Lords of the Admiralty for their concern about his health.

SIR,—Upon my arrivall here this evening I had the favour of both your letters of the 24th. I am glad the packett from Admiral Griffin came safe to hand.

I am extreemly oblig'd to their Lordships for their obligeing wishes for the recovery of my health, and beg you will please return my most humble thanks.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
N.

Thomas Corbett, Esquire, etc.¹

George sixth Earl of Northesk married at Melville House, on 30th April 1748, Lady Anne Leslie, eldest daughter of Alexander Earl of Leven and Melville. Their contract of marriage is dated on the 26th of the same

¹ Copy Letters at Ethie.

month. In contemplation of the marriage, Lord Northesk became bound to infest Lady Anne Leslie, in case of her surviving him, in a free liferent annuity of £400 sterling out of the mains and manor of Ethie and others. The Earl of Leven paid to Lord Northesk 20,000 merks Scots of tocher with his daughter.¹

The fruits of this marriage were a numerous offspring. The Earl of Northesk was strongly attached to his wife and children. Upon the birth of his second son, Alexander, at Edinburgh, those at Ethie, on receiving the intelligence, sent to his lordship the following letter, as if written at the dictation of his eldest son, then only between two and three years of age, who had been left at Ethie; a pleasant conceit, which it was known would gratify his parental affection and his taste for the humorous:—

MY LORD,—I suppose I need not say that it gave me sincere joy to hear of Billy's arrival in our world. I would certainly have writ to your Lordship sooner, but could not for want of my amanuensis, who is perhaps one of the most dilatory beings alive. He frequently pretends that he is greatly hurry'd with the necessary business of the parish. How he's employed, or whether he be so conscientious as he says or not, I can't tell, but I believe I must turn him off, and get a secretary that will attend better. It gives me the highest pleasure to hear from time to time that dear Mamma continues in a good way. I have given your Lordship the trouble of the inclosed to Sandy, wherein I give him the best advices that occur to me at present. Our parson some days ago told me that some of the renowned sages of antiquity usually put their instructions into verse, that they might be the more readily learnt and the more easily remembered. I took the hint, and have followed this method in my epistle to Billy, which may be either read as a copy of verses, or considered as a song to the tune of the Cobler, and sung to him when he appears wayward or whimsical. I am sensible that the lines are but very poor; yet I think they may be forgiven upon my promising that I will not trouble the world with as bad when better may be expected from me. Titty and I are in perfect health, and long much to see papa, mamma, and young Billy. I offer my respectful compliments to papa and mamma and all other friends,—and am, my Lord, your Lordship's dutifull son, and most humble and obedient servant,

ROSEHILL.

Ethie, 31 December 1751.

P.S.—Pray let papa know that I expect Sandy is not to be his dawty.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Northesk.²

¹ Original Contract at Ethie.

² Original Letter at Ethie.

A similar illustration of the parental affections is given in another playful conceit,—an agreement entered into at Ethie between the child who is represented as having dictated the preceding letter, when he had completed the fifth year of his age, and his maternal grandfather, the Earl of Leven, subscribed by them both as principals, and by the parents as witnesses.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT betwixt the Right Honourable the LORD ROSEHILL and the EARL OF LEVEN.

Primo : Lord Rosehill promises to do everything Lord Leven desires him, and to do nothing he forbids him. If he fail, he is to be sent home to Ethie, and otherways punished, as shall be judged proper : To this his father and mother consents.

2^{do} Lord Leven promises (if Lord Rosehill performs his part) to do everything Lord Rosehill desires, under the penalty of never asking to have the pleasure of his good company again at the Lodge : To which articles we both oblige ourselves to stand firm : Signed at Ethie upon Lord Rosehill's birthday, when he commenced a man, being five years old.

ROSEHILL.

LEVEN.

Consents—Northesk, father.

A. Northesk, mother.

(Indorsed)—Ethie, May 16, 1754.¹

After resigning the command of the 'Preston,' and withdrawing from active service, the Earl of Northesk successively received several additional steps of promotion in the navy. On the 6th March 1755 he was appointed captain of his Majesty's ship the 'Orford,'² a ship of seventy guns ; and on the 4th June 1756 he was appointed Rear-Admiral of the Blue. On the 13th July 1758 he was appointed Rear-Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's fleet. On the 14th February 1759 he was appointed Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and on the 21st October 1762, Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's fleet. On 18th October 1770 he was appointed Admiral of the Blue, and on 29th January 1778, Admiral of the White Squadron.³

On retiring from active naval service, George Earl of Northesk spent some time at Bath, for the sake of his health, after which he travelled on the Continent in company with his father-in-law, Alexander Earl of

¹ Original at Ethie.

² Scots Magazine, vol. xvii. p. 161.

³ Original Commissions at Ethie.

Leven. Their passport from King George II. is dated at Kensington, 24th August 1749.¹

The Earl of Northesk did not remain long on the Continent. After his return to Britain, he resided chiefly at Ethie and in Edinburgh, though he visited and stayed occasionally at various other places, both in Scotland and in England. During the years 1749 and 1750, he executed extensive repairs on the mansion-house of Ethie; and for many years after he made it his chief winter residence, the summer season having been spent at various places.² He passed the summer months of 1754 at Scarborough, those of 1755 in the Highlands, those of 1756 in London and Edinburgh, and those of the four following years at Ethie and Edinburgh, the winters of all these years having been passed at Ethie.³ During the summer of 1761 he sojourned at London and Harrowgate, and he had just returned to Ethie, when he received the usual formal summons from King George III. and the Earl of Effingham, as Lord Marshal, to attend the coronation of the King and Queen. But owing to the state of his health, the Earl was prevented from giving his attendance on that occasion; and he wrote the following letters to Lord Effingham and the Earl of Bute in excuse for his absence, praying them favourably to represent his condition to the King:—

1. TO LORD EFFINGHAM.

MY LORD,—The situation of my health being such as frequently prevents my travelling, is the reason of my not being in London, there personally to attend his Majesty at the coronation. I therefore beg your Lordship will do me the honour as to lay me with all humility at his Majesty's feet, and to beg his Majesty will be graciously pleased to dispense with my services, and that of the Countess, my wife, on this Royall solemnity of their Majestys' coronation.

N——K.⁴

2. TO THE EARL OF BUTE.

MY LORD,—My health being extremely precarious, is the reason of my not having it in my power to attend at the coronation, which [I] have signified to the Earl of Effingham, as Lord Marshal, and beg'd his Lordship to lay me with all humility at his Majesty's feet, and to beg his Majesty's gracious dispensation to me and Lady Northesk for our not attending.

¹ Original Passport at Ethie.

² Original Account, *ibid.*

³ Original Memorandum at Ethie.

⁴ Copy Letter, *ibid.*

May I presume to beg your Lordship would be pleased to assure his Majesty of my zeal and attachment, and that of Lady Northesk, for His Majesty and the Queen.

I will not presume to take up more of your Lordship's time, but to beg you will allow me to assure you that I am, with the most perfect regard and high esteem, my Lord, etc.,

NOR^{K.1}

Five years after, in 1766, Lord Northesk made a journey to London, which was then a tedious affair, as may be seen by the slow progress of the journey. He started from Edinburgh on the 31st March, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Mrs. Humphrey's, Berwick, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. On 1st April he set out from Tweedmouth an hour earlier than on the preceding morning, and with a good deal of rain, but with roads on the whole good, he reached Durham at 7 o'clock in the evening. On the 2d April, at the same early hour, he resumed his journey, and with tolerable roads he came to Ferry-Bridge at 7 o'clock in the evening. On the 3d April, he set out from Ferry-Bridge at 6 o'clock in the morning. It rained heavily during the whole day. 'The waters out very deep to 'the northward of the Tyle Pye house, then at Charleton still deeper, 'above the fore wheels and into the coach.' He came to Newark at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. On the 4th April, at 6 o'clock in the morning, he left Newark. Before his departure the river Trent had swollen so much that its waters were flooding the lanes between the bridges. He reached Stevenage at 7 o'clock in the evening. On the 5th he left Stevenage at his usual early hour of starting, and 'arrived in Golden Square at half-past eleven' o'clock at night.

On the 6th he dined with the Duke of Montrose. On the 7th he 'was at Court—dined.' On the 10th he was again at Court; and on the 11th he was presented to the Queen. He stayed in London during the greater part of the summer; and after visiting Halifax and various other places in England, he returned to Scotland, having left London on the 6th of July.²

During the next ten or twelve years Lord Northesk's time seems to have been pretty equally divided between Ethie and Edinburgh, except during the summer of 1767, which he spent mostly at Moffat, and that of

¹ Copy Letter at Ethie.

² Original Diary at Ethie.

1770, which he spent partly in the Highlands and partly in Edinburgh. From 1774 to 1783, he resided in Edinburgh, both summer and winter, and from 1783 to his death in 1792, he resided at Ethie.¹

Anne Countess of Northesk predeceased her husband. In the year 1777, she was in delicate health, and the latter part of the summer of that year she spent at Peterhead, along with her daughters, Ladies Margaret and Mary Anne. An account of their first week's expenditure while at that place, in the Countess's holograph, which appears to have been enclosed in a letter to the Earl her husband, contains some curious items. It is headed,—‘To give you a notion of our expence, I give you an account of the first week. Flannel, etc., will not be again, and some of the things bought not finished.’ Among the items are:—

[August 1777.] Journey to Peterhead,	£2 5 0
A week's lodgings,	0 19 0
Three men-servants, at 16 pence a day,	1 8 0
Seven dinners,	2 2 0
Five bottles of wine for Ladies and me,	0 10 0
Letters and poor people,	0 3 2
‘The public breakfast which I gave,’	0 12 0
The whole account for the week was £14, 5s. 11d. ²	

The following toast, called the ‘Peterhead Toast,’ is also in the Countess's holograph:—

The first toast at Peterhead after dinner is:—

Health, friends, familys, firesides, a happy new year, a merry Christmas, and the Company's inclinations.

IN VERSE.

Health, the first blessing in a mortal's frame,
 With all the sweets that follow Friendship's train,
 This be my lot, and with a family blest,
 A cheerful fireside, and a mind at rest,
 A happy new year, with bright virtue crowned,
 While Christmas plenty fills my table round,

¹ Original Memorandum at Ethie. During, at least, part of the time when the Earl resided in Edinburgh, his house was in St. Andrew Square. In 1784 his furniture

was valued over to the Earl of Aboyne at £258, 13s. 10½d.—[Inventory and Valuation at Ethie.]

² Original Account at Ethie.

I'll envy none, tho' thousands fill their store,
 And never think, and never wish for more.
 My inclinations here I doe express,
 But will be happy tho' my fate be less.¹

In the year after her visit to Peterhead, the Countess had a long, severe, and dangerous illness. During the summer and autumn of that year she stayed at Hopetoun House. Her medical attendant was Dr. Hope, whose account includes £5, 5s. for attending her Ladyship when she met with the 'dreadful accident of the burn;' and £3, 3s. for attending her on her death-bed illness. She died at her own house in Milne's Square, Edinburgh, on the 8th November 1779, in the forty-eighth year of her age, having been born on the 22d February 1730. Her body was conveyed from Edinburgh to Ethie with hearse and coaches, etc., and as the procession passed through Kinross, Perth, Dundee, and other towns and parishes, the poor in these places were supplied with money. The remains of the Countess were interred in the family vault in the old church of Inverkeillor.²

The narrow escape which Lord Northesk, in the twenty-second year of his age, when a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, made from being buried alive, has been already related.³ Nearly forty-seven years after this occurrence, his old friend and deliverer, Sir Robert Boyd, who was then lieutenant-general, having been appointed to an important post, Lord Northesk wrote a letter to him dated 1st February 1785, congratulating him on his recent appointment. Alluding to their early friendship, he remarks that 'it is now about forty-five years since Lieutenant George Carnegie had very near left his bones at St. Philips. But he weathered the breakers, and is still in the land of Cakes.'⁴ Sir Robert Boyd, in his answer, dated 21st March following, says, 'We differ somewhat in our chronology of that singular event, which, I think, instead of forty-five, happened full fifty years ago. But of this I am certain, that it was not to the funeral of Lieutenant Carnegie, but to that of George Carnegie, commonly called 'Cosie, a midshipman belonging to the 'Dragon,' that I was summoned.'⁵

¹ Original Note at Ethie.

² Accounts and Note, *ibid.*

⁴ Copy Letter, *ibid.*

³ See p. 397.

⁵ Original Letter at Ethie.

George sixth Earl of Northesk survived his Countess more than twelve years. He died at Ethie House on the 22d January 1792, at half-past six in the morning, aged seventy-six years and six months. He was buried in Inverkeillor Church on the 28th of January, the ceremonies having been conducted in a manner as nearly as possible in accordance with his carefully written instructions contained in his will.¹

At the time of his death, Lord Northesk was the third flag officer in the British naval service.

The following letter from the Earl of Hopetoun, his son-in-law, which is without the address, but which was evidently sent to William, the eldest surviving son, and successor of the departed Earl, gives an account of his Lordship's death, and of various circumstances connected with the funeral:—

ETHIE HOUSE, 25th January 1792.

MY DEAR LORD,

I wrote you to Longwood that it had pleased God to put a period to your beloved father's life on Sunday morning the 22d at half past six.

The best arrangements have been made, according to his wishes expressed to Lady Mary Ann, of a private funeral, to do honour to his remains, that the situation admitts of. It is to be on Saturday next, the 28th, at twelve noon. In your absenee George will be chieff mourner, attended by a few friends and his tennants, which he directed. We are obliged to give them a dinner after, in complianee with the eustom of this eountry. Of twenty asked, twelve or fourteen, it is thought, may attend: fewer could not be without leaving out severals of the name, or your mother's nephews. Your sister went home yesterday to Hopetoun House, having left Lucy ill. Lady Mary Ann is much fatigued, and will take a little time to recover it. I hope you may arrive before Saturday. We judged it could not be delay'd longer, in the uncertainty when you might come.—I am, my dear Lord, your most affectionate brother and faithful servant,

HOPETOUN.²

The Earl's will, which was sealed, with instructions on the cover to be opened after his death, is dated 2d February 1785. It is holograph, and is as follows:—

It is my will and desirc, when it pleases God I decease, my buriall be in as private [a] manner as decency will admitt, my body (which is not to be open'd)

¹ Original Memorandum at Ethie. Annual Register, vol. xxxiv. p. 56.

² Original Letter, *ibid.*

carry'd on a coach or chaise carriage. No hearse from Edinburgh; no rooms put in mourning; nor any escutcheon. A plain coffin; no ornaments. On a brass plate—

GEO: EARL OF NORTHESK,

Admiral of the White,

Æt:

17 .

My sons and sons-in-law (if in Scotland), with my dear deceas'd wife, Anne Countess of Northesk, brothers and their sons (if at home), with the gentlemen of the name of Carnegie in this county, the ministers of Inverkielor, St. Vigians, and Lunan, with my factor, only to be ask'd to my funeral, and to dine after at Ethie. No great dinner.

My tenants to be ask'd to meet the funerall at Chancee Inn, and attend the corps to Inverkielor Kirk, and a decent dinner to be given them at the kirk town, and about a mntehkin of pnnch to each after.—In wittness whereof I have written and subscribed these presents at Ethie House this second day of February seven-teen hundred and eighty-five years.

NORTHESK.

P.S.—I would wish David Erskine, Esq., clerck of the Signett (my valuab'e friend), to be at my funerall, bnt his time is [so] much [oecupied] that [I] would not insist on it.¹

NORK.

Enclosed with this will was another deed, also the Earl's holograph, and dated the 3d February 1785. It contains numerous bequests and legacies; and, though somewhat long, it may be given here as affording, in the friendly interest he took in his servants and others with whom he was connected, an additional illustration of the goodness of his heart :—

I, George Earl of Northesk, hereby legate and bequeath to my factor, Alexander Jafferson, Thirty Pounds, to James M'Krabie, my gardner, Twenty Ponnds, both sterling money, to be pay'd at the first term of Whitsunday or Martinmas next after my death, with interest thereafter during the not payment. Also to my faithful servant, Isabel Smith, in ease she shall be in my serviee at my death, an annuity of Five Pounds sterling yearly during her life, to be pay'd half yearly. . . . Also to James Duncan, David Hodgson, and Charles Rarity, old servants, an annuity of two Ponnds sterling each, yearly during their lives, with four bolls of oat Meal yearly to each during their lives, the term of payment half yearly. To all my domestic servants, male and female, and to my labouring servants on my farm at the Barns of Ethie, and who have been a year in my serviee at the time of my death, I give one whole year's wages each, over and above what wages may

¹ Original Will at Ethie.

be due to each of them. To the three ministers of Inverkielor, St. Vigians, and Lnnan, to Alexander Jafferson, factor, James Dunean, grieve, James M'Krabie, gardner, to my butler, to Thomas Scott, my late grieve, to David Meffan, Chanece Inn, and to the three schoolmasters of Inverkielor, St. Vigians, and Lnnan, and to the Kirk officer of Inverkielor, a compleat snte of mournings, hatt and crape, one pair of stockings, gloves, and shoe bnekles (blaek), one pair weepers, and one cravate to each; the ministers' and Alexander Jefferson's sutes to be of the best cloth, the rest of a second sort. To the Kirk session of Inverkielor, fifteen pounds, to St. Vigians, five pounds, to Lnnan, five pounds, all sterling, for the behoof of the poor of each parish, to be pay'd immediately after my funeral; and to the strolling poor, apparently objects, two pounds sterling, to be distribnted amongst them at Inverkielor at the Funerall (but nothing given at Ethie House). To each of my tenants of Ethie and Lunan Baronys, a hatt, twelve shillings pricc, crape, one pair of gloves and shoe bnekles (blaek). To each tenant's wife, a blaek silk handkerchief, five shillings pricc, and one pair blaek gloves; where the tenant has no wife, the handkerchief and gloves to be given to the eldest unmarried daughter; and if no daughter, to the maid servant that manages their house. And as I reserve power of revoeation, so I dispence with the not delivery.—In witness whereof, I write and subscribe these presents at Ethie House, this third day of February seventeen hundred and eighty-five years.

NORTHESK.¹

The children of the marriage of George sixth Earl of Northesk with Lady Anne Leslie were five sons and three daughters, viz. :—

1. David Lord Rosehill, who was born at the Earl of Leven's house, ealled the Lodge, near Edinburgh, on 5th May 1749, and baptized on the following day by the Rev. Mr. Webster, one of the ministers of the Tolbooth Church, the Earl of Leven and Lord Balgonie being witnesses.² When ten years of age, Lord Rosehill was sent to Edinburgh for his education, and was boarded with Mr. James Robertson, Professor of Hebrew in the University. The Professor received for his board £36 per annum, and had besides £20 per annum for the superintendence of his education. How careful the worthy Professor was to prevent anything like extravagance on the part of his Lordship is seen from the following entry in Mr. Robertson's account-book, under the date 18th September 1759 :—'To poeket money, ' from September 20th to August 15th, at the rate of 6d. per week.'³

¹ Original Deed at Ethie.

² Register of the Parish of Inverkeillor.

³ Original Account at Ethie.

David Lord Rosehill adopted the military profession, and was appointed an ensign in the 25th Regiment of Foot in November 1765.¹ But his lordship's health failing, he left the service in 1767, and went to America. When in his 19th year, he married, in August 1768, Miss Margaret Cheer, of Maryland, an American lady of humble birth. This marriage subsisted for nearly twenty years, but there was no issue at the death of Lord Rosehill, which occurred at Rouen in Normandy, on 19th February 1788, when he had attained the age of thirty-nine years.² His remains were buried at Rouen on the following day. On the 29th of the same month, David Erskine, Writer to the Signet, law-agent of the Earl of Northesk at Edinburgh, wrote the following letter to the Earl, giving an account of Lord Rosehill's illness and death :—

MY LORD,—After the two letters I have lately had the honour to write to your Lordship, you will not be surprised at the melancholy accounts I have now to communicate.

By this day's post I have a letter from Mr. Thomas Coutts, enclosing one from his correspondent, Mr. Anthony Garvey, dated Rouen, 20th February, in which Mr. Garvey writes to Mr. Coutts,—‘I told you in mine of the 10th that Lord Rosehill was drawing to his end. Yesterday morning at six o'clock he finished. He is to be interred to-night. I have given the necessary orders that the ceremony may be performed in the most decent private manner. I have advised his brother, Captain Carnegie, at Amiens, that he was no more. I wrote him yesterday.’

I have acquainted Mr. Watson of this event, so that he might take his his own way to communicate it to Lady Margaret. I shall wait your Lordship's instructions as to putting it into the newspapers, etc.

I have the honour to be, with esteem and respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and faithful humble servant,

DAVID ERSKINE.³

2. Alexander, who was born at Edinburgh on 21st December 1751,⁴ and died in infancy, on 12th December 1754.⁵
3. William, who succeeded his father as seventh Earl.

¹ Scots Magazine, vol. xxvii. p. 616.

⁴ Scots Magazine, vol. xiii. p. 597.

² Annual Register, vol. xxx. p. 231.

⁵ The account of his funeral expenses is dated 13th December 1754.—[Original Account at Ethie.]

³ Original Letter at Ethie.

4. James, who was born at Edinburgh on 29th February 1768,¹ and died in childhood on 21st April 1771. He was buried in the Balmerino vault at Restalrig. In the account of the expenses of his funeral is included 10s. 6d. for the poor of Restalrig.²
5. George, who was born on 21st August 1773.³ On 9th June 1774, his father commissioned Mr. David Erskine, Writer to the Signet, to pay to Ketty Fisher 'thirteen pounds thirteen shillings sterling for nursing his son George.'⁴ The next notice of George is that he was attending the High School in Edinburgh in the years 1778 and 1779, during which time his mother seems to have been resident there.⁵ But George, like his brother Lord Rosehill, was afterwards boarded with Professor Robertson of Edinburgh. On the 26th February 1784, the Professor, in a letter to the Earl of Northesk, writes concerning his son George in these terms :—

MY LORD,—I have the pleasure of transmitting to your Lordship the first specimen of the writing of a young man in whose improvement and happiness you are interested. I flatter myself that it will in some measure surprise your Lordship. I am glad to inform your Lordship that Mr. George behaves well, is docile, and does his business in general cheerfully.

He attends the High School four hours every day : he also writes and learns Geography [one] hour. He is ascending in the class. The Lady Dowager of Hopeton, Miss Leslie, and the General are very kind to him, as also Lady Margaret and Captain Watson. I had almost forgot to acquaint your Lordship that he attends the dancing school. He reads in the evening with Mr. Gordon. My niece and I join in wishing your Lordship and Lady Mary Ann the continuance of your health, and the return of many happy years.—I am, with esteem and respect, your Lordship's most obliged and obedient humble servant,

JAMES ROBERTSON.

Edinburgh College,
February 26th, 1784.

Indorsed by the Earl of Northesk—

Letter, Professor James Robertson, Edinburgh, inclosing my son

¹ Scots Magazine, vol. xxx. p. 110. Annual Register, vol. xi. p. 206.

² Original Account at Ethie.

³ Annual Register, vol. xvi. p. 158.

⁴ Original Precept at Ethie.

⁵ Original Account, *ibid.*

George's first Letter. *N.B.*—The Professor had the sole direction of the boy's education, and George lodged with the Professor in Edinburgh College.¹

Towards the close of the same year it was resolved to remove George from Edinburgh, and to send him to Kensington. On the 30th December 1784, in acknowledging the receipt of a letter from his father, intimating that he was to be sent to an academy near London, he expresses his conviction that his father was the best judge of what was for his happiness and interest, and his entire readiness to yield obedience to his father's commands.² And on the 5th August 1784[5], in a letter written from Kensington in answer to one from his father, he informs him that he was reading 'Eutropius,' 'Selectæ Lectiones,' and Mair's 'Introduction in Latin,' and the vocabulary in French.³

George Carnegie adopted the military profession, and rose to the rank of a lieutenant-colonel: he was major of the 110th Regiment of Foot, and retired on half-pay.

He married, in 1796, Elizabeth, third daughter of John Swinton of Swinton, in the county of Berwick, a Lord of Session. By this lady he had an only son, George James Carnegie, who was born 13th May 1806, who married, on 3d October 1837, Frances Jacobina, daughter of Alexander Nicolson, Esquire, and who died on 20th December following, at Brussels, where he was buried. He left no issue, and his widow married, secondly, in 1844, the Honourable Horatio-Bernardo-William Cochrane, second son of Thomas, tenth Earl of Dundonald.

Colonel George Carnegie died at Craigton House, near Hopetoun House, in 1839, and was buried in Hopetoun Chapel.

6. Lady Elizabeth Carnegie, the eldest daughter, who was born on 3d April 1750.⁴ When only in her seventeenth year, Lady Elizabeth married, on 21st August 1766, the Honourable James Hope, second son of John second Earl of Hopetoun.

¹ Original Letter at Ethie.

² Original Letter, *ibid.*

³ Original Letter at Ethie.

⁴ Scots Magazine, vol. xii. p. 158.

The marriage met with the entire approval of her father. His letter to Mr. Hope, in which he had consented to the union, was in the following cordial terms :—

It is with the greatest pleasure I give you my daughter's hand. Her heart I know you have. From the amiable goodness and affection of you both, I trust, by the blessing of God, you shall be as happy a couple as ever was. May she behave as your wife with that dutifulness, goodness, and affection she has done as my daughter. She is the best thing I have to give; and happy, happy am I to give her to your goodness and merit. May God Almighty bless you both!¹

And in a short diary Lord Northesk thus records the marriage :—

Went into Edinburgh in the morning; attended the election of a Peer in the room of Lord Sutherland. The Duke of Atholl elected. Dined with his Grace; returned to Hopetoun House in the evening. After supper, about 10 o'clock, the marriage of my eldest daughter, Elizabeth, with Mr. James Hope, Lord Hopetoun's second son, was solemnized. They were married by Mr. Ritchie, the minister of Abereorn. Present—all Lord Hopetoun's family, Dowager Lady Leven, Lady Betty Leslie, Lord Leven, Colonel Mouypenny, Mr. William Hope, younger of Craighall, my sister, Lady Mary.

After their marriage, Lady Elizabeth and her husband appear to have remained at Hopetoun House for some days. They then went to Edinburgh, and dined with the Dowager Lady Leven at Leven Lodge. Lord Northesk notes, on the 26th of August, that after dinner Mr. Hope and his daughter went on their journey for Moffat.

After settling at Moffat, Lady Elizabeth corresponded with her father. The following appears to have been her first letter to him :—

MOFFAT, September 7, 1766.

DEAR PAPA,—I write this just to tell that I am very happy with a good husband, a good father, and a good mother. Mr. Hope was very happy with your letter: he got it when at Leadhills. I wish you would write him often: you cannot imagine what pleasure a letter from his dear father, as

¹ Undated copy Letter at Ethie.

he calls you, gives him. He intended writing you by this post, but Lord Hopetoun gave him a great many letters to write last night, and he went away this morning by eight. Dear papa, you will think this a very odd letter : but I am in a great hurry, as the post goes away directly. I am begune to keep my accounts very exactly, so Mr. Hope says. I could make a great many fine speeches about Mr. Hope being so good and all that ; but I will let you suppose all I ought to say.

Your dutyfull and affectionate daughter,

BETTY HOPE.¹

On the 19th of the same month Elizabeth again wrote to her father, informing him that she and her husband had each received a letter from her elder brother, David Lord Rosehill, who was then serving in the army, congratulating them on their marriage. ‘ I had,’ she writes, ‘ letters from Rosehill, dated the 21st of August, ‘ but they hade been long upon the road. The letter he wrote to ‘ Mr. Hope was very well said, and very well wrote. Mine was ‘ not so well, which shows that he can do well when he takes pains. ‘ I can assure you it gave me great pleasure. I answered his directly, ‘ and desired him to write often to me, and told him that I would ‘ show his letters to nobody, not even Mr. Hope. I hope to see him ‘ turn out very well yet, and be a comfort to you and mama. He ‘ says that he is very well pleased with my marriage, and is very ‘ happy to hear so good a caricter of Mr. Hope ; and I daresay he ‘ is very happy, as he always was vastly fond of me.’²

On the death of his elder brother in 1781 without issue, Mr. Hope succeeded his father as Earl of Hopetoun. On the death of the Marquis of Annandale in 1792, he succeeded to the extensive Annandale estates ; and in 1809 he was created a baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Hopetoun of Hopetoun.

Lady Elizabeth Carnegie, Countess of Hopetoun, died at London on 19th August 1793,³ and was buried at Johnston Church in the county of Dumfries. Her husband, who survived her many years, died in 1816. Of their marriage there was issue six daughters, of

¹ Original Letter at Ethie.

² Original Letter, *ibid.*

³ Scots Magazine, vol. lv. p. 415.

whom four survived the mother, but only one the father, namely, the eldest, Lady Anne Hope, who married Admiral William Hope. The eldest son of that marriage, John James Hope Johnstone, now of Annandale, who was for many years member of Parliament for Dumfriesshire, claims the titles of Earl of Annandale, etc.

7. Lady Margaret Carnegie, who was born at Leven Lodge, near Edinburgh, on 5th September 1756.¹ Lady Margaret Carnegie married Charles Watson of Saughton, in the county of Edinburgh. Their contract of marriage is dated at Edinburgh on 19th October 1780, and they were married about that date. Lord Northesk gave Mr. Watson £1000 of tocher with his daughter.²

The following is one of Lady Margaret Watson's letters to her father, written some years after her marriage:—

NEW SAUGHTON, June 23d, 1785.

DEAR PAPA,—It gives me pleasure to hear that you and my sister are both in good health. The favor that I am now going to request I once had hopes of being able to make in person, which would have been most agreeable to me; but at present I find it would be impossible for me to leave home, as the smallpox are all round here, and I am sorry to add, of a very bad kind. Poor Mrs. Rob at Cramond has lost a child.

What I am now going to beg is, that you will permit, or I should rather say endeavour to prevail with, Mary Anne to pay me a visit during the time that Mrs. Siddons is in Edinburgh, and likewise to remain till after the races. I propose being in town most of that week. I need hardly add how happy I should be with her company. As I know her reluctance to leave home, I thought the only chance I had of obtaining my wish was to request your interest with her. I am happy to hear that dear George is well, and that he likes his situation. The General and Miss Leslie were here on Friday. They talk of going south next week. The tax on bachelors affords much good entertainment. Mr. Craig of Ricearton and Mr. Christie of Baberton dined here a few days ago. They both agreed that they would make their next heir pay the tax. What delightful warm weather we have had these ten days past, and at different times refreshing showers. My little bodys are all, thank God, in perfect health. Mr. Watson begs his affectionate compliments,—and I remain, dear papa, your dutiful and affectionate daughter,

M. WATSON.³

¹ Scots Magazine, vol. xviii. p. 16.

² Original Contract and Sasine thereon, in favour of Lady Margaret, for an annuity

of £500 out of the barony of Saughton, dated 22d December 1780, at Ethie.

³ Original Letter at Ethie.

Lady Margaret Watson died at Edinburgh on 15th March 1793, and was buried at Corstorphine.¹

8. Lady Mary Anne Carnegie, who was born on 15th August 1764.² When in the thirty-third year of her age, Lady Mary Anne Carnegie married at Edinburgh, on 2d June 1797, the Rev. John Kemp, D.D., one of the ministers of that city.³ The reverend doctor, who was a widower when he married Lady Mary Anne, was her senior by nearly twenty years, having been born in 1745. Their union, which was without issue, lasted only for the short period of about fourteen months, Lady Mary Anne having died on 11th August 1798.⁴ Dr. Kemp married, thirdly, Lady Elizabeth Hope, daughter of John second Earl of Hopetoun.⁵

¹ Scots Magazine, vol. lv. p. 154.

² Annual Register, vol. vii. p. 118.

³ Scots Magazine, vol. lix. p. 431.

⁴ Scots Magazine, vol. lx. p. 576.

⁵ A Memoir of Dr. Kemp is given in Kay's Portraits. Edin. 1842, vol. i. p. 282.

XVI. WILLIAM SEVENTH EARL OF NORTHESK, 1792-1831.

MARY RICKETTS, his Countess, 1788-1836.

WILLIAM SEVENTH EARL OF NORTHESK was born on 10th April 1758, at Leven Lodge, near Edinburgh, which was then the town residence of the Earl of Leven and Melville, and succeeded his father, Earl George, in his titles and estates on 22d January 1792. Like his father, Earl William adopted the navy as a profession, and rose to great eminence in the service. In his own lifetime a memoir of his naval services was published, and to this work we are mainly indebted for the particulars in his naval history which we now proceed briefly to relate. In 1771 he embarked with the Honourable Captain Barrington in the 'Albion.' He next served with Captain Macbride in the 'Southampton' frigate, and with this vessel he conveyed the Queen of Denmark to Zell. He was then made acting lieutenant in the 'Nonsuch,' and in 1777 he was confirmed by Lord Howe as master of the 'Apollo,' on the American station. He afterwards served under Sir John Lockhart Ross in the 'Royal George,' at the capture of the Caracca ships of the Spanish squadron under Don Juan de Langara, off Cape Finisterre, and at the relief of Gibraltar. He then served in the flag-ship in the West Indies with Lord Rodney; and by that nobleman he was promoted from the flag-ship, after the action of the 18th April 1780, to be commander of the 'Blast' fire-ship. On 7th April 1782 he was advanced to the rank of post-captain, and he was next appointed to the command of the 'St. Eustatius,' of twenty guns, in which he was present at the reduction of the island of that name. From this ship he was removed into the 'Enterprize,' a frigate, in which he returned to England; and he was paid off at the peace of 1783. On the death of his elder brother in 1788, he succeeded to the title of Lord Rosehill; and in 1790 he was appointed to the command of the frigate 'Heroine.' In January 1793, about a year after he had succeeded to the family titles and estates, he sailed in the frigate 'Beaulieu' to the West Indies; and he returned from thence with convoy in the 'Andromeda.' In 1796 he was appointed to the

¹ Scots Magazine, vol. xx. p. 161.

command of the 'Monmouth,' of sixty-four guns, and joined the North Sea fleet under the command of Lord Duncan. In the following year, when the mutiny which commenced in the Channel fleet extended to the ships then in the North Sea, and when the 'Monmouth' was brought by the crew to the Nore, the mutineers on board the 'Sandwich' applied to Lord Northesk to arrange a reconciliation with the Government. He held a meeting in the cabin of the 'Sandwich' with the ringleaders. At this meeting they requested his lordship, as the seamen's friend, and as an officer of whose humanity and general estimation in the service they expressed the highest sense, to lay before the King the terms upon which they would deliver up the ships of which they had taken possession. On this business Lord Northesk proceeded to London, but the demands of the mutineers were rejected by the Crown as unreasonable. The unhappy mutiny was soon after quelled. His lordship, having resigned the command of the 'Monmouth,' was appointed in 1800 to the command of the 'Prince,' of 98 guns, in the Channel fleet, with the Earl of St. Vincent; and he continued captain of this vessel till the peace in 1802.

On the renewal of hostilities in 1803, the Earl of Northesk was immediately appointed to the command of the 'Britannia,' of 100 guns; and in her he served in the Channel fleet, under the Honourable Admiral Cornwallis, till May 1804, when he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the White. He hoisted his flag on board the same ship, and in her, which continued to serve on her former station, he maintained the arduous blockade off Brest during the very severe winter of 1804. In the following year he was detached with a squadron to reinforce Admiral Collingwood off Cadiz, and in the glorious and decisive battle off Cape Trafalgar, fought on 21st October 1805, his Lordship had the high distinction of being third in command under Nelson. The 'Britannia,' which still bore his flag, broke through the enemy's line astern of their fourteenth ship, pouring in on each side a tremendous and destructive fire, and continued engaging the enemy's ships on both sides of her,—frequently two or three of them at a time, with very little intermission, for five hours, when all resistance ceased. As a testimony of his Sovereign's approbation, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath was conferred on his Lordship

in January 1806, and on his return to England he was invested with this honour at the Queen's Palace, 5th June 1806. Both Houses of Parliament, the Corporation of London, and several other cities and public companies concurred in giving him their thanks. The Corporation of London also voted him a sword, of the value of one hundred guineas, and the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's, a vase, of the value of £300. His Majesty, in further testimony of his satisfaction, was pleased, 2d August 1806, in consideration of the Earl's distinguished services on various important occasions, and more particularly in the recent glorious and decisive victory off Cape Trafalgar, to grant to him his royal licence and authority to bear certain honourable augmentations to his armorial ensigns; and also certain honourable augmentations to the ancient supporters of the Earldom of Northesk, having allusion to the said victory; the augmentations to the armorial ensigns to be borne by the descendants of the said Earl, and the augmentations to the supporters to be borne by his successors in the said earldom. In April 1808 his Lordship became a Vice-Admiral, and he was made an Admiral on 4th June 1814. On 21st November 1821, he was created Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, and on 27th May, he was invested with the high office of Commander-in-Chief of the British Navy at Plymouth, where he remained till 1830.

In 1796, at the general election of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage in Parliament, his Lordship was chosen one of the number, and he was re-chosen in the years 1802 and 1806, and again in 1830. For some years previous to his death he was Governor of the British Linen Company, in which he was one of the largest shareholders.

Earl William, while Lord Rosehill, had married at Paris, on 9th December 1788, Mary, only daughter of William Henry Ricketts of Longwood, in Hampshire, and Mary Jervis, elder sister of John Earl of St. Vincent.¹ They had surviving three sons and four daughters.

¹ Annual Register, vol. xxxi. p. 234. Scots Magazine, vol. li. p. 100. On 21st April 1801, John Jervis, Earl of St. Vincent, was created Viscount St. Vincent of Meaford, in the county of Stafford, with re-

mainder; failing his issue male, the title to descend to his nephew, William Henry Ricketts, and the heirs-male of his body; failing whom, to Edward Jervis Ricketts, his brother, and the heirs-male of his body;

1. George Lord Rosehill, who was born 3d November 1791, and who perished at sea in 1807. Respecting this noble youth the following article appeared in the 'Globe,' 10th February 1808, after the intelligence of his death had reached England :—' The late arrivals from the East Indies have deprived of every hope the mournful relations and friends of those who perished in the "Blenheim" in February 1807. Among the youths of distinction who shared the fate of its gallant commander, none of fairer promise to his country ever fell than Lord Rosehill, in the sixteenth year of his age. The genius and talents of this young nobleman were such as made every one who knew him pronounce him an ornament to his profession, and his education and diligence afforded a no less sanguine hope of his taking a distinguished lead in the civil as well as naval operations of his country. His parents and relatives have to deplore a loss that can never be replaced, his country to lament a youth that might have adorned the proudest annals of her fame, and stood forth as one of the strongest pillars of her defence. This incomparable youth was early grounded in the best principles by his excellent mother. He was first placed at Twyford School, and his education was continued at Winchester College, where his application, and the rapid progress he made in every branch of learning, with his frank ingenuous temper and manners, will be long remembered with admiration and esteem in that distinguished seminary.'
2. William Hopetoun, eighth and present Earl.
3. The Honourable John Jervis Carnegie of Fair Oak, Sussex, who was born at Winchester on 8th July 1807.¹ He married, on 13th February 1836, Charlotte, only daughter of David Stevenson of Dollan, Carmarthenshire. They had a daughter, Mary Georgina, who was born on 29th June 1838, and died 31st March 1854.

failing whom, the dignity of Viscountess St. Vincent of Meaford to be inherited by Mary Countess of Northesk, sister of the said William and Edward, and the heirs-

male of her body.—[Synopsis of the Peerage by Nicolas, vol. ii. p. 566.]

¹ Scots Magazine, vol. lxxix. p. 637.

4. The Honorable Swynfen-Thomas Carnegie, who was born on 8th March 1813.¹ He is a Rear-Admiral, R.N., C.B., Knight of San Fernando of Spain, first class, and the Medjide of Turkey, third class. Married, on 29th September 1858, Lonisa-Albertina, eldest daughter of Adrian John Hope, and grand-daughter of Count Rapp.
5. Lady Mary, who was born on 3d October 1789.² She married, on 12th February 1810, Walter Long of Preshaw, county Hants, and has issue surviving, four sons and four daughters.
6. Lady Anne Letitia, who was born on 10th July 1793.³ She married, on 18th January 1821, James Cruikshank of Langley Park, county of Forfar, who died 4th May 1842.⁴ One son and three daughters are the surviving issue of that marriage.
7. Lady Elizabeth Margaret, who was born on 15th May 1797.⁵ She married at Rosehill, Hants, on 21st November 1825, General Frederick-Reynell Thackeray, C.B., Royal Engineers.⁶ One son and four daughters are the surviving issue of that marriage.
8. Lady Jane Christian, who was born on 14th November 1800.⁷ She married, on 27th December 1820, William Fullerton Lindsay Carnegie of Spynie and Boysack, county of Forfar,⁸ and had issue three sons and four daughters. She died on 1st October 1840.
9. Lady Georgina Henrietta, who was born on 2d August 1811,⁹ and died unmarried on 7th November 1827.

William seventh Earl of Northesk died in Albemarle Street, London, on 28th May 1831, aged seventy-three, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, where a brass tablet is erected to his memory adjacent to the monument erected in honour of Lord Nelson, his companion in arms.

¹ Scots Magazine, vol. lxxv. p. 317.

² Notes in Family Bible at Ethie.

³ Scots Magazine, vol. lv. p. 360.

⁴ *Ibid.* vol. lxxxvii. p. 189.

⁵ *Ibid.* vol. lix. p. 36.

⁶ Scots Magazine, vol. xcvii. p. 126.

⁷ Annual Register, vol. xl. p. 48.

⁸ Scots Magazine, vol. lxxxvii. p. 189.

⁹ Family Bible.

XVII.—WILLIAM-HOPETOUN CARNEGIE, EIGHTH AND PRESENT EARL OF
NORTHESK, 1831.

GEORGIANA-MARIA ELLIOT, his Countess, 1843.

WILLIAM-HOPETOUN CARNEGIE, present Earl of Northesk, was born on 17th October 1794, and succeeded his father as eighth Earl on 28th May 1831. Previous to his succession he resided chiefly abroad, and he has since resided at Ethie, and also at Longwood, Winchester, Hants, the property acquired through his mother; but occasionally abroad. He married, on 4th February 1843, Georgiana-Maria, eldest daughter of the late Admiral the Honourable Sir George Elliot, C.B., second son of Gilbert first Earl of Minto. Of that marriage there are one son and one daughter.

1. George John Carnegie, Lord Rosehill.

2. Margaret-Mary-Adeliza Carnegie, who was born at Edinburgh on 15th September 1848.

Lady Northesk has published a work entitled 'The Sheltering Vine,' being a selection of passages of holy writ, and of extracts from the fathers of the English Church, 'with a view to present comfort and consolation to persons laid low, either bodily or spiritually, by afflicting providences.'

XVIII.—GEORGE JOHN CARNEGIE, LORD ROSEHILL,

Was born at Rosehill, or, as it is now generally called, Longwood, in Hampshire, 1st December 1843. He was for some time a Cornet in the first Dragoons, and he is now a Lieutenant and Captain in the Scots Fusilier Guards. He married, on 28th February 1865, his cousin-german, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral George Elliot, eldest son of the above mentioned Admiral the Honourable Sir George Elliot. Of the marriage of Lord and Lady Rosehill, a son,

XIX.—DAVID JOHN CARNEGIE

Was born in London on 1st December 1865.

BRANCH VI.—THE CARNEGIES OF FINHAVEN,
IN THE PARISH OF OATHLAW, AND COUNTY OF FORFAR
(CADETS OF NORTHESK).

I. THE HONOURABLE JAMES CARNEGIE, second son of David second Earl of Northesk, was ancestor of the Carnegies of Finhaven. The Earl purchased the lands of Finhaven from Lord Spynie, and soon after provided them to his second son, James, who was infeft in them on 6th June 1672. On 12th February 1676, James Carnegie obtained a Crown charter erecting Finhaven into a barony. On 13th September 1703 he executed an entail of Finhaven, whereby his eldest son, Charles Carnegie, on account of his indisposition, is excluded, and his second son, James, is preferred. He married Anna, second daughter of Dame Margaret Lundin, Lady of that Ilk, and Robert Maitland, brother of John Duke of Lauderdale. Their contract is dated 10th February and June 1674. Anna Lundin died 3d September 1694, and James Carnegie died at Edinburgh, 10th March 1707, and was buried in the Abbey Church.—[Note-Book at Lour.]

CHARLES CARNEGIE, who was seized with a violent palsy, which rendered him speechless, and incapable of walking or managing business. He was served heir to his father in the barony of Finhaven on 12th February 1708; and by disposition dated 11th June 1710, he conveyed the barony to his brother James. Charles Carnegie died in the year 1712, unmarried.

II. JAMES CARNEGIE, as successor to his father, was infeft in the barony of Finhaven on 21st June 1707, in virtue of the precept in the entail of 1703. He was again infeft on disposition by his brother, and he received a Crown charter of the barony on 26th July 1710.—[Reg. Mag. Sig. Lib. lxxxiv. No. 121.] On 9th May 1728 he, and John Lyon of Bridgeton, the Earl of Strathmore, and others, attended the funeral of a daughter of Patrick Carnegie of Lour. After dinner, Bridgeton, in the street of Forfar, insulted James Carnegie, who made a thrust at him with his sword, by which the Earl of Strathmore was killed. James Carnegie married, first (contract dated 3d April 1737), Margaret, daughter of Sir William Bennet of Grubbet. Of this marriage there were two daughters, who had issue living in 1778. 'Lady Fineven' died on Sabbath morning the 20th August 1738, and was buried on Friday thereafter, in the 'Isle' (Aisle).—[Records of the Parish of Oathlaw.] He married secondly, Violet, daughter of Sir James Nasmith of Posso, Baronet, and by her had a son and a daughter. James Carnegie died in 1765.

MARGARET CARNEGIE married the Honourable Patrick Lyon of Auchterhouse.—[Information dated 6th December 1711, at Ethie.] 'Wednesday, 14 April 1742, the Lady Anghterhouse dyed, and was here in the Isle buried beside her mother, she having died at Fineven.'—[Records of the Parish of Oathlaw.]

JEAN CARNEGIE, married her cousin, Alexander Blair of Kinfauns, about 1700. He assumed the name of Carnegie. In consequence of a lingering indisposition, Jean Carnegie went to the baths in England before 6th July 1711.—[Information at Ethie, dated 6th December 1711.] *Vide* Kinfauns Branch, No. VIII., *infra*.

III. JAMES CARNEGIE OF FINHAVEN (by second marriage) was served heir-male and of provision general to his father, James, on 18th September 1765.—[Index to Retours.] He got a Crown charter of Finhaven on 24th February 1766. He died at Lisbon in December 1777, unmarried, and was succeeded in the lands and barony by his sister Barbara, Lady Douglas.

ANNE CARNEGIE (by first marriage) married Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity, Baronet, and had issue, one son and two daughters.

MARGARET CARNEGIE (by first marriage) married, first, Foulis of Woodhall; and secondly, Charles Lewis. Had issue.

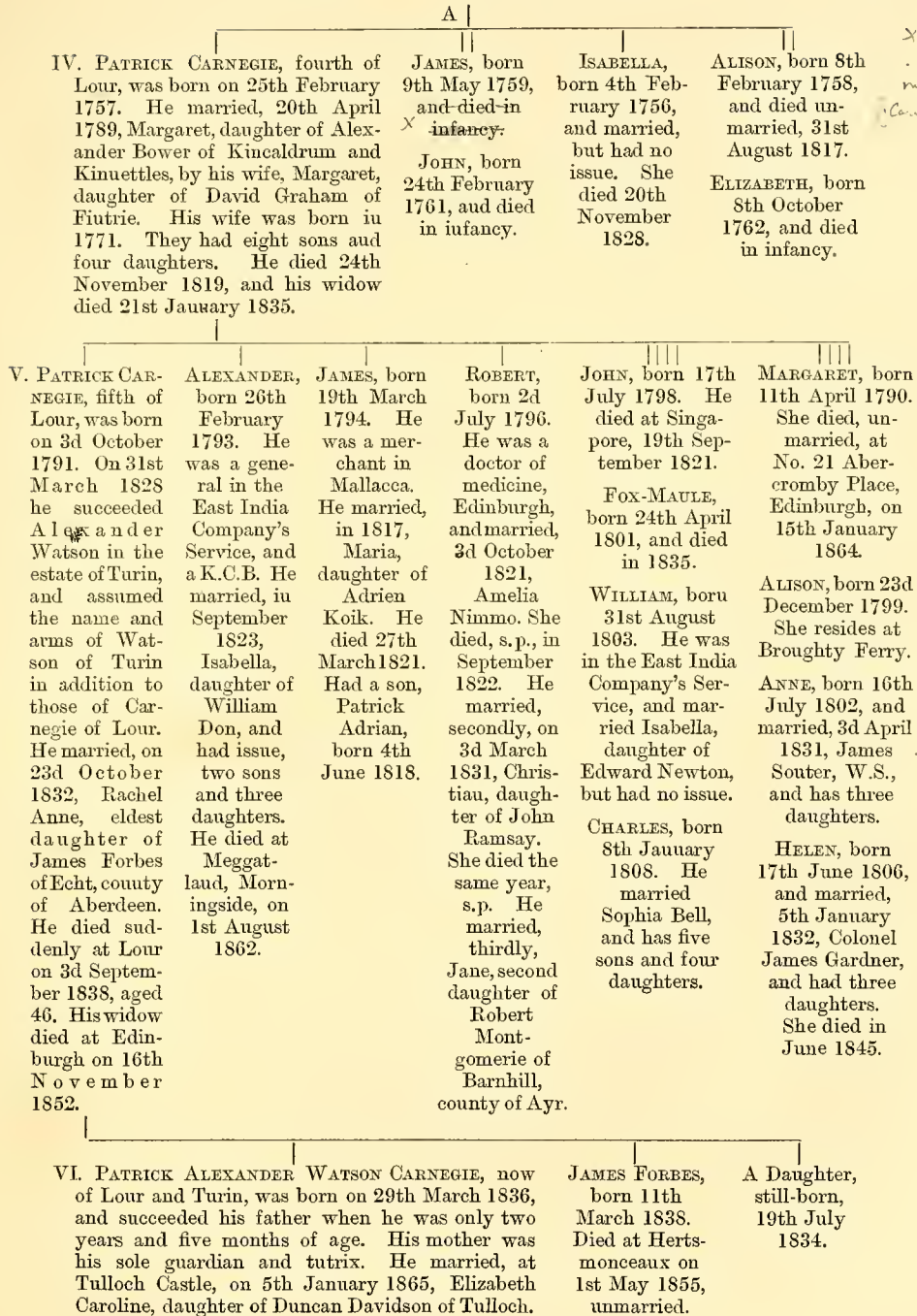
BARBARA CARNEGIE (by second marriage) was baptized at Finhaven on 14th June 1741.—[Records of Parish of Oathlaw.] In 1778, Barbara Carnegie married Sir Alexander Douglas of Glenbervie, Baronet, son of Sir Robert Douglas, author of the Peerage and Baronage of Scotland, and Physician to his Majesty's Forces in Scotland. Their only son, Robert, predeceased his father in 1780. Barbara, Lady Douglas, succeeded her brother James in Finhaven. She sold the barony in 1779 to the Earl of Aboyne. After several transfers, the barony has lately been inherited by David Greenhill Gardyne, now of Finhaven.

BRANCH VII.—THE CARNEGIES OF LOUR,
IN THE COUNTY AND PARISH OF FORFAR
(CADETS OF NORTHESK).

I. The Honourable PATRICK CARNEGIE, third son of David second Earl of Northesk and his Countess, Jean Maule, daughter of Patrick Earl of Panmure, was ancestor of this branch. The estate of Lour was disposed to him by his brother, the Earl of Northesk, on 30th July 1682, and on 30th October following he married his first wife, Marjory, daughter of Sir Patrick Thriepland of Fingask, by whom he had eight sons and three daughters. She died 25th May 1701; and he married, secondly, Margaret Stewart, on 27th May 1702, and had by her six sons and three daughters. He died 7th December 1723.

<p>II. PATRICK CARNEGIE, second of Lour, was born on 14th January 1684. He received a Crown charter of the lands of Lour on 26th July 1710. —[Reg. Mag. Sig. Lib. lxxxiv. No. 131.] He married, 7th December 1712, Alison, daughter of Dr. John Watson of Turin, in the county of Forfar, and had five sons and seven daughters. He died 8th September 1729. His wife died 8th March 1746.</p>	<p>DAVID, born 3d April 1688.</p> <p>JAMES, born 12th January 1692. He probably died young, as there were other three younger sons of the same name.</p>	<p>JOHN, born 11th February 1693. He settled at Port-Glasgow, and married Jean Downie, and had one son, Patrick, and two daughters.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">└───┬───┘</p> <p>PATRICK was a ship-master, and married Miss Deniston of Colgrain, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">└───┬───┘</p> <p>JEAN married M^{rs} Mil-lan, ship-master.</p> <p>CHRISTIAN married Dupin in Hull.</p>	<p>CHARLES, born 4th February 1694.</p> <p>ALEXANDER, born 5th June 1697.</p> <p>JAMES, born 30th May 1699.</p> <p>ROBERT, born 21st March 1701.</p> <p>JAMES, born 4th January 1709.</p> <p>ROBERT, born 5th September 1710.</p>	<p>JAMES, born 10th September 1712.</p> <p>JOHN, born 29th July 1714.</p> <p>WILLIAM, born 3d June 1716.</p> <p>ALEXANDER, born 4th February 1718.</p>	<p>EUPHAME, born 13th January 1685.</p> <p>ANNE, born 2d October 1690.</p> <p>MARJORY, born 6th May 1695.</p> <p>MARGARET, born 12th February 1704.</p> <p>JANET, born 6th May 1720.</p> <p>MARGARET, born 18th March 1723.</p>
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<p>III. PATRICK CARNEGIE, third of Lour, was born on 30th October 1720. He succeeded to Lour when a child. He was a merchant in Dundee, prospered and acquired Balmashannar, etc., of which he received a Crown charter on 29th November 1751. —[Reg. Mag. Sig. Lib. ci. No. 39.] He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of John Graham, merchant in Dundee, on 5th April 1747, who died 19th May following. He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of James Graham of Meathie, on 5th February 1755, and by her had three sons and three daughters. She died 4th November 1763, and he died 11th November 1799.</p>	<p>JOHN, born 17th August 1725.</p> <p>CHARLES, born 3d November 1726.</p> <p>DAVID, born 31st March 1728.</p> <p>JAMES, born 5th August 1729.</p>	<p>ANN, born 28th September 1713.</p> <p>MARJORY, born 3d October 1714.</p> <p>ALISON, born 21st September 1715.</p>	<p>GRIZZEL, born 22d June 1717.</p> <p>ANNA, born 4th October 1718.</p> <p>CLEMENTINA, born 19th July 1722.</p> <p>ISABELLA, born 14th October 1723.</p>
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x *not name*
in sister's
Carnegie's house 1915

BRANCH VIII.—THE CARNEGIES OF KINFAUNS,
IN THE PARISH OF KINFAUNS AND COUNTY OF PERTH
(CADETS OF NORTHESK).

I. THE HONOURABLE ALEXANDER CARNEGIE, fourth son of David second Earl of Northesk and Jean Maule, his Countess, was ancestor of this branch. He was born about the year 1650. On 7th August 1671, he married Anna, eldest daughter of William Blair of Kinfauns, who, in consideration of £40,000, agreed to resign the barony of Kinfauns in favour of his daughter and Alexander Carnegie, her spouse, for new infeftment to them in liferent, and to the heirs of their marriage in fee.—[Copy Contract at Ethie.] They received a Crown charter of the lands and barony of Kinfauns on 28th February 1673.—[Original Charter at Kinfauns.] Kinfauns became the designation of this branch of the Carnegie family, though for a considerable time Alexander Carnegie, first of Kinfauns, resided at Errol with his mother, the Countess-Dowager of Northesk.—[Letters at Ethie, 1679-1682.] He received a Crown charter of the lands of Scotstoun on 25th March 1686.—[Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. lxx. No. 101.] The Lady Kinfauns died about 1687. Her husband married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Mr. John Nairne of Muckarsie. Alexander Carnegie of Kinfauns 'stammered much, but he was wise and dexterous.' He died on 14th November 1691.

II. MR. ALEXANDER BLAIR-CARNEGIE, of the first marriage. As fiar of Kinfauns he received a Crown charter of the barony of Redcastle, 13th July 1677.—[Reg. Mag. Sig. Lib. lxvi. No. 15.] He married, in 1697, his cousin Jean, daughter of James Carnegie of Finhaven. This marriage was unhappy, and a separation took place for some time. They afterwards lived together and had two daughters, whose legitimacy was disputed. Alexander Blair Carnegie died before 1725, and was succeeded in Kinfauns by his elder daughter, Margaret.

JOHN CARNEGIE, of first marriage, died young.

DAVID CARNEGIE, of first marriage, was baptized 20th August 1675.—[Errol Parish Records.]

WILLIAM CARNEGIE, also of first marriage, was baptized on 29th May 1677.—[*Ibid.*]

ALEXANDER CARNEGIE, of second marriage, was baptized 23d March 1683.—[*Ibid.*]

JOHN CARNEGIE, of second marriage, was baptized 18th August 1690.—[Errol Parish Records.] On 16th February 1714 he and his mother, Mrs. Margaret Nairne, Lady Kinfauns, petitioned the Lords of Session with regard to the disputes between David fourth Earl of Northesk and Alexander Carnegie of Kinfauns, her step-son.—[Petition at Ethie.] The escheat and liferent of the deceased Mr. Alexander Carnegie of Kinfauns was granted to his son John and Mrs. Margaret Nairn, his wife, 2d May [1703].—[Index to Privy Scal.] John Carnegie died unmarried.

ANNE CARNEGIE, of first marriage, was baptized 16th March 1685.—[Errol Records.] She married, first, — Ross of Auchlenan, and secondly, William Lyou, advocate, son of Lord Carse.

III. (1) MARGARET BLAIR-CARNEGIE was born at Berwick on 13th August 1720. Her father fainted in his chamber at Berwick, which frightened his lady, and brought on her labour prematurely. Margaret Blair-Carnegie got a precept of sasine as eldest daughter of the late Alexander Blair or Carnegie on 7th, and was infeft in the lands and barony of Kinfauns on 12th November 1730.—[Original Precept and Instrument at Kinfauns.] She married, in 1741, John Lord Gray of Gray, who thereby acquired the barony of Kinfauns. Lady Gray died in January 1790: Issue, four sons and six daughters. The fourth son became Francis fourteenth Lord Gray. On his death, on 20th August 1842, his only son succeeded as JOHN fifteenth LORD GRAY OF GRAY AND KINFAUNS.

III. (2) ANNA BLAIR-CARNEGIE was born at Multrieshills, Kinfauns, in August 1721.

BRANCH IX.—THE CARNEGIES OF BALLYSAK, NOW BOYSACK,

IN THE PARISH OF INVERKEILLOR AND SHIRE OF FORFAR

(OLDEST CADETS OF NORTHEK).

I. SIR JOHN CARNEGIE, second son of John Earl of Ethie and of Northesk.

He was provided by his father to the lands and barony of *Ballysack, now Boysack*, by charter dated 11th August 1636; and on 23th July 1665 he received a Crown charter of the barony. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Erskine of Dun, and had by her two sons and one daughter. Margaret Erskine survived him. Sir John Carnegie died *circa* 1677.

II. JOHN CARNEGIE, second of Boysack. On the resignation of his father, Sir John, he received a Crown charter of Boysack on 8th January 1677 [Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. lvi. No. 94], and on 3d June 1678 he received from Sir John Wood of Boniton a charter of Kinblethmont, to him and heirs-male, whom failing, to his brother James. He married Jean, daughter of David Fotheringham of Powrie, and had one son and a daughter. He died in April 1681, survived by his wife, who married, secondly, James Carnegie, third Laird of Balnamoon. She died in 1705.

JAMES CARNEGIE of Kinnell and Braikie, in the county of Forfar. In the destination of the charter of 3d June 1678, he is next to his brother John, and he is also mentioned in the charter of 8th January 1677. He married, in 1686, Anne, daughter of Sir David Ogilvie of Inverquharly. He died in December 1693, and his son John was served heir to him in the barony of Kinnell on 4th April 1695. John was then a minor.—[Retours, xlv. 359.] John Carnegie of Kinnell died before 10th August 1709, when his only daughter, Anne Carnegie, was charged to enter heir to him and to James Carnegie of Kinnell, her grandfather. She married Robert, eldest son of Robert Carnegie of Ballindarg. Their contract of marriage is dated 31st December 1724. Robert Carnegie sold Kinnell to Lord Panmure in 1742.

MARGARET (or MAGDALENE) CARNEGIE. She married (contract dated in 1673) Sir Charles Ramsay, third Baronet of Balmain, without issue.

16 Jan 1703
 III. JOHN CARNEGIE, third of Boysack, advocat. He was served heir to his father, John, in the lands of Boysack, etc., on 18th January 1687. He was called to the Scotch bar before the year 1708, and was for some time Solicitor-General for Scotland, and M.P. for Forfarshire in the first British Parliament. He married Margaret, daughter of Skene of Grange, in the county of Fife, and had two sons. He was living in 1736, but died before 14th May 1750, when his son James was served heir to him. Mrs. Carnegie was living in June 1764.

MARGARET CARNEGIE. She married, in June 1711, John Fullarton of Fullarton, in the county of Perth, who was grandson of William Fullarton of Fullarton and the Honourable Margaret Lindsay, eldest daughter of Alexander second Lord Spynie. He died 13th October 1737.

IV. JAMES CARNEGIE, fourth of Boysack. James and David Carnegie, eldest and second lawful sons to John Carnegie of Boysack, and the heirs-male of their hodies, are included in the destination of heirs in the entail of the barony of Grandtully, executed by John Stewart of Grandtully on 31st May 1717. He received a Crown charter of the lands and barony of Boysack, 4th July 1757.—[Reg. Mag. Sig. Lib. civ. No. 41.] James Carnegie of Boysack died suddenly, of a putrid fever, on Sunday 4th September 1768, at Sancerre en Berié, where he was hurried. His only daughter and child,

DAVID CARNEGIE, second son, is included in the destination of Grandtully, with his brother James, in 1717. He died without issue.

WILLIAM FULLARTON of Fullarton, who married, in 1736, Susanna, second daughter of David Ogilvy of Cluny, in the county of Perth, and sister of the Countess of Airlie. She died in 1799.

JEAN married Sir John Wedderburn of Blackness, who was executed at Kennington Common in 1746, for his connexion with the Rebellion of 1745.

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BRANCH X.—THE CARNEGIES OF BALNAMOON,
IN THE PARISH OF MENMUIR AND COUNTY OF FORFAR.

I. SIR ALEXANDER CARNEGIE, fourth son of David Carnegie of Colluthie, was ancestor of the Carnegies of Balnamoon. He was previously, in 1628, designated of Vayne. He received a Crown charter of the half of the lands of Ballinbreich, in the county of Forfar, 31st December 1595, another of Haltoun of Menmuir, 7th December 1633, and another of Pitforkie, etc., 10th March 1642.—[Reg. Mag. Sig. Lib. xli. No. 45, Lib. liv. No. 165, Lib. lvii. No. 20.] Sir Alexander built and endowed a church on his lands of Careston, which was erected into a parish in 1639; and a Royal grant of the teinds of Over-Careston, Pitforkie, and Balnabreich, was made to it on 29th October 1631 [? 1641].—Registrum Episcopatus Brechinensis, vol. ii. p. 311.] Sir Alexander married Giles Blair of Balthayock, by whom he had two sons. He made a will at Edinburgh on 25th August 1657, and he died in October the same year. His testament was confirmed by the Commissary of Brechin on 10th December 1658.

II. (1) DAVID CARNEGIE, fiar of Balnamoon. He was living in December 1634, but he predeceased his father. He was succeeded by his brother John, who was served heir-male to him in a fourth part of the lands of Balconnell and others on 19th August 1662.—[Retours, xxvi. 253.]

II. (2) SIR JOHN CARNEGIE, second of Balnamoon, succeeded his father in Balnamoon in October 1657, and also his elder brother David, fiar of Balnamoon, to whom he was served heir-male on 15th December 1658.—[Retours, H. 227.] He was a man of expensive habits, and was obliged to sell Careston. The purchaser was Sir John Stewart of Grandtully. Sir John Carnegie received a Crown charter of the lands of Nether Killiallie on 7th February 1662, and another to him and his son James of the barony of Balnamoon, erected of new on 21st February 1662.—[Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. lx. Nos. 137 and 210.] He married, first (contract dated 23d November 1642), Lady Elizabeth Ogilvy, daughter of James Earl of Airlie, by whom he had a son, James; and, secondly, Miss Graham, daughter of Graham of Claverhouse, by whom he had a son, Alexander, and two daughters. He died in September 1662.—[Retour of his son.]

III. JAMES CARNEGIE, third of Balnamoon. He was served heir-male of his uncle David, in the fourth part of the lands of Balconnell and others, on 4th November 1662. He was then a minor.—[Retours, xxvii. 14.] He received a Crown charter of the barony of Balnamoon on 2d February 1682.—[Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. lxxix. No. 48.] He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Carnegie of Pittarrow, who predeceased him; and, second, after many years of widowhood, Jean, daughter of David Fotheringham of Powrie, and relict of John Carnegie of Boysack.—[Martine's ms.] She died in the beginning of November 1705. He died on 25th April 1700.—[Retour of his son.]

ALEXANDER CARNEGIE, by the second marriage, was first a captain in Lord George Douglas', afterwards Earl of Dunbarton's, regiment in France. But he quitted the military service, and afterwards became Sheriff of Angus, 1684-1687.—[Martine's ms.] He married Lady Jean Erskine, daughter of the Earl of Buchan, and relict of George Gray, Sheriff of Angus, and had two sons and two daughters. He died in 1691.—[Martine's ms.]

ELIZABETH CARNEGIE married John Guthrie of that ilk. CECIL CARNEGIE died unmarried.

ROBERT CARNEGIE, writer in Edinburgh, was served heir-general to his father on 3d September 1706.

CHARLES CARNEGIE married a daughter of Barclay of Tollie, and had a daughter, Clementina, married to Alexander Gardiner, Master of the Mint.

JEAN CARNEGIE was married in England.

MARY CARNEGIE married Gordon of Balglassie.

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IV. 1. JAMES CARNEGIE, fourth of Balnamoon (eldest son of first marriage), was served heir to his father in the barony of Balnamoon on 1st August 1700.—[Retours xlviii. 864.] He died unmarried on 5th April 1704.

IV. 2. ALEXANDER CARNEGIE, fifth of Balnamoon, was born 24th October 1683, and succeeded his brother on 5th April 1704. On 7th May 1707, John Stewart of Grandtully disposed to him the mains of Balnamoon and others. He was forfeited for joining in the rising on behalf of the Stewart family in 1715, and was styled 'late of Balnamoon.' He is so designated in the Grandtully entail of 31st May 1717. The estate of Balnamoon was re-acquired by Alexander Carnegie on 13th March 1728. It appears to have been purchased for him at the public sale. He married, contract dated 28th July 1711, Margaret, daughter of David Graham of Fintry; and on 6th November 1746, he granted a bond of provision in favour of his younger children, Charles, Robert, Margaret, Anne, and Elizabeth Carnegies. He died before 10th October 1750, on which date Margaret Graham, his relict, made her will.

ELIZABETH CARNEGIE was born 10th November 1684. She married John Graham of Balgowan.

V. JAMES CARNEGIE ARBUTHNOTT, sixth of Balnamoon, was born 6th August 1712. He is included in the entail of Grandtully, executed by John Stewart on 31st May 1717. He was a prominent adherent of the Stewart family in the year 1745, and he is commonly known as the 'Rebel Laird.' He received a Crown charter of Balnamoon, 23d February 1758.—[Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. civ. No. 132.] He married, on 30th April 1734 (contract dated 26th August 1734), Margaret Arbuthnott, heiress of Findowrie, and took the surname of Arbuthnott. On 21st June 1774, they granted a bond of provision to their younger children, Margaret, Jean, Elizabeth, Aune, and Helen Carnegies. They made their will, with mutual consent, on 24th June 1774. She died on 25th April 1776. He made another will on 14th January 1783, and died in 1791.

JOHN CARNEGIE was born 24th December 1715.

DAVID CARNEGIE was born 15th November 1717.

THOMAS CARNEGIE was born 10th December 1718.

ALEXANDER CARNEGIE was born 17th March 1720.

CHARLES CARNEGIE was born 8th January 1722, and is mentioned in bond of provision, 6th November 1746, and 27th May 1747, as being abroad.

JOHN CARNEGIE was born 6th August 1728.

ROBERT CARNEGIE was born ~~June~~ 24th November 1730.

ALEXANDER CARNEGIE was born 25th July 1734.

MARGARET CARNEGIE was born 6th July 1714.

ANNE CARNEGIE was born 3d August 1723. She married James Knox of London, and the present Laird of Balnamoon is their grandson.

ELIZABETH CARNEGIE was born 12th November 1725. All in bonds of provision of 6th November 1746 and 27th May 1747.

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ALEXANDER CARNEGIE was born in 1736, and died the same year.

VI. JAMES CARNEGIE ARBUTHNOTT was born 26th June 1740. Was a merchant in Gottenburg, in Sweden. He made his will on 12th December 1809, by which he appointed his nephew, James Carnegie Knox, son of Andrew Knox of Keithock, his sole executor. He died unmarried in 1810. His sisters Anne and Helen were served heirs to him on 8th April 1822.

ALEXANDER CARNEGIE was born 4th November 1744, mentioned in the will of his parents, 1774, was a surgeon in the East Indies.

CHARLES CARNEGIE was born 7th November 1751, mentioned in will of his parents, 1774, was a merchant in the East Indies.

JOHN CARNEGIE was born 21st July 1755, mentioned in will of his parents, 1774, died in Jamaica.

These three sons predeceased their elder brother James, unmarried.

MARGARET CARNEGIE was born 26th February 1735.

JEAN CARNEGIE was born 16th September 1738.

ELIZABETH CARNEGIE was born 24th June 1742.

ANNE CARNEGIE was born 24th May 1749. She died unmarried, at Montrose, on 10th December 1828.

HELEN CARNEGIE was born 28th March 1758.

These five daughters are all mentioned in the will of their parents in 1774. Helen married her cousin, Andrew Knox of Keithock, who was the son of her aunt, Anne, and had

VII. JAMES CARNEGIE KNOX, nephew of James Carnegie Arbuthnott of Balnamoon, and son of Andrew Knox of Keithock, who was named executor of the will of the said James Carnegie Arbuthnott, dated 12th December 1809. He succeeded his uncle James in the estates of Balnamoon and Findowrie, and took the names of James Carnegie Arbuthnott. He married, on 10th August 1812, Mary Anne, daughter of David Hunter of Blackness, in the county of Forfar, and has issue,

MARY married William Hunter, in the naval service of the East India Company, younger son of Hunter of Blackness. Has issue two sons and two daughters.

HELEN KNOX married Captain Lock, R.N. Has issue nine sons.

VIII. JAMES, born at Balnamoon, 23d January 1815. He died at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, unmarried, on 18th October 1832.

ANDREW KNOX CARNEGIE ARBUTHNOTT died unmarried, on 9th June 1832, and was buried at Menmuir.

DAVID CARNEGIE ARBUTHNOTT died unmarried, at Port Natal, on 18th March 1852.

THOMAS HUNTER CARNEGIE ARBUTHNOTT went to Australia, where he died in February 1858, unmarried.

ELIZABETH GIBSON CARNEGIE, born at Balnamoon on 21st August 1813. She died unmarried on 16th May 1831.

HELEN CARNEGIE. ANNE ARBUTHNOTT CARNEGIE.

MARY ANNE JEMIMA married, on 28th April 1852, Arthur Capel, merchant in London, and has issue.

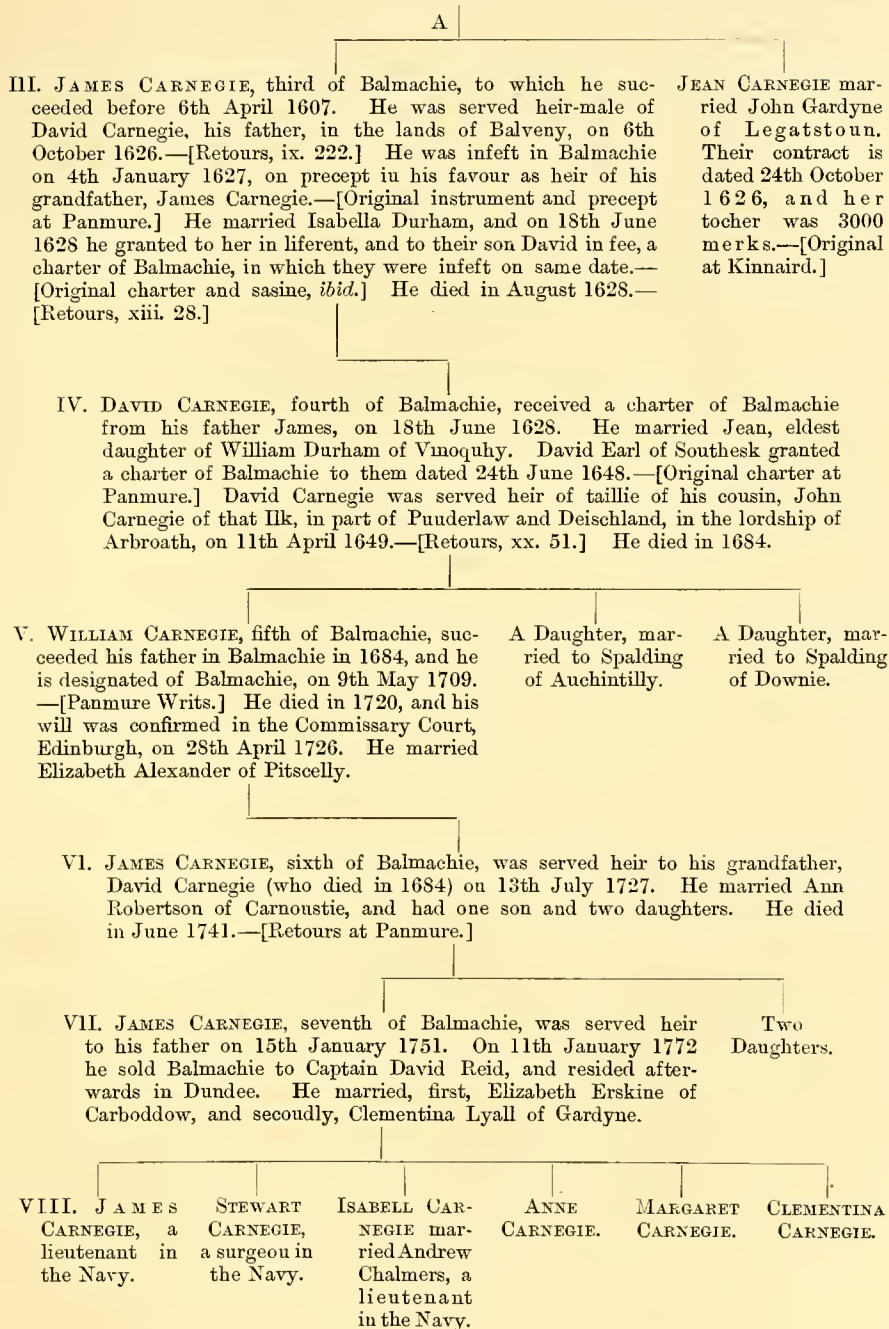
MATILDA ELIZABETH married, on 26th April 1866, the Rev. Frederick Pigot Johnson, Vicar of Flore, Northampton.

BRANCH XI.—THE CARNEGIES OF BALMACHIE,

IN THE PARISH OF PANBRIDE AND COUNTY OF FORFAR.

I. JAMES CARNEGIE, fifth son of Sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird, was ancestor of this branch. He received a charter of the lands of Balmachie from his brother, David Carnegie of Panbride, on 1st June 1563.—[Original Charter at Panmure.] He married Christian Bruce, and on 14th May 1575 they received from John Carnegie of that ilk a charter of eleven acres of arable land in Punderlaw, in the barony and regality of Aberbrothlock.—[Original charter at Kinnaird.] He died before 1st March 1597, when his son David is styled of Balmachie.

<p>II. DAVID CARNEGIE, second of Balmachie. He succeeded before 1st March 1597, when, as proprietor of Balmachie, he acted as depute-bailie of Dunichen. He received a charter of the lands of Balmachie in 1599. He married Margaret Livingston. They received a Crown charter of the lands of Balveny and Balglassy, in the shire of Forfar, 28th July 1599.—[Reg. Mag. Sig. Lib. xlii. No. 44.] He died before 6th April 1607. His widow life-rented Balmachie till her death, in December 1623.—[Retours, ix. 222, and Assignations of the ward of David Carnegie of Balmachie.]</p>	<p>JOHN CARNEGIE, brother-german to David Carnegie of Balmachie, received 1000 merks by the will of David Carnegie of Kinnaird, dated 19th April 1598. As brother-german to David Carnegie of Balmachie, he granted a discharge for that sum on 31st May 1599.—[Panmure writs, etc.] He witnessed a discharge by his sister Agnes to Lady Kinnaird on 2d January 1602.—[Original at Kinnaird.]</p>	<p>MARGARET CARNEGIE, daughter of James Carnegie of Balmachie, received 3000 merks, as bairn's portion by the will of David Carnegie of Kinnaird, dated 19th April 1598. She married Patrick Falconer, brother of Alexander Falconer of Halkerton.</p>	<p>AGNES CARNEGIE received 2000 merks by the will of David Carnegie of Kinnaird, dated 19th April 1598. She granted a discharge for 100 merks to the 'Lady Kinnaird,' to which her brother John was a witness, on 2d January 1602.—[Original at Kinnaird.] She married Patrick Livingstone, brother of John Livingstone of Dunipace, who granted a discharge for the said 2000 merks on 12th December 1609.</p>
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BRANCH XII.—THE CARNEGIES OF COOKSTON,
IN THE PARISH OF BRECHIN AND COUNTY OF FORFAR.

I. HERCULES CARNEGIE, sixth son of Sir Rohert Carnegie of Kinnaird, who died in 1565, was ancestor of this branch of the Carnegie family. His son was,

II. DAVID CARNEGIE, who purchased the lands of Cookston in 1610, and received a Crown charter of them on 2d August of that year.—[Reg. Mag. Sig., Lih. xlvi. No. 158.] He had two sons.

III. ALEXANDER CARNEGIE of Cookston, who was one of the inquest on the service of John Earl of Ethie, as heir of Sir Rohert Carnegie of Dunnichen, 15th December 1658.—[Retours, xxv. 190.] On 18th June 1666 he is mentioned by his brother-german, David Carnegie, Dean of Brechin, as then of Cookston.—[Registrum Episcopatus Brechinensis, vol. ii. pp. 249, 250.] Alexander Carnegie married Margaret Livingston, in or before the year 1627, and had hy her nine sons and four daughters.—[Records of Parish of Brechin.]

DAVID CARNEGIE, Dean of Brechin, ancestor of the Craigo branch of the Carnegie family, of which there is a separate pedigree annexed to this.

DAVID CARNEGIE was baptized on 20th November 1627.—[Records of Parish of Brechin.]

IV. JOHN CARNEGIE was baptized on 6th April 1630.—[*Ibid.*] As fiar of Cookston, he was one of the inquest on a service on 29th April 1654.—[Retours, xxv. 190.] He received a charter in 1667, and on 14th Fehruary that year, as John Carnegie, younger of Cookston, he was surety for Magdalene Carnegie, relict of Alexander Guthrie, minister at Stracathrow, as tutor-dative to Margaret, James, Alexander, and Marjory Guthries, his lawful children.—[Original Bond at Kinnaird.] John Carnegie married, in or before 1662, Marion Livingston.—[Records of Parish of Brechin.] John Carnegie died in 1705.

ALEXANDER CARNEGIE was baptized 7th August 1632.—[*Ibid.*]

JAMES CARNEGIE was baptized on 20th May 1635.—[*Ibid.*] James Carnegie was minister of Arthroath. He died in April 1686. His daughter, Anna Carnegie, was served heir to him in the lands of Cookston on 14th November 1700.—[Retours, 411, 246.]

PATRICK CARNEGIE, baptized on 3d April 1638.—[*Ibid.*]

DAVID CARNEGIE, baptized on 18th March 1642.—[*Ibid.*]

ROBERT CARNEGIE, baptized on 7th November 1643.—[*Ibid.*]

WILLIAM CARNEGIE, baptized on 22d December 1646.—[*Ibid.*]

DAVID CARNEGIE, baptized 20th July 1649.—[*Ibid.*]

MARGARET CARNEGIE, baptized 26th February 1629.—[*Ibid.*]

MAGDALENE CARNEGIE, baptized 20th July 1631.—[*Ibid.*]

MARJORY CARNEGIE, baptized on 19th February 1634.—[*Ibid.*]

JEAN CARNEGIE, baptized 2d February 1641.—[*Ibid.*]

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<p>V. JAMES CARNEGIE of Cookston, who married, in or before 1692, Anna Livingstone of Dunipace, and had by her six sons and two daughters.—[Records of the Parish of Brechin.] At a meeting of the tutors of James fifth Earl of Southesk, on 6th October 1699, there is the following resolution :—‘The tutors taking into consideration Cookstoun’s constant dependance upon the family, and that the late Earle was constantly in use to give him yearlie two chalder meall and ane chalder of bear from year to year’ . . . ‘They therefor allow . . . him three hundered merks on new year day ore hansill Munday for this insuieing year.’—[Original Sederunt Book at Kinnaird.] He died in March 1711.</p>	<p>ROBERT CARNEGIE, who was baptized 13th July 1664.— [<i>Ibid.</i>]</p>	<p>JANET CARNEGIE, who was baptized 22d October 1662.— —[<i>Ibid.</i>]</p>	<p>MARJORY CARNEGIE, who was baptized 9th January 1666.— —[<i>Ibid.</i>]</p>
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<p>JAMES CARNEGIE, baptized 2d December 1692.— —[Records of the Parish of Brechin.]</p>	<p>JOHN CARNEGIE, baptized 27th September 1694.— [<i>Ibid.</i>]</p>	<p>ALEXANDER CARNEGIE, baptized 5th October 1698.— [<i>Ibid.</i>]</p>	<p>VI. DAVID CARNEGIE was baptized 14th September 1700.— [<i>Ibid.</i>] He was served heir to his grandfather, John Carnegie, and to his father, James Carnegie, in the lands of Cookston and Drumgraine, 19th March 1723. He sold Cookston the same year.</p>	<p>ROBERT CARNEGIE, baptized 29th April 1704.— [<i>Ibid.</i>]</p> <p>JAMES CARNEGIE, baptized 7th February 1706.— —[<i>Ibid.</i>]</p>	<p>ELIZABETH CARNEGIE, baptized 7th September 1695.— [<i>Ibid.</i>]</p>	<p>HELEN CARNEGIE, baptized 17th November 1701.— [<i>Ibid.</i>]</p>
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BRANCH XIII.—THE CARNEGIES OF CRAIGO,

IN THE PARISH OF LOGIE-PERT AND COUNTY OF FORFAR.

I. DAVID CARNEGIE, Dean of Brechin, second son of David Carnegie, who purchased the lands of Cookstone in 1610, and great-grandson of Sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird. The Dean was born in the year 1594 or 1595. He purchased the estate of Craigo, and was the ancestor of this branch of the Carnegie family. He married Helen, daughter of David Lindsay, Bishop of Brechin from 1619, and translated to Edinburgh in 1634.—[Registrum Episcopatus Brechinensis, vol. i. p. xiii.] On 18th June 1666, Mr. David Carnegie granted a procuratory for resigning the two chaplainries of Maisondieu, belonging to him in liferent by the demission of Alexander Carnegie, then of Cookston, his brother-german, in the hands of the Bailies and Council of Brechin, for the use of the poor.—[Registrum Episcopatus Brechinensis, vol. ii. pp. 249, 250.] He had three sons and one daughter. He died in 1672, in the 77th year of his age.—[Inscription on tombstone in Farnell churchyard.]

DAVID CARNEGIE, a physician, married a daughter of Lord Balcaiskie, s. p.

II. JAMES CARNEGIE, second Laird of Craigo, was minister of the Episcopal Church at Barrie. He married Ann, daughter of Mr. Gardyne of Lawtoun, in the parish of Inverkeillor. He died 6th December 1701. Ann Gardyne died 30th December 1739.

ROBERT CARNEGIE, a clergyman. He gave £100 to the poor of the parish of Brechin in 1684.—[Entry on Board in Session-house.] Robert Carnegie died unmarried.

AGNES CARNEGIE married Robert Paterson, Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

III. DAVID CARNEGIE of Craigo, third Laird of Craigo, received a Crown charter of the half of the lands of Craigo, 2d March 1705, another of the lands and barony of Logie-Montrose, Forfar, 27th July 1713, and another of the lands of Meikle and Little Dysarts, on 29th November 1739.—[Reg. Mag. Sig., Lih. lxxxi. No. 71, Lih. lxxxvi. No. 37, Lib. xcvi. No. 177.] He wrote to the Earl of Northesk, consenting to his appointment of Mr. James Carnegie, a preacher, as minister of Inverkeillour, 24th December 1754.—[Original letter at Ethie.] He married, on 26th October 1704, Margaret Dempster, heiress of Logie and Dysart in Angus and of Ballindean in Perthshire, and had eight sons and eleven daughters. Five of these sons and five of the daughters died in infancy. David Carnegie died 2d April 1761, and was succeeded in Craigo by his eldest surviving son Thomas.—[Retour of his son.] Margaret Dempster died in 1771.

ELIZABETH CARNEGIE married, first, Robert Arbuthnott, and secondly, Sir James Nicolson of that ilk, and Laswade. She was owner of Nicolson Square, Edinburgh. She died without issue, and was buried in the churchyard of Logie.

HELEN CARNEGIE. She died unmarried.

MAGDALENE CARNEGIE married John Mudie of Ardbekie, and had three daughters, 1. Mrs. Smith of Foret, in the county of Fife; 2. Mrs. Hay, of Pitforthie and Newton, who was mother of Lord Newton; 3. Mrs. Steven of Lethame.

AGNES CARNEGIE married Thomas Ogilvy of Kinnaldie, and had one son, who died young and unmarried.

CATHERINE CARNEGIE married Mr. Pearson.

ANNE CARNEGIE married Dickson of Stonefield. No issue.

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ROBERT, born 17th June 1705, and died next morning.

JAMES CARNEGIE was born 6th April 1707. He died 10th January 1732, when about to be married.

ALEXANDER CARNEGIE was born 29th July 1709. He died, unmarried, 2d July 1747.

. . . CARNEGIE, fourth son, was born in 1714, and died 7th January 1715.

JOHN, fifth son, was born 18th July 1716, and died 4th August following.

DAVID, sixth son, was born 5th August 1719. He died 29th May 1724.

IV. THOMAS CARNEGIE, seventh son, fourth Laird of Craigo, was born 11th February 1729. He was served heir-special to his father, David Carnegie of Craigo, who died 2d April 1761, in parts of Craigo, Logie-Montrose, Mains of Meikle Dysart, and in Over or Little Dysart, in Forfarshire, 25th January 1762. He was also served heir-general to his father on same date. Married, 19th April 1775, Mary Gardyne of Middleton, and had two sons and six daughters. By disposition dated 12th February 1785, Thomas Carnegie of Craigo disposed Craigo, Logie, etc., to his son David and his other sons, whom failing, to Elizabeth, Anne, Clementina, and Helen Carnegies, his sisters, equally among them: Registered in the Books of Council and Session, 17th June 1793. Crown charter thereon in favour of David Carnegie on 5th July 1794.—[Disposition and Charter in Craigo Charter Chest.] He died at Craigo on 9th June 1793. Mary Gardyne died at Montrose in 1815.

DAVID, eighth son, was born 11th November 1730. He died at Muriefauld, 15th September 1731.

MARGARET CARNEGIE was born 25th April 1706.

ANNE CARNEGIE was born 9th April 1708, and died on 19th of same month.

ANNE, third daughter, was born 24th April 1711. She died 7th July same year.

AGNES, fourth daughter, was born 22d September 1712, and died on 20th August 1713.

ELIZABETH CARNEGIE, fifth daughter, was born 21st February 1718.

ANNE, sixth daughter, was born 25th February 1721.

JANE, seventh daughter, was born 27th October 1722, and died 2d July 1769.

MARY CARNEGIE, eighth daughter, was born 16th March 17[24].

CLEMENTINA CARNEGIE, ninth daughter, was born 31st October 1725.

HELEN CARNEGIE, tenth daughter, was born 23d May 1727.

MARY, youngest daughter, was born in March 1732, and died 5th February 1736.

These eleven daughters all died unmarried.

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V. DAVID CARNEGIE was born 9th March 1776, and succeeded his father in Craigo in 1793. He married, on 1st March 1803, Isabella Agnes, daughter of George Macpherson of Inveresbie, and had three sons and seven daughters.—[Records of Parish of Logie-Pert.] He died on 10th November 1845.—[Service of his son Thomas, 28th February 1848.]

JAMES CARNEGIE was born 3d November 1785, of Noranside, county of Forfar, W.S., afterwards James Carnegie Gardyne of Finhaven. He died, unmarried, in June 1864. His sister Helen was his executrix.

MARY CARNEGIE was born 21st December 1777, and married, on 26th August 1803, George Macpherson Grant, of Ballindalloch and Inveresbie, who was created a Baronet in 1838. Issue, three sons and three daughters. Their second son, Thomas, is now of Craigo.

ELIZABETH CARNEGIE was born 27th April 1779, and married Adam Gillies of Kintrockat, Lord Gillies, who died on 24th December 1842. She survived him, and died on 18th June 1862, s. p. She was authoress of a little book, *The History of a Doll.*

MARGARET DEMPSTER CARNEGIE was born 24th December 1780, and married Malcolm Laing of Strinzie, Advocate, author of the *History of Scotland.* She died on 2d November 1864, s. p.

ANNE CARNEGIE was born 20th September 1782. Died unmarried, in October 1835.

CLEMENTINA CARNEGIE, fifth daughter, was born 21st March 1784, and married William Gillies, merchant in London, brother of Lord Gillies. Died in 1834, without issue.—[Information from her brother-in-law.]

HELEN HAY CARNEGIE. She died at Laverockbank House, Trinity, near Edinburgh, on 27th November 1866, unmarried.

VI. THOMAS CARNEGIE of Craigo was born 9th March, and baptized 6th April 1804.—[Records of Parish of Logie-Pert.] He was served heir to his father, David, in Craigo, etc., 28th February 1848; and he conveyed Craigo to his cousin-german, Thomas Macpherson Grant, W.S., second surviving son of Sir George Macpherson Grant of Ballindalloch and Inveresbie, Baronet, and Mary Carnegie, who, on the death of Thomas Carnegie, on 12th June 1856, at Craigo, without issue, became proprietor of Craigo, Pitforthie, and Newton.

CHARLES HAY CARNEGIE, born 5th February and baptized 20th April 1808.—[Records of Parish of Logie-Pert.] He was a surgeon in the army, and succeeded to Pitforthie and Newton on the death of Mrs. Hay Mudie, sister of Lord Newton. Died at Brussels, 12th August 1850, unmarried. He was succeeded in Pitforthie and Newton by his brother Thomas.

JOHN CARNEGIE, born 28th July and baptized 20th August 1809.—[*Ibid.*] He was an officer in the East India Company's Mercantile Service. Died unmarried, at sea, 23d November 1824.

ISABELLA CARNEGIE, baptized 17th April 1806.—[*Ibid.*]

ANNE GRACE CARNEGIE.

MARY CARNEGIE, born 4th and baptized 24th May 1811.—[*Ibid.*] Died at Craigo on 23d February 1847, unmarried.

AGNES MAGDALENE CARNEGIE, born 14th June and baptized 1st July 1814.—[*Ibid.*]

AGNES CARNEGIE, born 17th December 1816, and baptized 2d January 1817.—[*Ibid.*] Married the Rev. John Bain, minister of the Free Church at Logie-Pert.

ELIZABETH CARNEGIE, born 4th January and baptized 1st February 1819.—[*Ibid.*]

MARGARET.

APPENDIX OF LETTERS, CHARTERS, AND MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

SIX LETTERS from LADY KATHERINE CARNEGIE, COUNTESS OF TRAQUAIR, to
her Husband, JOHN FIRST EARL OF TRAQUAIR, from 21st February
to 3d April 1651.

Referred to at Page 128 of Text.

1. MY DEIREST HART,—Zou sall receave hearwith ane letter from zour doghter Queensberry, with the nott of those moneys left be Jhon Stewart with hir, quherin zou will perceave he hes spent, as they say, at cairtes, twenty-six hundreth markes, and of the six thousand markes he hes six hunder; but that is not the worst ill he hes done zou, soe farre as his tounge went, quhilk I sall make appeir to zow quhen it sall please God to grant me that happines to sie zou. My deir hart, quhat to writ to zou in relatione of zour sad and lamentate conditione, I knaw not; but if ze be not able to doe for zour self wher zou are, zou need not exspect mutch from this, although I am not wanting in quhat zou can requyre of me. At the writing hearof Robert Murray hes told me that I may exspect zour selfe shortlie, quhilk maks me forbear to be soc particular as vtherways I wold be; and to the nixt I forbear to writ so particularlie as I wold, and euer sall giue assurance how mutch I am, yours to be comandit,

KA. TRAQUAIRE.

Edinburgh, Februar 21. In haist.

For my honourable Lord, the Earle of Traquaire.

2. MY DEIREST HART,—I belciue all zour letters is cum'd saif to my hands, and zour last to my father, of the tent of this instant, I deliuered to him my self, and efter he read it and that of myne of the same daite, I fund him tak zour sad conditione more to hart nor he hes done all this tyme by past; but accept ther be sum way thought upon how to mak my Lord Carnegy zour freind, quhilk trewlie I think wilbe hard, if not unpossible, I fear my father will not doe that for zou which vtherways he wold be most willing to doe. God knows I have few or none to assist me for zour releif. I writ ane letter to Sir Jhone Veache's freind and zours, which Major Ker delyuered to hiiu; and he sent me word with the said Major that he wold not writ to me till he spak with Generall Major Lambert, Sir Hairie Vaine,

with vthers of the Comishioners, promising to do for zou as for himself, and then he wold let me know quhat I may expect concerning zow. Orbestoune promised he sould cause his sone-in-law doe quhat wase in his power, and will mak me ane accompt therof quhen he comes bak from Lambert, for he is gone with him, as is thought, to Berweek; soe with the nixt post zou sall hear quhat ansvere I get from them. The want of the power of my right foot, quhilk I hop in God wilbe weell, maks me unable to goe any quher my self; quhilk greiues me most, because I cannot get that pains takne I wold for zou. I sent seucrall tymes to Swintone; but as zit he hes neuer comed to me, quherof I admire. I salbe cairfull to haue zour letter delyuered to him. Major Ker tells me, at the writing hearof, that noe informatione is giune to Lambert concerning zour sad conditione, nor nothing as zit spokne for zou, accept Collonell Lokart hes done it. God of his mercie mak zou help, for ther is litle to be gottue of any creatour: and, beleue it, the conditione of zour affaires is worse nor zou cane imagine. First, zou know, noe maintainance we haue gottne this long tyme by past, nor annuwalls payed since Mr. Jhone Lawsons left zour seruice, accept sum werrie litle wase payed to sum feu persons, quhilk is thought my homecuming occasioued; but great sumes is borrowed, quherin my father, Queensberrie, Balnomoune, and sum vthers is cationers; for the six thousand markes and the seuen thousand I writ of to zou in my last, they say is all borrowed, so that nothing is gottne of zour Estate for zour vse. Mr. Patrick Gillaspie's wif wants that quhilk is dew to hir this two zeires. The gud wyfe of Chato wants hers as long. Noe course [is] takne with any zour creditors, but, as I haue said, great sumes takne one; and Sir Jhone Seithone hes charged my father with horning for zour debt, and he suspendit him, for my father sayis he knawes nothing but quhen he sall get order to lay him in ward: and quhen I represent to my father that it is hard and a sore matter zou sould be soe destroyed, he bids look the compts. But it is weell done in zou to requyre a sight of those compts; and I pray you prese it still to my father that zou may haue them, and then zou will perceae how mutch zou are wronged; and if zou think it fitt, I wold haue zou to writ to my Lord Carnegie that zou hear how great an enemy he is to zow, onlie doe not name me, and desyre he may forbear, and vtherwayes as zou think gud; and I wish alsoe zou sould write to zour sone to contribut for zour releafe, quhilk if he doe not, my father says the curse of God will com wpon him, for quhen zou sall writ to him for the samine, if he be not, and doe not according to what zou sall desyre him therin, it wilbe seine to the world quhat he is; for now he pretends he can doe nothing therin because zou doe not writ to him to desyre him to doe any thing in that kynd. My deir hart, I sall peruse that paper zou writ to me a pairt, and sall burn it: but for Mr. Andrew Aitone, I can get nothing done with him, and my brother is the onlie cause therof, and he said to my self he wold nether giue me the bandes nor money, as he had had it without zour dischaarge. I am to speak my father quhat I sall doe with him, and to mak me help, but zou must writ to our doghter

Queensberrie to send me that paper, and shaw her it wase not zour meaning to refuse it to me; for my father delays to guic me aduyce or resolution therin till he sie that paper. Be confident, and doubt not but I salbe cairfull to follow zour aduyce, and in whatsoeuer I sall doc will studic zour contentment to the periode of my lyfe. Major Creed has neuer beieue hear sine my coming: he is exspectit shortlie. I salbe cairfull of Patrick Murray's band, and that hunder pund sterling salbe giune to Robert Murray in pairt therof, as I writ to zou in my last. With euerie oceatione I sall writ to zou. Thuse praying God Almightye to guic zou comfort and releif out of that sad conditione, quhilk salbe the continuall prayer of,

Your treulie affectionate dewtiful wyfe, and humble seruand to my last,

K.A. TRAQUAIRE.

Edinburgh, 27 Februar.

Quhen zour doghter Queensberrie sends iu that nott of those moneys left be Jhone Steward, I salbe cairfull to send it to zou. Mr. Jhone Lowsonc will doe nothing in what conscernes zou. Quhat I haue omitit to writ iu this, I sall remember it with the nixt.

For my Honorable Lord, The Earle of Traquarre.

3. MY DEIREST HART,—I recæued ane pakquet with letters from zou zesterday, quherin ther was two to my father, ane to my Lord Carnegy, ane to zour sone, ane vther to Major Ker, three to my self: And first I must answer the postscript of one of zours of the 14 of Februar, desyring zou not to think I will wearie to read quhat cumis from zou, and with God's assistance sall make the best vse of all for zour aduantage, as He, of his mercie, will grant me the grace. I haue delyuered my father his. My brother [and] zour sone is exspectit hear in Edinburgh this uight, and I sall delyuer thers when they cume. I thought Major Ker sould haue beine with me zesterday, and I belieue he wil be with me once this day, and soe sall delyuer his; and till I sie him I can adde nothing conscernes zou most nor I writne in this vther, quhilk zou sall receaue hearwith, which sould haue beene sent upon Setterday last. My deirest hart, be assured I salbe mor cairfull of all quhat zou writ nor hearin I can exprese; and doe not mistake that I doc not answer zours so particularlie hearin as it may be zou desyre. I haue nether seine Greinhead, Collonel Gilbert Ker, nor Major Stewart. But I haue spokne with Swintone, quhom I think is not so kynd in zour particular as I exspectit; zit he promised mutch, and to haue giune me ane aceompt of his cair in quhat I desyred him befor this: but we must mak the best vse of freinds we can, and still threp kyndnes upon them in this tyme of our necescitie and extremitie. I haue spokne with Androw Ker of Sinlase, who hes undertakne both for Collonel Ker and Sir Androw Ker; and he spoke sumquhat concerning zou with Phenick, Gouvernour of Edinburgh and Leith,

who, as he says, thinks it strange zou sould not get zour inlairgment; but now he will be mor particular with him, and I am hopfull with the nixt I cannot but haue mor to writ conserning zour self, haueing soe many promises from seuerall hands, who I think will be faithfull to zou.

For zour affairs, I must tell zou trewlie, it is werrie ill takne quhat zou writ conserning them, and I find it does zou muteh harme, and zou salbe noe neier zour purpose, as I sall shaw zou at lenth with the nixt: for although zou writ nothing but quhilk is fair and just, zit they misinterprets it. Soe I wold haue zou to forbear for a tyme to writ any more anent Thomase Nismith's aecompts, or mispending of zour estate, till we sie quhat can be done for zour owne releif; but zou may still prese and desyre payment of those two bands, Collonell Lowthian's and Patriek Murray's, and mainteinance for zour self. Before I receaued zour last letters I wase not wanting in shawing my father how chairgable I wase to zou, and vther expenses zou wase put to; but it does not sink with them, and they answer me it is strang zou sould expect any thing of zour estate, zour lands lying wast: and I told, as I hear, none of them is wast but one rume in Lintone, and zour rent wase neuer better payed; but they are lyk to goe mad at me quhen ether I say quhat is truth hearin, or does iustifie quhat zou write. Always I must desyre quhat zou writ to me zou wold not have time to writ it in a paper be it self, and I sall doe quhat I am able to get zour desyre satisfied and returne zou ane answere. I may err in iudgement, but whill I breath I salbe faithfull to zou, and euer witnese how muteh I am,

Your trewlie louing wyf and seruand,

K. A. TRAQUAIRE.

Edinburgh, March 2. In haist.

For my honorabill Lord, The Earle of Traquaire.

4. MY DEAREST HART,—Hearing of this bearer, Jhone Damahow, [I] wold not omit to write to zou, albeit I haue not tyme to write at sueh lenth as I wold, in regard of his haist. Soe zou sall knaw, since the writing of my last, Orbistone hes bein twyse with me, and broght his sone in law, Collonell Lokart with him, who hes promised to assist zour iust desyres, quhilk he thinks cannot be denyed; and he desyres ane Pettitione to be drawne up and sent. I am not able my self to goe and present it to the Commissioners: that zour sone will doe it. This is to be done upon Fryday nixt, the 5th of this instant, and he will goe along with him. I pray God to grant vse a happie successe therin. My father, being present, wase werrie hartie therin, and offered to bind for zou in any sort. I haue delyuered zours to my Lord Carnegy and zour sone. I cannot tell zou, as zit, how my Lord Carnegy taks it, but I hop zour sone will giue zou satisfacione. Zou may think it strange that I desyred in my last zou sould forbear writing any more in that kynd to my father consern-

ing your owne affaires, I mean, anent Thomas Nismith's eompts and the mispending of your estate; but, belieue it, what you writ in that kynd, although most iust and kyudlie, zit they misinterpret it, soe that they say you haue still a grudge in your hart against your sone in writing soe. Let me say quhat I can to the contrair it auails nothing. My father wold haue me present quhen he answered your last; but I beseek you uot to returne answer to him mor nor to seime but that you are satisfied in a generall way, that they eateh noe aduantage of you nather, and desyre they may eontribut for your inlairdgment: and if God, of his mereie, will grant use that, my deirest hart, you may mak euerie au's errors to appeir greater nor you eau at this distauee, quhatsoeuer in reasone iustlie you can writ, and in soe doinge it will tak away muteh stryfe and debate amongst vse; for in gud faith, ther is none to speak for you but my self, and I am too weak for so strong parties, although I haue neuer soe muteh reasone in my pairt. God is my witness, it is your weel and content I desyre, and while I breath sall giue testimouie therof, and euer witness how muteh I am,

Your trewlie louing wyfe and humble seruand,

K.A. TRAQUAIRE.

Edinburgh, March 3.

MY DEAR HART,—You sall hear from me mor particularlie with the nixt, quhilk wilbe upon Saterdag the 6 of this instant.

MY NEIREST HART,—You sall heare with the post this day from me. My father [and] vther freinds being heir make this poskript, it may be thought strange to you, for I reitired my letter and will add noe more; but I hop your sone wilbe eomfort to you, as I sall shaw you to the full, ether with my owne hand, or ane vther. This bearer is not satisfied with him; but with the nixt you sall hear more.

For my honorabill Lord, The Earle of Traquaire.

5. MY DEIREST HART,—Since the writing of my last, God bear witness quhat causes of greif I haue had to sie the eontinuance of sum freinds eruelte and malice to you; and your sone who promised, as I thought sincerlie and faithfullie, to give you all satisfaction for his by past errors, and to eoneure with me in all tyme eoming, both for your inlairement and your vther affaires, quhat was in his power or possibilietie to giue you eontent, and in two dayes efter he was clear put from this resolutione. I told him I repentit quhat I had writne to you eonseerning him, since he now did both expresse the contrair of quhat he promised, and wase aeting the contrair quhilk is most greiuous; for at Collonell Lokart's desyre and kynd Orbeston's, ther was ane Pettieione drawne up in my name to the eomishoners for letters of reeommendation for your inlardgment, and my father thought your sone most fitting to present it: how groslic it hes bein negleetit, not presentit, your sone

saying that such a thing they wold not medle with, and excuses in this kynd, soe that in gud faith zou need not exspect any gud from this; and I beseek zou, for God's sake, not to be wanting to zour self, and deal for zour inlairdgment quher zou can; for ther is non hear to opne ther mouth for zou; and woe is me therefore! For zour affaires, I cannot exspresse quhat confusion they are in, and daylie worse to be exspectit, if it please not God to grant zou libertie to com home. Zou will receaue hearwith ane letter from my father. It wase sent to me to read, before it wase closed. I may not controuert with my father, but alas! I find no realitie intendit to zou; and as I haue oft writne to zou, I must still regrait my brother Carnegie's crueltie to zou, both in meanteining [and] upholding zour sone in his wicked courses, and [in being a] great hinder to my father to contribut for any releif to zou. And I must tell zou if I wold [have] followed his desyres, I sould haue beine a enemie to zou alsoe; for he wold haue zour sone to haue the full power of zour estate, and quhatsoever he hes writne to zou with the last post, beleue; and woe is me that zou will find him soe cruell against zou! Againe, I beg of zou to labour for zour inlairdgment, which, if God of his mercie will grant, is the onlie way I find to change the malace of any against zou; and, I beseek zou, leane to noe help from this. God is my witnese I am ouer greiued that I can get nothing, I may say, done for zou; for my foot is soe weak that I am not able to haszard to goe abrode to speak with such persones as I wold for zour owine particular conditione. . . . Zour sone is to be hear this night; and befor he went from this my Lord Carnegy spak soe in presence of my father befor himself, if I did not put to my hand to quhat he requyred, and to giue out zour Commissione, I wold get nothing to satisfie Docters or apothecaries. I told him quhat miserie they could bring upon me, I did not regaird it, but was sorrie from my hart it sould be seine now to the world, and that zou sould find such cruell dealing, and that he wold mak zour sone turne his bak both upon father and mother. My deirest hart, be confident of me that realie I sall keep those grounds zou haue layd down to me, and sall omit nothing zou haue writne to me in euerie thing, and to my last sall approue my self,

Your trewlic louing wyfe and seruand,

K. A. TRAQUAIRE.

Edinburgh, 20th March.

For my honourable Lord, the Earle of Traquaire.

6. MY DEIREST HART,—Zour sone did not come hear so soone as I exspectit, else I wold haue writne to zou before this. Always, quhen he came I gaue him zour letter to me of the 13 of March, thinking it wold moue his hart more nor any thing I could say; quhilk it did: and efter the reading therof, he mad many gud promises, as formerlie he hes done. I pray God giue him grace to performe them, and mak him mor constant, nor as zit he hes beine. . . . I trust in God zour

libertie cannot be denyed to zou now, seing this natiōne is setled; at least none thinks but zou may be prisoner hear as weell as in Ingland. Soe being hopfull of zour coming, [I] will forbear all particulars till then, for zour affaires is in that conditioun, if zou be not heare uerrie shortlie, hardlie can zou be keepit from ruine. I find no such kyndnes in Swintone as zour sone writs to zou: but this and mutch more I remit till I haue the happines to sie zour self. Zour sone desyrs I may send ouer the Comission to my father: quhat to doe therin I know not. If he wold continow constant and reall, willinglie I wold doe as zou haue derectit therin, and the greatest prejudice I feare in the delyuerie of it is my father's subseryuing of comptes; for ther is compts of great soumes to be giune in. God derect me! for I never knew lese quhat to doe. But I intend to goe to Traquaire upon Tewsdays nixt (God willing) quher they say I will find a desolate house; but for that, or any trouble can come to my self, I thank God I sall patienlie suffer it. If I had the least assurance of zour homecoming, it wold be inexpressable comfort to me, and I beseek zou let me heare from zou, for it troubles me sore that I haue not hard from zou since zours of the 13 of March; and hearing zou are vnder phisicke, my deirest hart, I am affrayed zou be worse nor they will let me know; and I will be both greiued and troubled till I hear from zou. Soe praying God almightie to grant zou all health, and ane happie meiting with

Zour trewlie louing wyfe and humble seruand,

K^A. TRAQUAIRE.

MY DEIR HART,—I cannot but let zou know the best way to keep zour sone in a gud temper is to write fair and kyndlie to him; for it will preuaile more with him nor any thing can be said to him be any vther.

Edinburgh, Apryle 3.

For my honorabill Lord, the Earle of Traquaire.¹

7. POEM by ALEXANDER CRAIG of Rose Craig, presented to KING JAMES VI. on his Second Visit to Kinnaird in 1617.

Referred to at Page 81.

GREAT Man of God, whom God doeth call, and choose
On Earth his great Lieutenant's place to use,
Wee blesse the tyme, wherin the threefold Croun
And Diademe with peace, and great renoun
In that so long fore-told, and fatal cheare
Thou on thy braue and royall brow didst beare :

¹ Original Letters at Traquair.

As from that tyme thy absence bred our bane,
 Thy presence now restores our Joy's againe :
 Thou went away to Scotland's deip displeasure,
 But thy return brings mirth beyond all measure.

Astræa doth pronounce by thy sueit tong
 What shuld of right to Kings on earth belong :
 Thy myld aspect doeth realmes and cities nurish,
 And as thou frouns or fauns they fall & flourish :
 These suords, the sherp and bloodie tools of warr,
 Which peace hath sheath'd in rust, shall from a farr
 Bee drawn agane, and when thou thinks it good
 Thy angrie brow shall bath the world in blood,
 Thou canst dethrone, and give the royall wreath,
 And hyd thy suord, and hold it in the sheath.

Yet now thou deign's to visit our cold North,
 And with thy Court hast crost the sinuose Forth,
 Which, with meanders winding heer and there,
 Great Britain's King upon her back did beare,
 Whois bouldin billoes (as they did of yore)
 Shall set thee sure upon there yonder shore.
 And statelie Tay with stryving streams which marches
 And skorns his course shuld be control'd with arches,
 Who with his speats in spightfull raige hath droun'd
 The famos Perth's faire Bridge, & brought to ground,
 Shall straine the strenght of his strong streams thow'll see,
 And bè at peace with all the world for thee.

Thou shall not loose thy labors, nor thy loue,
 Which in a Prince most rare, most rare dooth proue :
 This bontie singular, which thou imparts,
 Encounters not with misconceiving hearts
 Nor with ingratefull subjects, for each one
 Aknowledgeth the good which thou hast done :
 Man neuer was more loved by ane' other,
 Not David by kynd Jonathan his brother,
 As thou by vs, thou dwells in each mau's heart,
 Our Joy, and our felicitie thou art :

O had our breists of stuff transparent bene,
 That all our thoughts might so to thee be sene,
 Thy Scotland do'th (thy royall grace wold tell)
 For Courage, Truth, and Love, the world excell :
 And wee confesse, our Joyes are perfect now,
 If they could proue perpetuall; heauens allow

A longer stay then thou intends, that so
 Our loue-seik hopes might to the full tyd flo.
 To toyll and travell man is borne wee see,
 As sparks of fire by nature upward fie,
 Thy travell yet shalbe compenst with pleasure,
 Thou shalt have sports, and pairt of all our treasure :
 Wee'll keep that custome with thy sacred graee
 Which Athenæus writes was kept in Thraee,
 The subjects gaue their king when euer hee wanted,
 When they wax'd poore, their suit's by him wer granted :
 Thus each in loue supplied an others neid,
 Both peace and wealth this kynd commerce did breid.
 And Persians when they did present their king,
 Some rare propyne they alwayes vs'd to bring.

But put the ease, this forme which Persians used
 Wer by some base and wretched wormes refused,
 Thy faithfull Quæstors, full of loue and paine,
 (Whois betters haue not bene, whois lyk agane
 Thou canst not find) shall such aboundance bring,
 As King nor Court shall want no kynd of thing :
 Not lyk those lowns, whom Athens old did trust,
 They wer but Theiv's vnhonest, and injust.
 These Tamij the treasure stole by night,
 And then they burn'd the Citadel by slight,
 That by this fire their fraud shuld not be seene,
 Nor they aecus'd, that had so knavish beene :
 Thy Quæstors here are honest, wyse, and true ;
 Thy treasure saiff, thy Bastils bvilt of new.

Stay then (dread Leige), O stay with ws a while,
 With pleasing sports the posting tyme begyle :
 Thy fynest Hawks and fleitest Hounds shall find
 Of fowls and beasts a pray of euerie kynd.
 For morning both and euenyng flight, each day
 Each Hawk thou hast shall haue her proper pray ;
 Each fowl that flies shall meit thee in thy way,
 And in their sorts shall Ave Cæsar say.

Through forests, parks, and feilds hunt Stag and Haire
 It helps the health to haue the native air.
 Hee that taks pains and travell sleepeth best,
 With greidines hee taks refreshing rest,
 His meate to him seems savorie, sweet and fyne,
 Hee glaidlie drinks the heart-comforting wyne :

Good blood, quick spirits, travell sweet do'th cherish
 And makes offensiuë humors for to perish.
 And wyse-men write that Colik, Gout, and Gravel,
 The woefull fruits of rest, ar cur'd by travel :
 Let not thy horses fatt, for standing idle,
 They'll grow stiff neck'd, and disobey the brydle.

Let faithfull Turbo menage thy affaires
 And kill himselfe with care, to ease thy caires.
 Thou shalt not trauel through hott barren bounds
 Of Arabie, nor cold and snowie sounds
 Of Norwa, nor the Schythian savage montans,
 Nor fenni Flanders skant of healthfull fontans,
 Nor through thy France so full of fearfull jarrs,
 Where King and subjects waige intestine warrs,
 But through braue Britan, of all realms the best,
 With pleasours all, with peace, and plentie blest,
 Which God sejoyns from all the world (wee see),
 That none but Neptune shuld thy neighbour bee.

Let not our Loue infer the least offence,
 Thou art our Lord, our kyndlie King, our Prence :
 Our int'rest so is such (Dread Leige) in thee,
 Thogh Earth's great Glob wer thyne, ours thou must bee.
 From Jacob learne to loue Canaan best,
 The native soill : for when his sonnes wer blest,
 Hee charged them to take him heame againe,
 Him to interre in Ephron's fowrie plaine :
 Abraam there, and Sara sleep, said hee,
 There Isaak and Rebecca both doe lye,
 And there I buried Lea : Joseph weiped,
 In Ephron Jacob with his fathers sleiped.

Joseph wax'd chief in Pharao's court, and yet,
 Knowing the Tribs wold out of Egipt flitt,
 Hee took his brethren, and the people sworne
 His bones from thence shuld be to Ephron borne.
 To keip their oath his brethren, and the rest
 Imbalmed him and put him in a chest,
 And when they fled from Egypt (as they sweare)
 Moyses with him good Joseph's bones did beare.

Liue Nestor's dayes, King James, but liue among vs.
 By blood and birth thou do'st alone belong vs,
 Stay then at home, to Thames make no returne,
 Sleip with thy fathers in thy father's vrn.

But wee'r too bold to beg thy longer stay,
 Sinec God sets down thy jests, and gyds thy way,
 From death in famine God deliuereth thee,
 From sword in battell thou shalt still be frie,
 Destruction thou shall skorne, and laugh at dearth,
 And shall not fear the eruell beasts on earth,
 Ston's of the feild shall be in league with thee,
 And beasts at peace with great King James shall be;
 Yea thou shall know peace dwells thy tents within,
 In spight of Babel and that Man of sin :
 To thy great joy, O King, thou shall perecaue
 Thy seed, as grasse on earth : Thou shall to graue
 In fullest aige (like to a rig of Corne
 Broght to the Barne in season due) be borne.

And if the Lord hes said that thou must leaue vs,
 If England must of this our joy bereaue vs,
 If thou wilt go, and leaue vs full of sorrow,
 This prayer short from Paynim pen wee borrow.

Our saered King, wyse James, the Lord defend,
 And royall seed, till all this All tak end ;
 Heavens grant to him, his faire and verteous wyfe,
 In peace and plentie, long and happie lyfe.
 Lord blesse, preserue, and keep him frie from ill,
 Of happie Kings let him be happiest still.
 And, whilst he lives, let him not see, nor heare,
 The death of one, that to his Graee seems deare,
 Let his Dominions farr, and long perseuer,
 And (still adorned with Justiee) last for euer :
 Tyme stay thy hast, relent thy former furie,
 And let King James our children's children burie.
 O touch him not, proud Fortune, but in kyndnes,
 Or if thou do'st, hee still defyes thy blinduess.
 Heavens grant this Ile, with toyls turmoyled long,
 May be his meanes be eur'd from sin and wrong :
 God grant hee saue Religion from decay,
 And reestablish such as runne astray :
 Lord, let this Starre in brightnes still abound,
 To light the World so long in darknes droun'd :
 And let each true, and faithfull subjeet sing
 With heart and woyee eonjoynd, Gód saue the King.¹

¹ Muses' Welcome, pp. 99-103.

8. DEDICATION of MISCELLANEA ET EPIGRAMMATA SACRA by ANDREW RAMSAY,
Minister at Edinburgh, to DAVID LORD CARNEGIE, in 1633.

Referred to at Page 94.

AD ILLUSTRISSIMUM, ET NOBILISSIMUM VIRVM D. CARNEGIVM, GENTIS SUAE PRIN-
CIPEM, KINNARDIAE DOMINUM, SUPREMI ORDINIS BARONEM, ET REGIA PENITIORIBUS
CONSILIIJS, ETC.

Clare atavum illustri serie. Qui stemmatis author
Carnegij gentique dedit primordia fausta.
Extulit insignem virtute Favonius aulæ,
Regi olim pateris ut prælibaret et auro.
Ista notis certis perhibent insignia gentis,
Clausaque mille seris ferri tabularia servant.
Neve ætas vos inferior, sed cana vetustas
Extulit in lucem: patriam qui ex hoste recepit
Brusius, et ferro vietrici contudit Anglum,
Muneribus gentem et titulis decoravit avitam;
Ferre deditque, sui monumentum et pignus amoris
Dædaleæ naturæ apicem *Kinnardia* rura.
Qui bello majorum animi, et mavortia eorda,
Quæ data præsidio tutanda, arx *Carnia* monstrat:
Carnia quæ regis ducit de nomine nomen.
Arx munita loco hæc quondam, præinetaque fossa
Et saxo, tectis præcelsis æmula cœlo:
Nunc tantum annosi visuntur fragmina muri.
Quæ loca lene fluens vitrea pellucidus unda
Et nitidæ regnator aquæ *Ferderius* amnis
Alluit, errantes sinuans per pascua flexus.
Se quondam hoc fluvio lustravit regia conjux,
Virgenisque chorus fluvioque hoc lintea vela
Perluit, et manibus fertur strinxisse superbis.
Proximus huic *Foisdeus* ager: vox hostica rura
Innuit: ista tui proavi ditione tenebant,
Quod late hostiles domuissent Marte Phalanges.
Nec tantum enituit virtus *Mernensibus* oris,
Sed caput *Æneia*, vos summo in culmine rerum
Forfarium coluit moderantes regia castra,
Turritasque arces armataque mœnia pinnis.
Adde quod *Angusidum* princeps *Crafordius* heros,

Cui umentum setis horrens, promissaque barba,
 Quanquam æquabat opes regum, sibi sanguine iunetam,
Carnegiam gentem et sociatam fœdere gaudet.
 Non incerta loquor : digitis signata tabella
 Prodit, et ad seros perstant monumenta nepotes.

Sed rerum tenor haud unus, summisque negatum
 Stare diu. Post tot fulgentia sydera vesper
 Exoritur, sortis deoetor Apieius hæres ;
 Vnde tuæ genti tenebris nox ineubat atra :
 Douee avus fælix sydus ealiginis umbram
 Dispulit, et generi lucem fulgore reduxit,
 Et collapsa sua reparavit Pergama dextra.
 Hunc deus aula suum, trabeatum Curia patrem
 Vendicat, hunc Gallus florentem spectat honore
 Legatum, hunc Anglus repetito munere tanto
 Miratur : cuius tenuit prudentia mentes,
 Dulce fluens aures mellitæ eopia Suadæ.
 Quid patrem memorem ? qui tanta negotia regis
 Sustinuit vigili eura : eertavit in illo
 Integritas dubia et solers industria palma.

At magnus tu major avis, præfulgis honore
 Tergemino, saerae Themidos tibi eredita jura,
 Consiliisque regis reges, procerumque renides
 Purpureo in cœtu, seu noetu Cypria flamma.
 Quæ votis factura modum tibi contulit uni
 Cœlittuum pater ; ingenium velocius Euro,
 Judiciumque grave, et generoso peetus honesto
 Ineoetum, et cultu Musarum exereita eorda.
 Quin, licet uber agri numerosæ frugis aeervis
 Fluetuet, atque beet te exundans eopia rerum,
 Quas vulgus miratur iners ; et prolis honore,
 Et generum splendore miees, numeroque elientum
 Orbe Caledonio te non felicioer alter,
 Hæc tua laus exors (quamvis sic fulguret ardens
 Sol tuus ut flamma liventes urat ocellos)
 Exeelsus sine fastu animus, rebusque secundis
 Seire modum, et lauta quod non mens ebria sorte.

Pectoris ergo aras insterne, et munera grati
 Redde animi mentisque preces libamina saera
 Funde Deo, votique ipsum te judice damna.
 Vt cœli terræque sator, qui exordia signat,

Et rerum fines, illustres laude penates
 Servet, et incolumes æterna in sæcla perennet.

Interea hæc facilis vultu cape dona sereno,
 Otia Pieridum, generosæ pabula mentis,
 Quæ tibi dat tradux materno sanguine stirpis
Carnegie ; voto Numen qui supplice pulsat,
 Sera sed æternum ut decoret te laurea cælo,
 Percelebremque domum venturo sospitet ævo ;
 Dum Titan luces, et Cynthia temperet umbras.

9. DEDICATION of PRINCIPIA JURIS FEUDALIS by ALEXANDER BRUCE, a Member
 of the Legal Profession, to JAMES FIFTH EARL OF SOUTHESK, in 1713.

Referred to at Page 175.

Illustrissimo, Nobilissimo ac Potentissimo JACOBO COMITI DE SOUTHESQUE, REGULO
 CARNEGY, KINNAIRD, LEUCHARS, etc. Domino ac Patrono suo submissa animi
 observantia colendo.

Plerisque Scriptoribus in more positum est (Illustrissime Mæcenas) opere ad
 umbilicum deducto, tum demum, cui potissimum vel munus amico, vel principi
 viro quasi clientem, illud offerant, expendere. At longe mihi alius hac in opella
 institutus est agendi modus et ratio : ante enim quam illum auspicarer, tibi libellum
 animo consecraveram, priusque illustrissimo tuo nomini devotus est quam exortus ;
 olim dicatus, nunc demum traditus.

Præterquam enim quod *consuetudinum Feudalium* (præsertim *Patriarum*)
 notitia, summo eo quo emines fastigio (utpote qui amplissima et antiquissima ipse
 feuda obtineas, cuique itidem alii quamplurimi feuda sua accepta referant et re-
 cognoscant) plane non sit indigna ; id me præcipue movebat, ut opusculum hocce
 prælustri tuo nomini inscriptum in lucem emitterem, quod te non lateat, quam
 pessima fide atque impudenter ab invidis semperque malevolis vicinis nostris, non
 tantum olim, sed et nuper etiam, imo hoc ipso tempore, impetita sit patriæ com-
 munitis gloria ac libertas : ad quam tamen *apud externos* defendendam atque vindi-
 candam, neminem adhuc ex nostratibus calamum strinxisse constat.

Id autem ego, quantum patitur ingenii tenuitas, sola vi veritatis innixus,
 patriæque, toties et tam indignis modis acceptæ, nativo amore exstimulatus (ut
 olim ille filius *Cræsi*), hoc in opusculo præstare sum conatus. Et vero ejus sub
 umbra tutior delitescere potest libellus quam tua ? ejus illustrissimæ familiæ
Marti an *Arti* plus debeat *Scotia*, merito dubites : cum non solum sanguine ac
 sudore, in carissima patria ab hostili violentia tuenda, præ multis aliis *Scotorum*

proceribus, conspicuos sese ac perillustres per plurima retro secula reddiderint majores tui (qui te non bonorum modo, sed et virtutum habent heredem); sed, inter alios, clarissimus ille atavus tuus, *gloriosæ vocis* (ita cum *Justiniano* nostro loqui fas sit) *incomparabilisque calami confusus munimine, laborantis patriæ spem, vitam ac posteros defendere, et contra rerum novarum cupidos protegere, quantumque per temporum iniquitatem licuit, in tuto collocare, haud minimam suæ gloriæ partem duxerit.*

His accedit, quod ego, qui ab illustrissimo P. M. Patre tuo, quin a *Teipso* tam multis cumulatus sim beneficiis, ut præclaræ tuæ familiæ me totum quasi debeam, si hujus munusculi oblatione vel minimam debiti partem exsolverim, officii mei necessitatem me facile apud te excusaturam spero.

Eo igitur quo par est animo, rogo, ut opellam, quæ plurimis nominibus tua est, accipias, solitaque ac congenita benignitate complectaris. Ut enim illustre nihil contineat, habebit omnino illustrissimum aliquid, si tuam illam dici titulo quocunque patiaris. Vale et salve (*Illustrissime Mæcenas*) cujus nobilissimam familiam D. O. M. ad sera usque secula beatam ac florentem esse velit. Id vovet et animitus optat,

ILLUSTRISSIME MÆCENAS,

Tibi, inelytæque tuæ familiæ, omni studio et obsequio deditissimus,

AL. BRUCE.¹

Dabam Edinburgi, ipsis Jani Kalendas, 1713.

10. LIST of the ‘REBEL COLOURS’ taken at the Battle of Culloden, and brought to the Castle of Edinburgh. 31st May 1746.

Referred to at Page 205.

Received from Lieutenant-Colonel Napier the following Rebel Colours, viz.,—

1. On a Staff a White Linnen Colours belonging to the *Farquharsons*.
2. On a Staff a White Linnen Colours, motto *Terrores ferio* Chisolmes.
3. On a Staff a large plain White Colours, said to be the Standard.
4. On a Staff a blue Silk Colours, *Sursum tendo*.
5. A Staff, the Colours tore off.
6. Do.
7. On a Staff a White Silk Colours with the Stewart’s Arms, *God save King*.
8. On a Staff a White Silk Colours, in the Canton St. Andrew’s Cross.
9. On a Staff a white Silk with a red Saltire.

¹ Principia Juris Feudalis, Auctore Alex. Scotos Senatu, Patrono. Edinburgi, Anno andro Brussio, jcto, et in supremo apud Domini MDCCLXIII.

10. A blew Silk Colours with the Lovat arms, *Sine sanguine victor*.
11. A white Silk with a blew Saltire.
12. Piece of a blue Silk with a St. Andrew Saltire, *Commit the work to God*.
13. A White Linnen Jaik with a red Saltire.
14. One of Lord Lovat's Camp Colours.

Which Colours I am to deliver to Lord Justice Clerk at Edinburgh.

(Signed) HU: WENTWORTH.

Inverness, May 11th, 1746.

CASTLE OF EDINBURGH, 31st May 1746.

Received from Major Wentworth the above Colours, which are to be marched on Wednesday next, betwixt twelve and one, with a sufficient guard, to the cross of Edinburgh, and there to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman.—By order of the Lord Justice Clerk.¹

RUSSELL CHAPMAN.

11. ACCOUNT of the BURNING of the 'REBEL COLOURS' taken at the Battle of Culloden, at the Cross of Edinburgh, 4th June 1746.

Referred to at Page 205.

EDINBURGH, 4 June 1746.

THIS day at Noon fourteen pair of the rebels' colours, taken at the late battle of Culloden, were brought from the castle of Edinburgh under a detachment of Collonel Lee's Regiment. The hangman carried the Pretender's own standard, and a chimney sweeper each of the other colours (to be burnt publiely) at the mercat cross, where a large fire was lighted up for that purpose. The sherriffs of Edinburgh, preeceded by the heralds and pursevants at arms, in their robes with the trumpets, constables of the city with their battons, sherriffs officers and city serjeants with their halberts, escorted by a party of the city guard, march'd from the Parliament Closs to the cross, where proclamation was made by the eldest herald that these colours belonging to the rebels were order'd to be burnt by the hand of the common hangman. With three flourishes of the trumpets, the Pretender's standard was first put into the fire and burnt, amidst the repeated acclamations of ane innumerable joyfull company of speetators. Every one of the other colours was separately put into the fire with sound of trumpet, and attended with the same expressions of joy. The whole was conducted and coneluded to the universale satisfaction of all who haue just notions of liberty, and a true loue for the wellfare of their eountry.²

¹ Original at Salton.

² *Ibid.*

12. Another ACCOUNT of the BURNING of the 'REBEL COLOURS' taken at the Battle of Culloden, at the Cross of Edinburgh, 4th June 1746.

Referred to at Page 205.

YESTERDAY, fourteen of the rebel colours taken att the batle of Culloden were publickly burnt at the cross by the hands of the common hangman. As the solemnity used on this occasion exceeded every thing that has been known in this place, so the loyalty of the spectators, which were many thousands, distinguished it self by a sincere and unaffected joy, expressed by loud and repeated huzzas, waving of hats by men, & handkerchiefs by the ladies from the windows.

Betwixt the hours of ten and eleven forenoon the fire was pil'd up at the cross. Soon after, five companies of Collonel Lee's regiment march'd thro' the street to the castle. The city guard paraded about eleven, and drew up in the Parliament Close, after which they escorted the twenty-eight constables with their battoons to the cross, where, after they had properly station'd themselves, the rebel colours came from the castle; that which they called 'the royal one' was carried by the hangman in front, and the rest by chimney sweeps employed for that purpose. The Grenadier company, with the other four of Collonel Lee's regiment, surrounded the fire, and soon after, the sherriffs, attended with their train, and preceded by the trumpets, heralds, and pursuivants in their proper habits. When everything was thus prepared, the hangman took the royal staudard, as the rebels term'd it, and threw it in the flames, the heralds proclaiming aloud what it was, the trumpets blowing, and the spectators huzzaing. The rest were burnt in the same manner, one by one, amidst the joyfull acclamations of the populace, which even drown'd the sound of the trumpets.

The whole was carried on with the highest solemnity, couducted with an agreeable decency, and concluded without the least disturbance.¹

¹ Original at Salton.

APPENDIX OF MISCELLANIES.

**13.—PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF SYMMER OF BALZORDIE,
IN THE PARISH OF MENMUIR AND COUNTY OF FORFAR, SHOWING THE
DESCENT OF CHRISTIAN LADY CARNEGIE FROM THAT FAMILY.**

Referred to at Page 211.

WILLIAM SYMMER of Balzordie appears on an inquest on 21st July, and on another on 19th March 1450.—[Registrum Episcopatus Brechinensis, vol. i. p. 141; vol. ii. pp. 79, 85.] He received from King James II., on 23rd August 1455, a charter of confirmation of half of the lands of Brechow, Crook, and a quarter of the Mill of Memmure; and on 27th January 1457 he received from Walter Ogilvy of Desknird a charter of the half lands of Balzordie. On 8th August 1461 William Symmer of Balzordie received from John Smith, citizen of Brechin, a charter (which was confirmed by King James III. on 26th of same month) of the Hermitage of the Chapel of the blessed Mary of the Forest of Kilgerre, with a croft of arable land annexed. He died before 27th November 1470.—[Original Charters, etc., at Kinnauld.]

GEORGE SYMMER of Balzordie succeeded his father, William, in the lands of Balzordie and others. On 27th November 1470 Sir James Ogilvy of Findlater, as superior of Balzordie, granted a precept for infefting George Symmer, as heir of his father, William, in the half of Balzordie.—[Original Precept at Kinnauld.] He married Christian Guthrie, and predeceased her before 16th December 1494, when she instituted a suit against John Dempster of Achterless for injuries done to her lands of Balrownie and Burnetoun of Balzordie.—[Acta Auditorum, 16th December 1494; Acta Dom. Con., 3d November 1495.] He appears to have had three sons.

JOHN SYMMER of Balzordie died before 1483. He is called the late John Symmer of Balzordie in an instrument of sasine in favour of his brother Thomas, said to be dated 6th May 1483.—[At Kinnauld.]

THOMAS SYMMER of Balzordie, apparently son of George. Being an adherent of King James III. during the contest with his son and the nobility, Thomas Symmer received from the King, on 17th May 1488, after he had disbanded his forces, a charter of half of the Forest of Kilgarry, with vert and venison. The charter contains this remarkable clause:—Provided that the said Thomas faithfully serve us, and himself and servants remain with us during the whole time of the present discord. Thomas Symmer died before 27th January 1530.

ALLAN SYMMER, whose son, George, obtained letters of remission on 22d April 1502.—[Original at Kinnauld.]

GEORGE SYMMER, son of Allan, obtained letters of remission on 22d April 1502.—[Original at Kinnauld.]

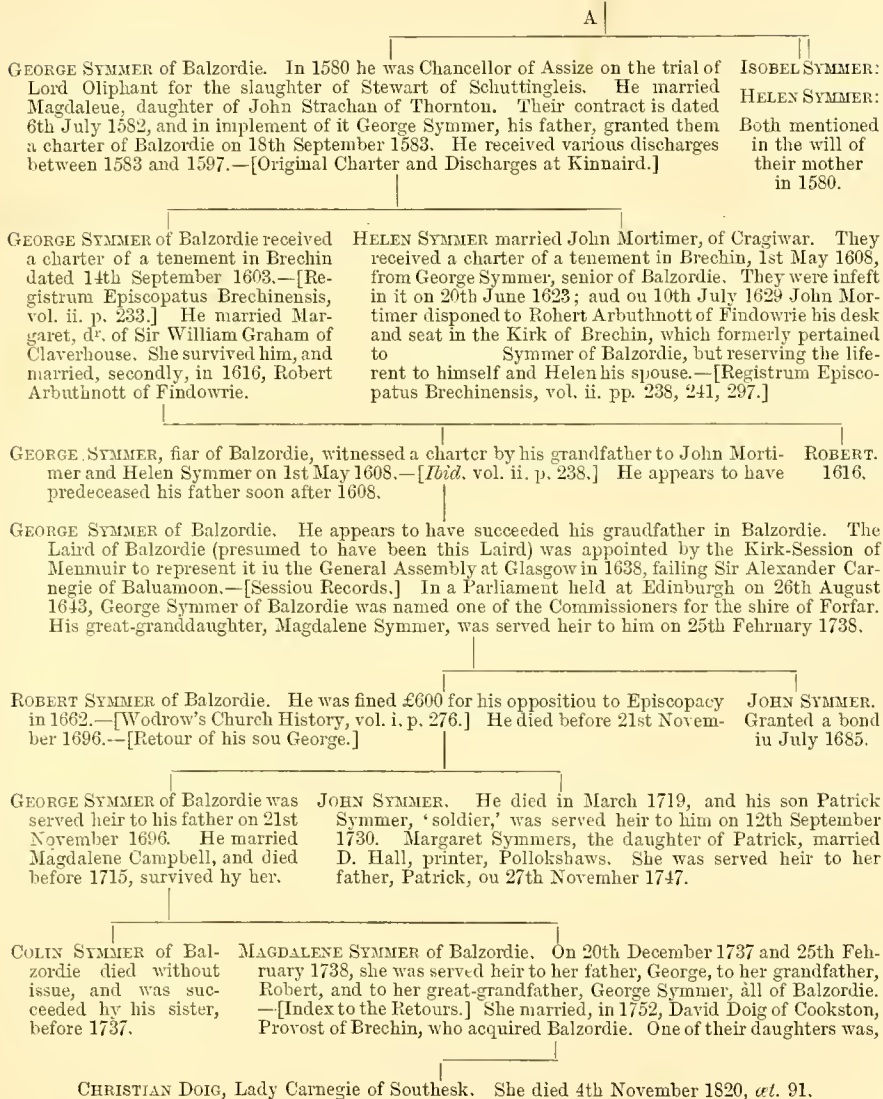
JOHN SYMMER, son of John Symmer of Halton of Memmure, and Catherine Strathachin, spouse of the said John (junior), were infeft in the lands of Brathinshe, in the barony of Brechin, on 24th August 1571.—[Original Instrument at Kinnauld.] The following lines, written for the tombstone of John Symmer of Balzordie, by John Leech, a Latin poet in the district, may apply to this John:—

Joannis Simmer (quod æstatem Anglice sonat) à
Balyordie, tumulus.
Regnat hyems, ætas fuerat; miracula non sunt,
Ætas si bruma iam subennte, perit.

GEORGE SYMMER and George Symmer, son of Allan Symmer, and others, obtained letters of remission for the slaughter of Thomas Cullace on 22d April 1502. On 1st April 1531 George Symmer was infeft in Balzordie as heir of his father, Thomas, on precept by Alexander Ogilvy of that ilk. He married Margaret Straiton of Laurieston in the Mearns. They received a Crown charter of the half lands of Balzordie on 6th April 1546.

GEORGE SYMMER of Balzordie. On 5th April 1548 he was infeft in Balzordie as heir of his father, George. He married Christian Arbutnott, and on 24th November 1556 they received a Crown precept for infefting them in the lands of Braco and others.—[Sasine at Kinnauld.] He was living in 1583. She died before 31st January 1580.

APPENDIX OF MISCELLANIES.

THE FAMILY OF SYMMER OF BALZORDIE—*continued.*

The Armorial Bearings of the family of Symmer of Balzordie were *argent*, an oak tree, bend-sinisterways, surmounted of a bend *gules*, charged with three cross-crosslets *or.*—[Pont's Ms. in Lyon Office.]

APPENDIX OF MISCELLANIES.

14.—PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF ELLIOT, IN THE COUNTY OF ROXBURGH, SHOWING THE DESCENT OF AGNES LADY CARNEGIE.

Referred to at Page 229.

ROBERT ELLIOT of Redheugh, in the parish of Castleton and county of Roxburgh, 1490-1513, father of Robert Elliot of Redhenge, *circa* 1516, who was father of,

ROBERT ELLIOT of Redheugh, died unmarried. WILLIAM ELLIOT of Lariston married Mary, second daughter of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. They had two sons and one daughter. The two sons were—

ROBERT of Lariston had no male issue. His only daughter married, in 1637, her cousin, James, sixth son of Gilbert Elliot of Stobs. GILBERT of Stobs, called 'Gibbie wi' the gowden garters,' married Margaret Scott, daughter of Walter Scott of Harden, commonly called 'Maggy Fendy,' by Mary Scott, the Flower of Yarow. They had six sons.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. WILLIAM of Stobs, ancestor of the present Baronet of Stobs and Wells, and of Lord Heathfield. | 4. GAVIN of Grange and Midlem Mill, ancestor of the Earls of Minto. He married a daughter of Hay of Haystone, and had two sons. | 5. JOHN, an advocate, married the heiress of Goodtrees. |
| 2. GILBERT of Craigend. | | 6. JAMES married the heiress of Lariston in 1637. No son. |
| 3. ARCHIBALD of Middlestead. | | |

ROBERT of Midlem Mill. SIR GILBERT. Born in 1651. Created a Baronet in 1700. Appointed a Lord of Session and took the title of Lord Minto in 1705. He married, first, Helen Stevenson of Dumfries, by whom he had one daughter; and, secondly, in 1692, Jean, daughter of Sir Andrew Carr of Cavers, by whom he had two sons. He died in 1718. His elder son was—

SIR GILBERT, second Baronet, who also became a Lord of Session, under the title of Lord Minto. He married, in August 1718, Helen, daughter of Sir Robert Stuart of Allanbank, and had thirteen children. The eldest and third sons were—

SIR GILBERT, third Baronet, born in September 1722. He married Agnes Murray Kynynmund, daughter of Hngh, second son of Sir David Dalrymple of New Hailes. He died in 1777. His eldest son was— ANDREW, born 1728, Lieutenant-Governor of New York, whose daughter,

SIR GILBERT, fourth Baronet. He was created Earl of Minto, 24th February 1813. He married Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of Sir George Amyand, Baronet. His eldest and second sons were— AGNES MURRAY ELLIOT, married Sir David Carnegie of Southesk.

GILBERT SECOND EARL OF MINTO. He married, in 1806, Mary, eldest daughter of Patrick Brydone. His eldest son is— GEORGE, Admiral, R.N., married, in 1810, Eliza-Cecila, daughter of James Ness of Osgodvie, Co. of York. His eldest daughter is— SIR JAMES CARNEGIE of Southesk, Baronet.

WILLIAM-HUGH, PRESENT EARL OF MINTO.

GEORGIANA MARIA, PRESENT COUNTESS OF NORTHESK.

JAMES PRESENT EARL OF SOUTHESK, great-grandson of Governor Elliot.

APPENDIX OF MISCELLANIES.

15. DESCRIPTION of the PROPERTY of Mrs. ELLIOT, Wife of ANDREW ELLIOT,
Governor of New York, the Father of Lady Carnegie of Southesk.

Referred to at Page 229.

AN account and valuation of the real estate of the Honourable Andrew Elliot, Esquire, late of the city of New York, of which he was seized and possessed in his own right, in and near the city of Philadelphia, on or about the eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, which estate, in consequence of the attainder of the said Andrew Elliot, has been forfeited and sold.

One moiety of a three-story brick house, and lot in Front Street, near Market Street, eight hundred pounds.

The above Account was taken and made the Thirteenth day of December, anno Domini 1783, by us,

(Signed) ABEL JAMES.
JOSEPH SWIFT.
T. MATLACK.

An Account and valuation of the real Estate of the Honorable Andrew Elliot, Esq., late of the city of New York, of which he was seized in right of his wife Elizabeth, in and near the city of Philadelphia, on or about the eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, which estate, in consequence of the attainder of the said Andrew Elliot, hath been forfeited and sold during the term of the natural life of the said Andrew Elliot, the annual value whercof, clear of taxes, is as follows :—

	Per Annum.
1st. Gleneva, containing about forty-five acres of land, near the north side of the city,	£180 0 0
2d. A tract bounded on the north by the South Street of the city, on the west by land of Samuel Powell, Esq., near the Irish tract, containing about forty-five Acres,	180 0 0
3rd. 127 acres of banked meadow land near the south side of the city, at £3 per acre,	37 10 0
4th. One-fourth part of a house and lot in Front Street, near Market Street,	25 0 0
5th. An elegant dwelling house, with a very large commodious store, and numerous buildings adjoining, in Front Street, in the possession of J. M. Nisbet, would now let for	900 0 0
	£1322 10 0

The above account was taken and made the thirteenth day of December, Anno Domini 1783, by us, (Signed) ABEL JAMES. JOSEPH SWIFT. T. MATLACK.

APPENDIX OF MISCELLANIES.

AMOUNT OF THE VALUE OF OFFICES IN NEW YORK.

N. York Currency.				Sterling.		
£	s.	d.				
1925	0	0	{	Collector of Customs in the Port of New York,	}	£1100 0 0
350	0	0	{	Receiver-General of the Quit Rents in the Province of New York,	}	200 0 0

16.

ACCOUNT of the SALE of Mrs. ELLIOT'S Property.

Referred to at Page 229.

Mrs. ELLIOT, wife to Andrew Elliot, Lieutenant-Governor of New York, had in her own right a real estate in the province of Pennsylvania, which brought in above eight hundred per annum Sterling. This estate, as it had never been made over to Andrew Elliot, was confiscated and sold for the term of his natural life, on account of his being attainted in the province of Pennsylvania for being an acting servant of the Crown's during the rebellion. Mrs. Elliot, in May 1783, got permission to go to Philadelphia, and to wait on Mr. Nisbet, the particular friend of Mr. Elliot for above thirty years, and who had purchased all Mrs. Elliot's real estate, which he had had the management of for twenty years. Mrs. Elliot never doubted but Mr. Nisbet had purchased in order to secure the estate for her; but, on applying to him, was told he meant nothing else than to make some money, as he had suffered by the King's army in the war. He continued obstinate; and Mrs. Elliot, hurt by this unfriendly treatment, determined not to hold an estate she could only hope to enjoy by Mr. Elliot's death, agreed to Mr. Nisbett's terms, which were his getting a fee-simple of one half of the estate, for his relinquishing his right in the other half. The part of the estate Mr. Nisbett is now proprietor of rents for above £500 Sterling per annum. The other half of the Estate Mr. Elliot, three days before he left New York, which was in November last, sold to Mr. Abel James of Philadelphia (which sale was confirmed by Mrs. Allaney) for £5200 Sterling, for which he got bills on Mr. Pegin of London, drawn one half payable at six months' sight, the other at twelve months; now in the hands of Messrs. Drummonds, bankers. From this sale the income Mr. Elliot mentioned is to arise. The sale Mr. Elliot made of Mrs. Elliott's estate was at one-third of its value. But to avoid going to England a beggar, induced him to part with it. Mr. James requested Mr. Elliot on honour not to mention the price, as he bought to sell again.

APPENDIX OF MISCELLANIES.

17.—PEDIGREE OF THE LYSONS OF HEMPSTED COURT,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE, SHOWING THE DESCENT OF THE LATE CHARLOTTE
LYSONS, LADY CARNEGIE OF SOUTHESK.

Referred to at Page 233.

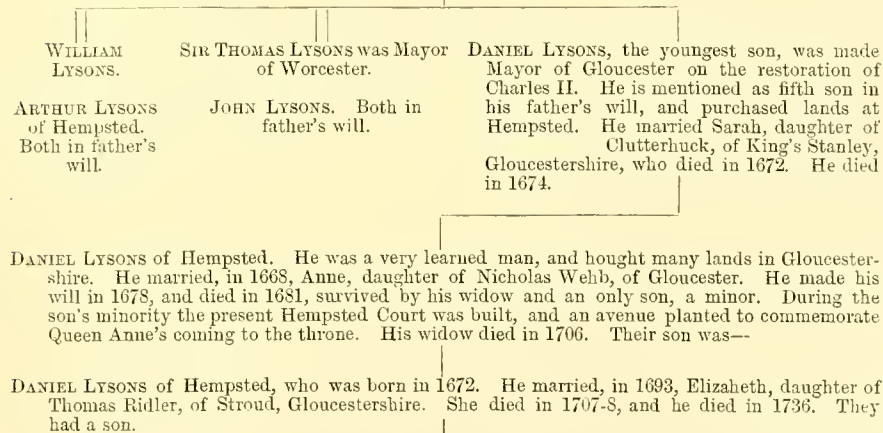
The Lysons family is believed to be of Welsh origin, and to descend from Jestin ap Gwrgant, ruler of Glamorgan, towards the end of the eleventh century, through Sir Leyson de Avon, whose son, John ap Leyson, is stated to have been ninth in descent from Jestin.

John ap Leyson has commonly been considered the father of John Lysons, living in 1559, the undoubted ancestor of the present family, and there are some grounds for the tradition. In the appended Pedigree, however, communicated by the Reverend Samuel Lysons of Hempsted Court, it has been determined to begin with John Lysons above mentioned.

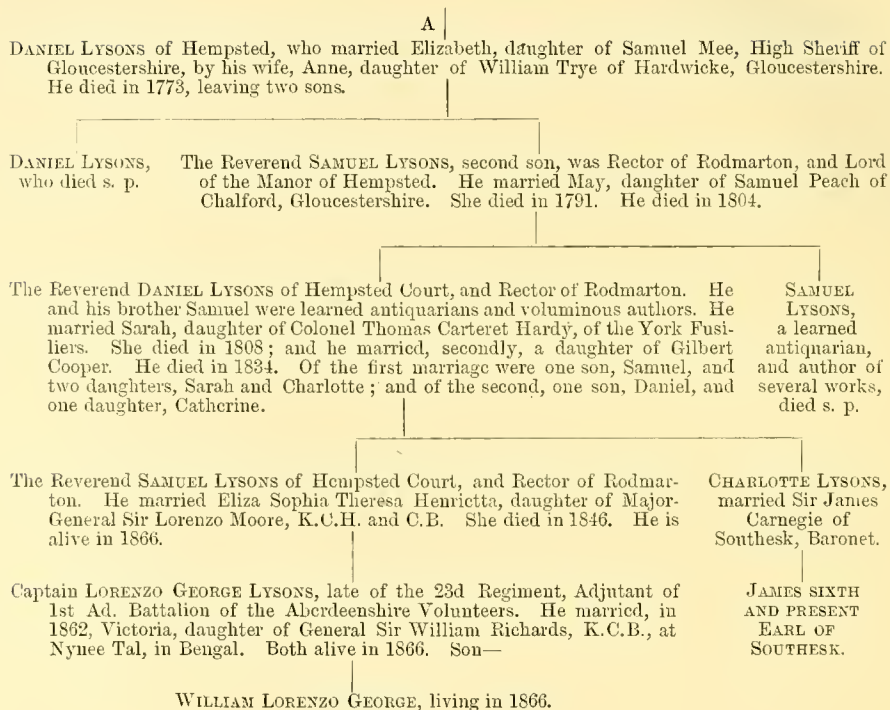
JOHN LYSONS, supposed to be the son of John ap Lysons, and undoubted ancestor of the Lysons of Westbury and Hempsted, held lands under the Mayor and Burgesses of Gloucester in 1559.

JOHN LYSONS of Westhury, whose will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Gloucester in 1588. Alice, his wife, who is mentioned in his will, but without surname, died in 1598. They had a son,

WILLIAM LYSONS, whose will is in the Prerogative Court at Gloucester, and was proved in 1620. He writes his own name Leysons, and those of his five sons, Leisence, Leisons, Lisons, Lisone, and Lissans. He mentions his wife, Anne, but without giving her surname. 'He desires to be interred at Westbury, neare to his ancestors, in such sort as shall he correspondent and agreeable to his estate and degree.' His wife, Anne, died in 1636. Their sons were—



APPENDIX OF MISCELLANIES.

THE LYSONS OF HEMPSTED COURT—*continued.*

ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF LYSONS OF HEMPSTED COURT.

Shield: Gules, on a chief, *azure*; a bend nebulée, out of which issue the rays of the sun, proper.

Crest: The sun rising out of a bank of clouds, proper.

Motto: Valebit.

POEMS by Mrs. CARNEGIE of Pittarow and Charleton.

Referred to at Page 306.

18.

A VISION.

METHOUGHT I most devoutly pray'd
 To great Apollo for his aid,
 And that he'd give me (nothing less)
 A muse to be my Governess :
 When on a cloud of purple dye
 A Nymph came swiftly from on high,
 And stopt before my wond'ring eye ;
 Perpetual smiles adorn'd her face,
 And height'ned ev'ry youthfull grace ;
 Her eyes shone with that pleasing fire
 Which truth and innocence inspire,
 Her cheeks glow'd like the rosy morn,
 When Phœbus doth the east adorn ;
 An easy shape, majestick air,
 Completed the celestial fair.
 Her flowing robes in ev'ry part
 Were flow'r'd with perfect female art ;
 Her mantle was of snowy white,
 Around her head a beam of light,
 And sprigs of bay and laurel fair
 Were interwoven with her hair.
 A lyre the blooming Goddess bore,
 Whose silver sound enchanted more
 Than did the shell which Amphion strung,
 Or that to which fam'd Orpheus sung ;
 She spoke more sweet than gales that blow,
 Where blest Arabia's spices glow,
 More soft and clear then when in spring
 The linnets, thrush, or blackbirds sing :
 Thus she begun with looks serene,
 And mild as gentle Cynthia's beam :
 ' The glorious God who gilds the skys,
 To whom a thousand altars rise,
 To whom ten thousand votarys bend,
 Hath deign'd a gracious ear to lend

To thy request,—lo ! here I come,
 A goddess in immortal bloom,—
 Phœbus allots me for thy guide,
 To be for ever at thy side.

‘ Know then your patroness divine,
 The sixth amongst the sacred nine,
 Is she to whom your vows were paid,
 To whom you still apply’d for aid ;
 Terpsichore, in dancing skill’d,
 As with Poetic rapture fill’d.

‘ Thou now art my peculiar care,
 Where’er thou art I will be there :
 Whilst summer blooms, with thee I’ll rove
 Where zephyrs whisper thro’ the grove,
 I’ll wing with pleasure ev’ry hour,
 Paint with new tints the opening flow’r,
 Adorn the hill and dewy lawn,
 Give fresher fragrance to the dawn ;
 More mild the ev’ning skies shall shine
 With beautys solemn and divine ;
 The feather’d choir I will inspire,
 And teach thee nature to admire.

‘ Say, would’st thou try the painter’s part,
 And landscapes raise by mimic art ;
 I’ll teach thee how designs are laid,
 Show the full force of light and shade,
 Smooth ev’ry line, the pencil guide,
 And teach thee ev’ry flaw to hide :
 Then cities, hills, and woods shall rise,
 Rocks, fanes, and ruins, seas and skies.

‘ Those arts blue-eyed Minerva taught,
 Those skreens the Grecian ladys wrought,
 Are now no more,—the distaf lyes
 Untouch’d ; no more the shuttle flies ;
 Genteeler arts supply their place,
 As shell-work, gum-flow’rs, gauze, and lace ;
 None now employ their hands and eyes,
 To work at odious tapestries,
 Or spend whole summers to prepare
 A cov’ring for a bed or chair.
 From dangerous idleness keep free ;
 But choose your work, secure of me ;

When you invoke the Muses' aid,
 And call on each Aonian maid,
 I'll raise your thoughts, your fancy fire,
 The gay, the grave, or grand sublime inspire.

' Or shou'd you turn your thought on dress,
 You know you will not need me less ;
 To aid you in this female art
 Will be my most laborious part,
 To strike out something strange and new,
 Easy, genteel, becoming too !
 To hang the lappet, raise the fly,
 Neither too low nor yet too high ;
 Then there's the stomacher and knots,
 Flow'rs, tippets, ruffs, beads, gowns, and coats,
 Then ruffles, frills, and farbelows,
 And flownces to your very toes :
 Heavens ! what trumpery is here,
 Before a mortal can appear !

' When clad in all your best attire,
 Your visits next my aid require ;
 Now perch'd upon your fan or pong.
 I'll teach you how to trip along,
 To make your curtsies when you come
 Into the crowded drawing-room,
 To furl your fan, to bow and smile,
 Then leave you to yourself a while ;
 The conversation there in use
 Needs not the assistance of the Muse.

' When to the town the gentry flock
 From storms and cold, to dirt and smoke.
 When fires supply the absent ray
 And tapers emulate the day ;
 Then when Montrose assemblies meet,
 Terpsichore shall guid thy feet,
 Inspire the movements soft and slow,
 And teach the sweeping train to flow,
 Or lead you thro' the mazy rounds
 With which the country dance abounds.

' Thus will I guide you ev'ry where,
 Thus shall you be my constant care ;
 Yet only upon these conditions
 Will I give ear to your petitions :

In temper you must copy me,
 Must be good-humour'd, easy, free ;
 I hate all gloomy melancholly,
 All petted, peevish pride and folly ;
 I hate all scandal and detraction,
 And all affected speech and action :
 Therfor, if e'er you prize my favour,
 Forswear them henceforth and for ever ;
 For, by the great Apollo's light,
 That moment I will take my flight,
 Whene'er I see in any fashion
 You favour nonsense, pride, or passion,
 Then will it cost you no small pain
 E'er you can lure me back again.
 Let candour then your judgment guide,
 Let truth o'er all your words preside,
 Make up with chearfullness and sense,
 And neither give nor take offence ;
 Thus shall you worth my favour prove,
 And thus secure my lasting love.'

This said, the cloud enclos'd her round
 And rais'd her lightly from the ground ;
 Her flight I view'd with ardent eyes,
 Till lost among the gilded skies.

Wrote September 1761.

19.

ON LIGHT, IN IMITATION OF MILTON'S STYLE.

O LIGHT! best, fairest work of the First Cause,
 For but by thee His other works are known ;
 'Tis thou giv'st verdure to the grassy feild ;
 Thou lend'st the rose its blush ; the lily owes
 Her white to thee ; thou gild'st the vaulted skies,
 And gayly deck'st the bright celestial bow.
 Without thee nature were a chearless blank,
 Dismal and drear as Greenland's frozen shores ;
 Whilst there long night and nipping winter reigns,
 Thou smooth'st the face of angry elements,
 The houling winds, the thunder, and the tempest,
 Illum'd by thee, lose more than half their terrors.

Whether thy beams shine in meridian blaze,
 From the broad sun who pours along the sky
 A tide of Glory at the noonday hour,
 And moves sublime, rejoicing in his strength ;
 Or dost thou beam in milder majesty
 In the moon's paler, not less pleasing ray,
 Or dost thou sparkle in the azure vault
 From distant planets, and from distant suns,
 That spangle the pure æther, or dost whiten
 The glittering galaxy with blended beams
 Of stars and suns, of worlds and spheres and systems,
 That roll in rich profusion where the eye
 Of wakefull bold astronomer ne'er pierc'd,
 In all thy various forms thou still art fair,
 Thou still art glorious ! Lofty science ne'er
 Had rais'd her head if thou had'st never been ;
 The smiles of beauty and the charms of art,—
 Wisdom and knowledge had been useless names.
 Thou art the bright pavilion, thou the throne,
 Where the Eternal Majesty of heav'n
 Sits inaccessible to mortal eyes !
 Thou art the emblem of divinity,
 Emblem of truth, of sanctity, and grace ;
 Thou lead'st our feeble reason to the knowledge
 That wisdom infinite o'er all presides,
 Seen in those works which blindly erring chance,
 Could ne'er have fram'd ! O then let all give praise,
 Who see thy beaming glories wide diffus'd,
 Who feel thy cheering influence divine,
 To the most Glorious, whose creating word
 Call'd thee from the dark womb of jarring chaos,
 Who said, Let there be light, and light arose.

Written October 13th, 1761.

20.

ON THE APPROACH OF WINTER.

Now Winter comes with hasty pace,
 And strips the fields of ev'ry grace ;
 The trees lament their glories' past,
 And bend before the rushing blast.
 From the fair flow'r the colour flies ;
 Drooping, it hangs the head and dys.

Yet why shou'd I this theme pursue ?
 Or why this desolation view ?
 I quit the gloom, and turn my eyes,
 To see what beauties yet can rise.
 Come on then, Winter, with thy sable train !
 Thy storms shall pass, and spring return again.

Instead of green, the fields shall boast
 A curious robe of glittering frost,
 Wildly magnificent ; and show
 The whiteness of the drifted snow,
 In curling heaps, so pure, so bright,
 Our eyes are dazzled with the sight ;
 And chrystal iceicles shall please,
 In varied forms on rocks and trees.
 Then welcome, Winter, with thy chilling train !
 Thou hast thy charms ; and spring shall smile again.

Now all the glorys of the sky,
 The moon and rolling orbs on high,
 With burnish'd beams shall cloath the night
 In all the luxury of light ;
 The sparkling worlds above shall show
 The glittering of the earth below ;
 In strongest characters shall shine,
 Almighty pow'r and art divine.
 Then welcome, Winter, with thy sable train !
 Thee I'll admire till spring shall smile again.

Altho' the smooth meandering rill
 No more with gentle murmurs fill
 The list'ning ear ; now swell'd with rain,
 Red'ning, it rushes o'er the plain,
 Scorning its low and narrow shores,
 Down the rough rock in thunder roars,
 Then foaming falls ;—in this we find
 A grandeur that exalts the mind.
 Then welcome, Winter, with thy sable train !
 Thou hast thy charms ; and spring shall smile again.

When low'ring clouds obscure the day,
 And rattling tempests round me play ;
 When raging winds drive on the rain,
 O'erturn the trees, and flood the plain ;

When the storm howls with hideous din,
 How blest am I to be within !
 With social freinds and chearfull fire,
 What should I wish ? What more desire ?
 Then welcome, Winter, with thy sable train !
 Thou hast thy joys ; and spring shall smile again.

Then shall the poet's varied strain
 Give pleasing artificial pain ;
 Or with heroick ardour fire,
 Or soft beneficence inspire.
 From the divine and moral page,
 I'll lay up treasures for my age ;
 Nor think the task too grave for youth,
 To seek and trace eternal truth.
 Then welcome, Winter, with thy sable train !
 Thou hast thy joys ; and spring shall smile again.

Oft to relieve the pleasing toil,
 With jocund mirth the hours shall smile ;
 And all the joys that noise and show,
 Crouds, dress, and dancing can bestow,
 Shall shift the scene, and with the gay
 The frolick hours shall glide away.
 To minds content each season brings
 Its change of pleasure on its wings.
 Then welcome, Winter, with thy sable train !
 Thy storms shall pass, and spring return again.

November 1762.

To these poems Mrs. Carnegie has added the following note, apparently on sending them to a friend :—

These three pieces were printed at different times in the *British Magazines*, and the last one copy'd from the *Brittish* into the *Scots*. They were sign'd Juliette North. Tho' it be not usual for ladies to tell their age, yet I must acquaint you that I was just out seventeen when the two first were wrote, which may perhaps in some measure atone for their defects. There is something in the *Vision* that displeases me, which I never observ'd before. The Goddess speaks sometimes in the solemn manner, Thou, thee, and thine, and sometimes in the more easy and familiar way of You and yours. This is certainly an error and incongruity, but whether it can be rectified, or shou'd be rectified, I shall leave to

your own determination, for I shou'd but blot it by altering it, and perhaps like it worse after than before; for as I write without any rule but feeling, I am often pleas'd and displeas'd without being able to give a reason for either.

21.

DUNNOTTAR CASTLE.—Written in the year 1763.

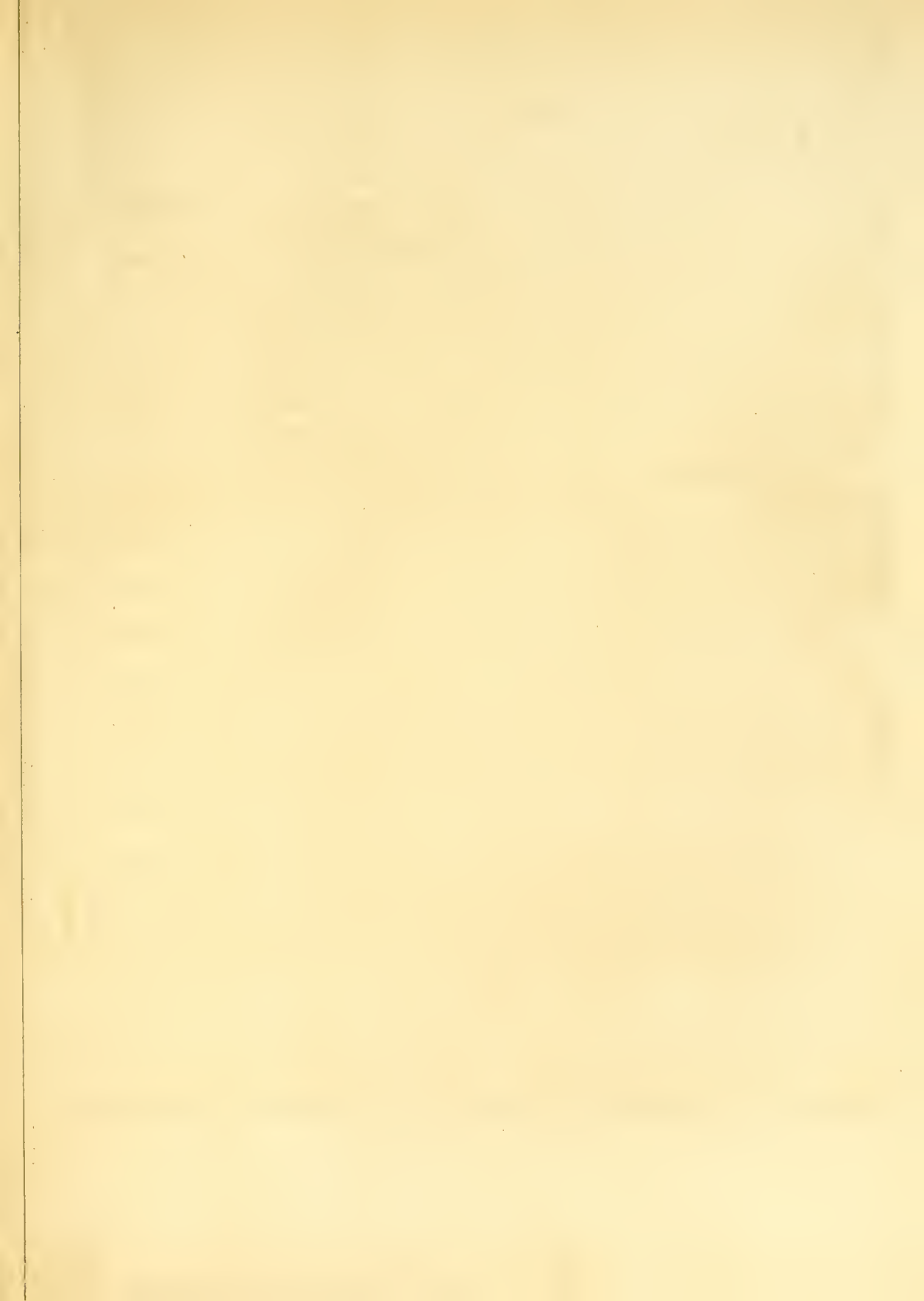
Referred to at Page 306.

DUNNOTTAR! ruin'd pride and falling towers!
 I sing, O! Walker, and the song is yours.
 With you I wander'd o'er the moss-grown domes,
 Still o'er the scene with you my fancy roames.
 Still the idea rises to my view,
 With gloomy grandeur, pleasure ever new,
 The rolling main, the rocks stupendous height—
 O! striking prospect—swim before my sight.
 In flowing verse be now the scene display'd,
 Muse, Fancy, Mem'ry, I crave your aid.

HIGH on a rock half sea beat, half on land,
 The Castle stood, and still its ruins stand;
 Wide o'er the German main its prospect bent,
 Steep is the path, and rugged the ascent;
 And when with labour, clim'd the narrow way,
 Long sounding vaults receive you from the day;
 There hung the huge porteullis, there the Bar
 Drawn on the iron gate defy'd the war.
 Oh! Great Dunnottar, once the seat,
 Once deem'd impregnable, thou yield'st to fate,
 Nor rocks, nor seas, nor arms, thy gate defend,
 Thy pride is fallen, thy ancient glories end:
 Up from the gate we climb the slipp'ry way,
 Still falling turrets, mouldering towers survey,
 The walls, the caves, with various moss o'ergrown,
 And threat'ning hangs on high the loos'ned stone.
 Slowly we mount, thro' broken arches creep,
 And gain at length the summit of the steep;
 Curious around the airy height we gaze,
 There the great well its ample round displays—

O vast circumference, and depth profound!—
 Now fill'd with ruins of the falling mound.
 Here stood the palae, rais'd in air sublime,
 On rows of vaults that seem to mock at Time.
 Yet he asserts his power and elaims his prey,
 They break, they fall, what can resist his sway?
 Here thro' innumerable vaults we run,
 Cold, darksome, raw, impervious to the sun;
 Brown with the rust of years, and from their tops
 Incessantly the oozing moisture drops.
 We leave the gloom, the wheeling steps ascend,
 Our walk around the roofless palae bend;
 Here, thro' the long apartments, as we pass,
 The south wind whistles in the waving grass
 That cloaths the pavement, crowns the naked walls,
 The broken turrets, and deserted halls.
 Here once the seat of many a mighty name,
 The Jack-daw chatters, and the sea-fowls scream.
 Here dwelt great Ogilvie, and held the tower,
 The last that yielded to the Usurper's power;
 By honest craft the crown convey'd,
 And Caledonia's gems in safety laid.
 Nor hopes of favour, nor the threats of pow'r,
 Could shake his soul, or his fixed heart allure;
 Firm as these rocks, he, and his daring wife,
 Endur'd the torture, scorning shameful life;
 Still kept the charge till fate their King restored,
 Then sent, uninjur'd, to their rightful Lord.
 Glorious defenders of the regal Gold!
 Illustrious Caledonians! patriots bold!
 With joy your heroism I rehearse,
 And give your memory all I can, a verse.
 Oh! may this Land your guardian care engage,
 Your great example fire with generous rage,
 And warm to glorious deeds each future age! }
 Thou Barras, hear! and deign to approve the lays
 That try thy valiant ancestors to praise.
 Now turning from these walls, high o'er the steep
 Impending elifs, we view the boundless deep.
 All round the winding coast blaek rocks arise,
 With wild, uneous variety surprise.

The waves roll slow and silent to the shore,
 Then dash the craggy rock with sullen roar.
 From rock to rock the breaking surge rebounds,
 While endless echoes catch and swell the sounds.
 The green sea here, with ceaseless fury raves,
 And tossing high in air her raging waves,
 Bursting they fall with loud repeated shock,
 And in white torrents pour along the rock.
 But off from shore, in peace, the ocean lies
 Ting'd with the colours of the glowing skies—
 The gentle breezes sport upon the deep,
 And murmuring soft the vast expansion sweep.
 Refulgent Phœbus, in meridian height,
 Enrobes the lucid wave with dazzling light.
 His sparkling beams on the smooth surface play,
 And streams of foam float o'er the wat'ry way.
 Here, let description cease, but yet prolong
 Thy task, my Muse, and moralize the song.
 Think, all who gaze on fam'd Dunnottar's wall,
 Like it, shall all terrestrial glory fall.
 Youth flies apace, frail Beauty meets decay,
 The Mighty's strength, like ice, shall melt away.
 Riches take wings, and fame's far-sounding boast
 Shall die away, the pomp of power be lost.
 Health, Pleasures, Life, shall pass, a fading flower,
 Sport of a day, and pageant of an hour.
 Fix not on these thy heart, but rise sublime,
 And seek a bless unmoved by fate or time.
 Virtue alone can give eternal joy,
 No chance can alter, no possession cloy.
 Virtue, like these great rocks, stands firmly brave,
 And scorns the ebb or flow of fortune's wave ;
 Unmoved, the scorns of life can calmly bear,
 Collected in itself, and void of fear.
 E'en when these rocks and seas shall pass away,
 And that bright Orb no longer rule the day,
 Virtue shall stand the test like gold refined,
 And beam immortal radiance on the mind,
 Thro' endless ages gain increasing store,
 Of light, and life, and joy, and active power,
 And bloom when time and nature are no more. }



H. di grā Rex Scotō. Vniūsit scē marie Ecclē filijs. tam futuris qm p
masse Deo & scē marie d' Jeddwor. & .O. Abbi. eiusq; successorib. &
mei eadē Ecclē dōtō & concesserit. Que ut clarū patefiant. pprui nōib' ex
fria. & Telech. & Dunuath. & Dyferth. & Egglepether cū omib' reb' &
in auro & argento. & omī pecunia. Et totā dōnam d' Can casa mei.
ota dōnam d' can coriorū meoz. & Pulloz meoz d' mef hapaz d' An
lumen ipsi Ecclē d' eadē Salorch. Et dōmā firme mee d' Gynros & d' K
Decimam d' dominio meo sic d' firma habuerit. & dōnam d' Gylendin
d' Scotewater libe & quiete d' omī seruitio & consuetudine. et & h
fer. forfar Et pcpio qd omī illi hoies tam clīci qm laici qui h
ota eoz pecunia. & d' fendo sup fortfactū meū ne aliqf eoz iniuste dō
ut Ecclā d' Kollinoth iuste habeat omī Cunedagat & Cumberbat. & omī
Canonici iuste atq; canonicē adipisci poāt. tam largitione pncipū
ut p'fata Ecclā habeat dōmā Salmarū mearū d' Gynros. Et concedo e
Gylendinū meū non peioretur pillud. Hec q' oīa sup'dicta p aiab' d'
dicte Ecclē & Canonicis ibidē sub obedientia p'fata Abbi dō seruentib' in
at liberi & quieti tenet. Volo etiā ut p'dictus Abbat. .O. & successor e
tam iuxta facultatē eiusdē Ecclē. F' hīs. Arn Epō s' Andry. Will e
W. ab d' E d' n' b. Al. ab d' s' tuel. Willo & d' d' frib; meit. Ada Comitall
Gut d' n' fraū. Dau' Olufard: hug' Ridd. Ric' Cumn. Phil' d' Coleā. Ra

rab: Satoy. Scias me postea qm arma suscepi concessisse. & hac carta mea confir-
nominas ibide deo seruiens. Eccliam sup et d'Kostnoth. cu omib que antecessores
ie d'geum. Vidit Kostnoth. in q p'dicta fundata e. Ecclia. & Gachmatharach & Pethe-
aneris. illis p'uenab. Et totam damā d'placat meā d'tota d'neq. & d'conuentionib
B'asij mei. & p'bende mee. & una g'olendim mei & piscarie mee d'forfar. Et
& .x. solidos d'lyrneber. & manū firme mee d'Salorch. Et .xx. solidos ad
fin. Et si forte eas ad firmam r'cedero. sed in manu mea p'uenero. habeant tota
meo d'ouunjos. Et scias me concessisse sup dicto Abbi & Canonicis Passagium mari
d'cos in p'pectum. Et p'ca unū s'c in Pert. & unū in S'cructis. & unū in Ednech.
taugr in q'd p'uenab. m' ubiq; nō sint. p'uenant ad Kostnoth cu
at amodo sup hoc breuē. al' & concessi unū totū in Salorch. P'cipio itaque
gratuos suos. ubiq; sint & inueniunt. p'ca quecuq; eidē Ecclē Abbat atq;
Regum qm oblatione cecorū f' m. p'petuo eis iure mansura statum. Volo &
g'olendimū q'd fecerit in eadē. & salua p'catidme g'olendim mei. & ita quod
nei. p'at' mee. Mat' mee. opū mearū. Antecessorū & Successorū meorū. pre-
oetua elemosinā concedo ita lib' & queta. sic aliq' ecclā in q'ra mea elemosinas su-
t p'fatam Eccliam d'Kostnoth suo q'aceno regimine. ponentes mea Priorē & Conuē-
g'opra. Herb' Glasg' epō. Gausi' abbe d'dunif. Will' abbe d'oyelz. Ioh' abbe d'kalch.
g'ayre nra. Walē Cancell. Engelm' archid. Nichol' canaj. Walt' dapif. Ric' Conell.
fil' d'neq. Apd' Rochesburg.

APPENDIX OF CHARTERS, 1153-1558.

CHARTER by KING MALCOLM IV. to the Abbey of Jedburgh, of the Church of Rostiuoth, and Rents from Munros, Salorch, Kyneber, and others [1153-1160].

22. MALCOLMUS, Dei gracia Rex Scottorum, vniuersis sancte matris ecclesie filiis, tam futuris quam presentibus, salutem : Sciatis me, postea quam arma suscepi, concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Deo et Sancte Marie de Jeddeworde et O[sberto] abbati eiusque successoribus et canonicis ibidem Deo seruientibus, ecclesiam Sancti Petri de Rostinoth, cum omnibus que antecessores mei eidem ecclesie dederunt et concesserunt; que, ut clarius patefiant, propriis nominibus exprimere decreuimus : videlicet, Rostinoth in qua predicta fundata est ecclesia, et Crachnatharach, et Pethefrin, et Teleth, et Duninath, et Dyserth, et Egglespether, cum omnibus rebus et maneriis illis pertineutibus, et totam decimam de placitis meis de tota Anegus et de conuentionibus in auro et argento et omni pecunia, et totam decimam de canesci uici et brasii mei et prebeude mee de . . . [decimam molendini mei et piscarie mee de Forfar; et totam decimam de can coriorum meorum et pullorum meorum de meis haraz de Anegus, et x solidos de Kyneber, et totam decimam firme mee de Salorch, et xx solidos ad lumen ipsius ecclesie de eadem Salorch, et decimam firme mee de Munros et de Rossin, et si forte cas ad firmam [non d]edero sed in manu mea retinero, habeant totam decimam de dominio meo sicut de firma habuerunt, et decimam de molenduo meo de Munros : Et sciatis me concessisse supradicto abbati et canonicis passagium maris de Scottewater libere et quiete de omni seruicio et consuetudine eis et hominibus eorum imperpetuum; et preterea unum toft in Pert, et unum in Striuelin, et unum in Edenesburgh, et unum toft in Forfar : Et precipio quod omnes illi homines, tam clerici quam laici, qui habitauerunt in terris pertinentibus [eis]d[em] Re[ligiosis], [u]bicunque uinc sint, reueniant ad Rostinoth cum tota eorum pecunia : et defendo super forfactum meum ne aliquis eos iniuste detineat a modo super hoc breue [concessum ill]is; et concessi unum toft in Salorch : Precipio itaque ut ecclesia de Rostinoth iuste habeat omnes cumelagas et cumherbas et omnes fugitios suos ubicunque sint et inueniri poterint : Preterea, quecumque eidem ecclesie Abbas atque canonici iuste atque canonicè adipisci poterint, tam largitione principum uel regum quam oblatione ceterorum f[idelium], perpetuo eis iure mansura statuimus : Uolo etiam ut prefata ecclesia habeat decimam salinarum mearum de Munros; et concedo eis molendinum quod fecerunt in eadem . . . salua rectitudine molendini mei, et ita quod molendinum meum non peioretur per illud : Hec igitur omnia supradicta, pro animabus aui mei, patris mei, matris mee, [fratrum meorum et sor]orum mearum, antecessorum et

sucessorum meorum, predicte ecclesie et canonicis ibidem sub obedientia prefati Abbatis Deo seruientibus, in perpetuam elemosinam concedo, ita libera et quieta sicut aliqua ecclesia in terra mea elemosinas suas liberius et quietius tenet: Volo etiam ut predictus Abbas Osbertus et successores eius prefatam ecclesiam de Rostinoth suo tractent regimine, ponentes in ea priorem et conuentum iuxta facultatem eiusdem ecclesie: Testibus his, Arnaldo episcopo Sancti Andree, Willelmo episcopo Morcniensi, Herberto Glasguensi episcopo, Gaufrido abbate de Dunifermelin, Willelmo abbate de Melros, Johanne abbate de Kalchou, Willelmo abbate de Edenesburgh, Aluredo abbate de Striueline, Willelmo et Dauid fratribus meis, Ada comitissa, matre nostra, Waltero cancellario, Engelramo archidiacono, Nicholao camerario, Waltero dapifero, Ricardo conestabulario, Gilberto de Vnframuilla, Dauid Olifard, Hugone Ridel, Ricardo Cumin, Philippo de Colleuilla, Radulpho filio Dunegal: Apud Rochesburg.

CONFIRMATION by ARNOLD, BISHOP OF SAINT ANDREWS, of the above Charter by
KING MALCOLM. [*Circa 1160.*]

23. ARNOLDUS Dei gracia episcopus Sancti Andree, omnibus fidelibus presentibus et futuris, salutem: Sciatís me concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Marie de Jeddeworde, et abbati canonicisque ibidem Deo seruientibus, donationem quam Rex Malcolmus eidem fecit ecclesie, uidelicet, Rostinoth, cum terris et aquis et bosco et plano et decimationibus et omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, sicut carta eiusdem Malcolmí regis testatur, in perpctuam elemosinam: Qua propter uolo et precipio ut hanc elemosinam ita libere et quiete possideant sicut aliqua ecclesia per totam diocesim meam liberius et quietius aliquam elemosinam possidet: His testibus, Willelmo episcopo Mureuicnsi, Herberto episcopo Glasguensi, Willelmo abbate Mailrosensi, Gaufrido abbate Dunifirmlinensi, Johanne abbate Calcouensi, Willelmo abbate Edenesburgensi, Aluredo abbate Striuclensi, Willelmo priore Sancti Andree, Gwaltero cancellario Regis, Matheo archidiacono de Sancto Andrea, Toroldo archidiacono Laudonie, Engelramo archidiacono Theuithdalie, Nicholao Regis camerario, Magistro Andrea, Magistro Herberto, Roberto clerico, Waltero dapifero, Ricardo conestabulario, Gilberto de Vnframuilla, Dauid Olifard, Hugone Ridel, Ricardo Cumin, Philippo de Coleuilla, Radulpho filio Dunegal.

CHARTER by ROGER OF QUENCY, EARL OF WYNTON, to the Church of St. Mary of
Balmerynacht of a part of the Moss of Swannismire. [*Circa 1230.*]

24. OMNIBUS Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris uel auditoris, Rogerus de Quency comes Wyntonie, constabularius Secocie, eternam in Domino salutem: Nouerit vniuersitas uestra nos, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, dedisse, concessisse,

et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Balmernacht, et abbati et monachis ibidem Deo seruiantibus et in perpetuum seruituris, pro salute anime nostre, et animabus antecessorum et successorum nostrorum, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam, in marisco nostro de Swannismire quaudam partem petarie nostre, per has diuisas, scilicet, ab illo loco quo riuulus qui exit de Aldam's Wel cadit in Swannismire in transuersum, uersus aquilonem, usque ad diuisas de Auirnachtan, diuidendo inter nos et Symonem de Seelforde, liberum tenentem nostrum, et sic per diuisas de Auirnachtan uersus occidentem usque ad illum locum quo abbas de Balmernacht per preceptum nostrum fecit palos figere, in presencia Petri Basset, tunc constabularii de Lokris, Rogeri Abboth, senescalli nostri, Willelmi Stransune et Alani Surale, et sic per eosdem palos defixos uersus austrum usque ad terram aridam subtus uiam, et ab illo loco uersus orientem usque ad locum ubi riuulus exiens de Aldam's Wel cadit in marisem supradictum: Volumus eciam ut abbas et conuentus de Balmernacht dictam petariam per dictas diuisas, cum vsibus et asiamentis et cum libero introitu et exitu per terras nostras et hominum uostrorum ad cariandas petas suas, proxt melius et utilius sibi uiderint expedire, et iure perpetuo habeant, teneant, et possideant predictam petariam, cum diuisis prenomnatis, adeo libere, quiete, integre, pacifice et honorifice sicut aliqua elemosina in regno Scocie, liberius, quietius, plenius, et honorificentius dari poterit et concedi: Nos uero et heredes nostri dictis abbati et conuentui de Balmernacht dictam petariam, cum suis pertinentiis, contra omnes in perpetuum warrantabimus, nanteuebimus, et defendemus. In cuius rei securitatem presentem cartam sigilli nostri impressione roborauimus; hiis testibus, domino Gammelino, tunc Sancti Andree episcopo, dominis Petro de Maule, Johanne Bccarde, Willelmo de Oyly, militibus, domino Ricardo de Radiswel, Magistro Eustachio de Seelforde, Petro Basset, tunc constabulario nostro de Lokris, Rogero Abboth, tunc senescallo nostro, Willelmo Strangsuue, Ricardo de Lascelis, Alano Surale et multis aliis.

NOTARIAL COPY of CHARTER by KING ALEXANDER II. confirming a Grant by Adam, Abbot of Abirbrothok, of lauds in the parish of Conueuth to JOHN WISHART. Forfar, 21st June [1246].

25. ALEXANDER Dei gracia rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, salutem: Sciaut presentes et futuri nos concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse tradicionem illam ad feodfirmam quam A[dam] Abbas de Abbirbrothok et eiusdem loci conueutus fecerunt Johanni Wyiscard, filio Johannis Wyiscard, de quibusdam terris quas ijdem Abbas et conuentus habuerunt in parochia de Conueuth in Mernys, uidelicet, de terra sua de dominico de Cuneuth, et de terra de Halkertoun, et de terra que uocatur Scottistoun: Tenendas et habendas eidem Johanni et heredibus suis, vel suis actornatis, in perpetuum, de dictis Abbate et conuentu de Abbirbrothok

et successoribus suis, per rectas diuisas suas, et eum placitis et querelis et omnibus aliis iustis pertinenciis et aisiamentis suis, excepta aduocatione ecclesie de Cuneueth cum terra eiusdem ecclesie, et excepto molendino de Cuneueth quod idem Johannes tenet de eisdem Abbate et conventu per cartam, et excepta vna bouata terre iuxta molendinum de Cuneueth prope Lothar, que, ante tradicionem istam, data fuit sacriste de Abbirbrothok ad inveniendum luminare ante altare Sanete Marie de Abbirbrothok, et excepta dimidia davaeh iuxta Scottistoun que data fuit Rogero Wyrfauf et heredibus suis vel suis actornatis, ante tradicionem illam, ita libere, quiete, plenarie et honorifice sicut carta sepedictorum Abbatis et conventus de Abbirbrothok inde plenius confeeta prenominato Johanni Wyseard iuste testatur, saluo seruicio nostro. Testibus, Roberto de Brus, Willelmo de Breehin, Willelmo Giffard, Roberto de Monte Alto, Bernardo de Rippeley, Michaele de Monte Alto, [et] Willelmo de Olifard, apud Forfar, vicesimo primo die Junii anno regni domini regis tricesimo secundo.

[*Certified by two Notaries.*]

CHARTER by KING ALEXANDER II., granting to ANSELM DE CAMELYNE the land of Innirlunaue, in excambion for his land of Bridburgh in Nithsdale. 7th July [1247].

26. ALEXANDER Dei gratia Rex Scottorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, salutem : Seiant presentes et futuri nos, in eseambium terre de Bridburgh in valle de Nith, quam prius dederamus Anselmo de Camelyne, pro homagio et seruicio suo, dedisse, concessisse, et hac carta nostra confirmasse eidem Anselmo terram nostram de Innirlunane, per easdem rectas diuisas per quas Gilbertus Longus, firmarius noster eam die huius collaciouis de nobis tenuit, saluis elemosinis nostris, et salua Marie que fuit vxor quondam Nigelli de Ymire, in vita sua, terra quam ipsa tenet nomine dotalicij, infra dictam terram de Innirlunane : Tenendam et habendam eidem Auselmo et heredibus suis, de nobis et heredibus nostris, in feodo et hereditate, per diuisas supradietas et eum omnibus iustis pertinenciis suis, in boscho et plano, in terris et aquis, in pratis et paseuis, in moris et maresijs, in stagnis et molendinis cum soeco et saeca, cum furea et fossa, eum thol et them, et infangandthef, et eum omnibus alijs ad eandem terram iuste pertineutibus, libere, quiete, plenarie et honorifice : Faciendo nobis et heredibus nostris medietatem seruicij vnus militis et [ad] exercitum Scotieanum, quantum pertinet ad tantam terram, et reddendo nobis annuatim, quamdiu dicta Maria dictam dotem suam teuerit, decem libras sterlingorum, et post eius obitum quolibet anuo, duodecim libras, [nam] medietatem, scilicet, ad Pentecosten, et aliam medietatem ad festum Saneti Martini ; testibus, Willelmo eomite de Marr, Alano Hostiario justiciario Seocie, Willelmo de Ros, Roberto de Monte Alto, Willelmo de Huehtirhus, apud Forfar, septimo die Julij, anno regni domini regis tricesimo tereio.

CHARTER by KING ALEXANDER III. to HUGH OF ABIRNITHY of the lands of Lure.
19th March [1264].

27. ALEXANDER Dei gracia Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, salutem : Noueritis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hae presenti carta nostra confirmasse Hugoni de Abirnithy, pro homagio et seruicio suo, totam terram de Lure, cum pertinenciis, quam Henricus de Neuith, miles, pro defectu seruicii nostri nobis inde debiti, per fustim et baculum nobis reddidit et resignauit, ac pro se et heredibus suis quietam clamauit inperpetuum ; saluis dicto Henrico et heredibus suis terris de Neuith cum iustis pertinenciis suis, adeo libere, quiete, et plenarie sicut eas die resignacionis terre de Lure, cum suis pertinenciis, quam pro se et heredibus suis nobis reddidit per fustim et baculum resignauit ac inperpetuum quiete clamauit, liberius, quiccius, et plenarius tenuit et possedit : saluo seruicio nostro quantum pertinet ad seruicium vnius militis, quod nobis debetur pro terris de Neuith et de Lure, cum suis pertinenciis : Tenendam et habendam eidem Hugoni et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate, tam in dominiis quam in homagiis et seruiciis, libere, quiete, plenarie, et honorifice, cum furca et fossa, soeco et saeco, tollo et thema, et infangandethefe, et cum omnibus libertatibus, et aisiamentis ac ceteris pertinenciis ad dictam terram de Lure iuste spectantibus vel spectare valentibus de iure : Faciendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris, ipse et heredes sui, quantum pertinet ad eandem terram de seruicio vnius militis, quod nobis de dicta terra de Lure et de terra de Neuith debetur. Testibus, venerabilibus patribus, Gamelino, Johanne, Ricardo, et Roberto, [eecelesiarum] Sancti Andree, Glasguensis, Dunkeldensis, et Dunblanensis episeopis, Alexandro Comyne, comite de Buchane, iusticiario Scoeie, W[illclmo] comite de Marr, camerario, Patricio comite de Dunbarr, D[auid] comite Atholie, Alexandro senescallo Scoeie, Alano hostiario, Hugone de Berkeley, iusticiario Laodonic, apud Perth, decimo nono die Marci, anno regni nostri sexto decimo.

CONFIRMATION by KING ROBERT II. (on 13th July 1380) of a Charter by GILBERT OF VMFRAUYLL, Earl of Angus, to ADAM WYSCHARD of the lands of Ballendarg and Logyn, dated 1272.

28. ROBERTUS Dei gracia Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem : Sciatis nos, cartam quondam Gilberti de Vmfrauyll, comitis Angusie, de mandato nostro visam, leetam, inspectam, et diligenter examinatum, intellexisse ad plenum, de verbo in verbum, sub hac forma :
- OMNIBUS Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel auditoris, Gilbertus de Vmfrauyll, comes de Angus, salutem in Domino : Nouerit vniuersitas vestra me

dedisse, concessisse, et hac mea presenti carta confirmasse Ade Wyschard, filio Johannis Wyschard, pro homagio suo et seruicio, Ballendarg et Logyn, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, per suas rectas diuisas, exceptis terris quas Johannes Blundus in Balleudarg et Logyu tenet: Habendas et teundas sibi et heredibus suis vel assignatis suis, de me et heredibus meis vel meis assignatis, in feodo et hereditate, libere, quiete, plenarie, et honorifice, cum omnibus libertatibus et pertinentiis suis, tam in moris et marresiis quam iu staguis et molendinis, et pratis et pasturis, et viuariis et piscariis, et in omnibus aliis aysiamentis ad predictas terras iure pertinentibus, cum communi pastura in foresta mea de Lyffedin: Concessi eciam dicto Ade et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis quod possint capere mereminium in predicta foresta mea de Lyffedyn ad dictas terras edificandas, quocienseunque necesse fuerit: Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis duos esparuarios sorros, vel duo solidos, ad Assumpcionem Beate Marie, pro omnibus aliis seruiciis, consuetudinibus, et demandis michi et heredibus meis pertinentibus; et faciendo fornicecum seruicium domini Regis, quantum pertinet ad duas dauatas terre in feodo de Kerymore: Et ego Gilbertus et heredes mei predicto Ade et heredibus suis vel assignatis suis predictas Ballendarg et Logyn, cum iustis pertinentiis suis, contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus, et inperpetuum defendemus: Vt autem hec donacio et concessio mea futuris temporibus rata et firma inperpetuum consistat, presentem cartem sigilli mei apposicione roborau. Datum auno Gracie millesimo CC^{mo} lxx^{mo} secuudo; hiis testibus, Domino Alexandro Comyn, vicecomiti de Buchan, tunc iusticiario Scocie, Domino Ade Dei gracia tunc abbate de Abbirbrothock, Dominis Thoma de Fyuwych, Willelmo de Haya, Guuydone de Normaule, Stephano Pycard, Matheo de le Chene, tunc vicecomite de Forfar, militibus, Laurencio de Monte Alto, Johanne de Blundo, Duncano de Anegus, Duncauo iudice, et aliis.

QUAM QUIDEM cartam in omnibus punctis, articulis, condiciouibus et modis, ac circumstanciis suis quibuscunque, forma pariter et effectu, in omnibus et per omnia approbamus, ratificamus, et pro nobis et heredibus nostris inperpetuum confirmamus; saluo seruicio nostro. In cuius rei testimonium, presenti carte confirmationis nostre nostrum precepimus apponi sigillum; testibus, ueuerabili in Christo patre, Willelmo episcopo Sancti Andree, Johanne primogenito nostro, comite de Carrie, senescallo Scocie, Roberto comite de Fyff et de Meneteth, filio nostro dilecto, Willelmo comite de Douglas et de Marr, consanguineo nostro, Jacobo de Lyndesay, nepote nostro, et Alexandro de Lyndesay, militibus, apud Kyndrochet in Marr, tercio decimo die mensis Julii, anno regni nostri nono.

CHARTER by ELEN LA ZUCHE to JOHN OF KYNDELOUCH of the lands of Meikle Croyn. Charter undated, but lands resigned by previous grantee on 23d February 1273.

29. OMNIBUS hoc scriptum visuris uel audituris, Elena la Zuehe, eternam in Domino salutem: Nouerit vniuersitas uestra nos, pro nobis et pro heredibus nostris, concessisse, et hae presenti earta nostra eonfirmasse Johanni de Kyndelouch, pro homagio et seruicio suo, totam villam de Magna Croyn, eum terris, redditibus, et omnibus pertinenciis suis, quam quidem villam Willelmus Strangessone quondam tenuit de nobis, et quam nobis in vigile Sancti Matthie apostoli, anno Graeie M^oCC^o septuagesimo tereio per fustum et baeulum reddidit, et omnino quietam clamauit: Tenendam et habendam dicto Johanni et heredibus suis, de nobis et heredibus nostris, adeo libere, quiete, bene et hereditarie in perpetuum, eum omnibus pertinenciis, libertatibus et aisiamentis ad dietam villam pertinentibus, sicut earta nobilis viri, domini Rogeri de Queney comitis Wintonie, Conestabularii Seotie, patris nostri, dicto Willelmo Strangessone et heredibus suis exinde eonfeeta, melius, plenius et liberius, testatur et proportat: Faciendo inde eadem seruieia nobis et heredibus nostris per tenorem ipsius carte nobis debita et eonsueta. Et vt hec nostra eoneessio et earte nostre eonfirmacio firmitatis robur optineant, huie scripto sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi; hiis testibus, domino Alexandro de Setoun, milite, Johanue de Prestouu, Petro Basset, clerico, Daud de Betune, Waltero Pistore de Lokris, Radulpho de Notingham, Galfrido de Caldeeote, clerico, et aliis.

OBLIGATION by JOHN BURNET to the ABBOT and CONVENT of JEDBURGH for a certain Sum of Money. A.D. 1287.

30. OMNIBUS sanete matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presentes littere peruenerint, Johannes Burueth, filius et heres quondam Henrici Burneth, salutem in Domino sempiternam: Noueritis me teneri ex causa mutui dominis meis Abbati et Conuentui de Jeddworth in quadraginta et sex libris, tresdecim solidis, et quatuor denariis sterlingorum, quas eis vel eorum aetornato soluam apud Rostinoth, ad hos terminos et in hunc modum, uidelicet, in festo Sancti Martini anni Graeie millesimi ducentesimi octogesimi septimi, vnam marcam et quadraginta denarios, et ad Penteeosten proximo sequentem, vnam marcam et quadraginta denarios; et sic de anno in annum, usque ad septem annos plene eompletos, ad eosdem terminos, tantam summam peeunie eis fideliter persoluam. Elapsis uero septem annis, soluam eis uel suo aetornato singulis annis ad eosdem terminos quinque mareas, uidelicet, duas marcas et dimidietatem ad festum Sancti Martini, et duas mareas et dimidietatem ad Penteeosten proximo sequentem, loco predieto, et sic de anno in annum donec

dictas quadraginta sex libras tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios eis uel suo actornato plene persoluero, sine aliqua dilacione uel prorogacione termini longioris : Si autem contingat me in predicta solucione in parte uel in toto ad terminos pre-nominatos deficere, liceat eisdem Abbati et conventui uel eorum actornato bona mea uel heredum meorum et hominum nostrorum capere, ubicumque fuerint inuenta, per se uel per balliuos regis, ducere quocumque uoluerint, sine aliqua replegiacione, et qualiter uoluerint uendere, sine impedimento per me uel meos uel quoscumque balliuos, seu eciam regiam potestatem, donec de premissis sibi fuerit plene satisfactum : Si autem contingat dictos Abbatem et Conuentem uel eorum actornatum, pro defectu solucionis pecunie memorate, dampnum incur[r]ere, uel expensas facere, omnia dampna et expensas que uel quas ob hoc incurrerint eisdem plene restituam, vnacum debito principali ; et super hoc credatur simplici dicto eorundem uel eorum actornati, sine alterius onere probacionis. Ad hec autem omnia fideliter obseruanda obligo me et heredes meos, et omnia bona nostra, mobilia et immobilia, habita et habenda, ubicumque fuerint inuenta ; subiciens nos iurisdicioni et coercioni cuiuscumque iudicis ecclesiastici uel ciuillis, quem dicti Abbas et Conuentus, uel eorum actornatus eligere uoluerint, ut, si iudex sit ecclesiasticus, per sententiam excommunicationis in personas nostras, et etiam interdicti in terras nostras ; si autem iudex sit ciuillis, per capcionem bonorum nostrorum, uel quamecumque aliam uoluerint uel uoluerit coercionem, possit nos ad omnia supradicta obseruanda sine strepitu iudiciali compellere. Si autem interim in fata decessero, uolo quod testamenti mei nulla fiat executio uel bonorum meorum distribucio, donec eis de omnibus premissis plene satisfiat ; renuncians in hoc facto meo omni excepcioni, cauillacioni, defensionis, appellacioni, et eciam priuilegiis cruce signatis indultis, et omni iuris auxilio tam canonici quam ciuillis, et specialiter regie prohibicioni, et omnibus que michi uel heredibus meis contra predicta poterunt ullo modo prodesse et eisdem nocere. Uolo eciam quod hoc instrumentum in iudicio exhibitum exhibituris eisdem cedat et ualeat loco ualidissime probacionis. In cuius rei testimonium ego Johannes Burneth presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui : Et quia sigillum meum minus notum est, ad instanciam meam uenerabilis pater dominus Robertus Dei gracia Glasguensis episcopus, sui gracia, presenti scripto sigillum suum apposuit ; hiis testibus, Magistro Roberto de Merley, magistro Walrano de Schattow, rectore ecclesie de Yetham, Stollone Clerico, Henrico Senescallo burgensi de Jeddworth, Wilhelmo Marscallo, et aliis.

CHARTER by KING ROBERT I., to PETER SPALDYNG, of the lands of Ballourthy and Petmethy, with the Office of Keeper of the King's Forest of Kylgerry. 1st May [1319.]

31. ROBERTUS Dei gracia Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, salutem : Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse

Petro de Spaldyng, dilecto et fideli nostro, pro homagio et seruicio suo, in eeam-bium omnium terrarum, tenementorum, et reddituum in burgo Berweyi super Twedam per nos alias eidem concessorum, omnes terras de Ballourthy et de Pet-methy eum pertinenciis, in vicecomitatu de Forfare, vna eum custodia foreste nostre de Kylgerry, et foggagio eiusdem; saluis nobis et heredibus nostris veridi et venacione; ita quod dieta foresta nostra bene custodiatur, et quod non habeatur supra se aliqui cursores nisi justiciarii nostri tantum: Tenendas et habendas dietas terras, vna eum custodia diete foreste nostre de Kylgerry et foggagio eiusdem, ut predictum est, eidem Petro et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate, per omnes reetas metas et diuisas dietarum terrarum eum pertinenciis, libere, quiete, plenarie, et honorifice, eum bondis earuudem terrarum, et omnibus aliis libertatibus, commoditatibus, aisiamentis, et iustis pertinenciis suis: Faciendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris predictus Petrus et heredes sui seruicium quantum pertinet ad predictas terras de seruicio vnus militis, et Seotieum seruicium de pre-dictis terris eum pertinenciis debitum et consuetum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti earte nostre sigillum nostrum precipimus apponi; testibus, Bernardo abbate de Abirbrothoe, cancellario nostro Seocie, Thoma Ranulphi, comite Moraue et domino Maunie et Vallis Annandie, nepote nostro karissimo, Jacobo domino de Duglas, Alexandro Fraser, Gilberto de Haia, constabulario nostro, et Roberto de Keth, mareseallo nostro, militibus, apud Abirbrothoe, primo die Maij, anno regni nostri quarto decimo.

WARRANT by KING ROBERT THE BRUCE to his CHANCELLOR, to expedite a charter in favour of DAVID OF GRAME, Senior, Knight, of the lands of Old Montrose. Seone, 5th Mareh [1325].

32. ROBERTUS Dei gracia Rex Seottorum, Bernardo abbati de Aberbrothok cancellario suo Seotie, salutem: Mandamus nobis et precipimus quatinus haberi faciatis David de Grame, patri, militi, eartam nostram sub magno sigillo nostro in debita forma, super tota terra de veteri Monross, infra vicecomitatum de Forfare, secundum tenorem earte quam inde de nobis habet sub sigillo nostro privato: Faciendo inde seruicium Seotieum quantum pertinet ad dimidiam dauatam terre: Datum apud Seonam, quinto die Mareij anno regni nostri viceesimo.

CHARTER by KING ROBERT THE BRUCE to SIR DAVID GRAME, Senior, Knight, of Annualrents from the lands of Charlton and Kynuaber, in exehauge for Lueheallach, etc., in the Lennox. Seone, 5th Mareh [1325].

33. ROBERTUS Dei gracia Rex Seottorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, salutem: Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hae presenti carta nostra confirmasse

Dauid de Grame, patri, militi, dilecto et fideli nostro, pro homagio et seruicio suo, et in excambium terre de Sokach, infra comitatum de Carrie, et insularum de Inehkellach et de Inchefode, infra comitatum de Leuenax, quas habemus ab ipso, tres marcatas terre iacentes inter terram Alexandri de Allirdess ex parte orientali, ex parte vna, et terram Hugonis Flem yng ex parte occidentali, ex altera; vna cum viginti solidis annui redditus nobis debitis de terra de Charloun, cum dominiis et tenandiis dictarum terrarum, et thanagii de Kynabre, et cum septem marcis annui [redditus] nobis debitis de eodem thanagio, infra vicecomitatum de Forfare, per omnes rectas metas et diuisas suas: Tenendas et habendas eidem Dauid et heredibus suis uel suis assignatis, de nobis et heredibus nostris, in liberam baroniam, eum furca et fossa, cum socco et sacco, cum tol et theam et infangandtheffe, et cum omnibus aliis comoditatibus, libertatibus, et aysiamenis ad dietam baroniam pertinentibus seu pertinere valentibus in futurum; saluis nobis et heredibus nostris piscaria aque de Northeske, ae loeis consuctis pro trahieione et siccacione retium piscatorum nostrorum piscarie antedictæ: Faciendo inde dictus Dauid et heredes sui uel sui assignati nobis et heredibus nostris seruicium vnius architenentis in exercitu nostro, et vnam sectam curie ad curiam nostram de Forfare, ad capitale placitum ibidem tenendum proximo post festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli annuatim. In cuius rei testimonium presente carte nostre sigillum nostrum priuatim fecimus apponi; testibus, venerabilibus in Christo patribus, Willelmo et Mauricio, Dei gracia [ecclesiarum] Dunkeldensis et Dunblanensis episcopis, Roberto et Johanne, de Doufermlyne et de Cupro abbatibus, Roberto de Brus, Henrico de Sancto Claro, Alexandro de Setoun, patre, Dauid de Berclay, Nicholao de Haia, constabulario domus nostre, militibus, et aliis, apud Seonam, quinto die Marcij, anno Regni nostri vicesimo.

CONFIRMATION by KING DAVID II. of a Charter by KING ROBERT THE BRUCE to Sir DAVID GRAME, Senior, Knight, of the lands of Old Montrose. The Charter dated 5th March [1325]; the Confirmation dated 11th January [1358].

34. DAVID Dei gracia Rex Scottorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, tam clerieis quam laycis, salutem: Sciatis nos inspexisse, et euidenter concepisse cartam reuerende memorie domini progenitoris nostri, quondam Dauid de Grame, patri, ac militi, super excambio terrarum de Vcteri Monros, infra vicecomitatum de Forfare, et de Cardros, infra vicecomitatum de Dunbretane, confectam, non abolitam, non cancellatam, non rasam, non suspectam, nec in aliqua sui parte viciatam, in hec verba:

ROBERTUS Dei gracia Rex Scottorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, salutem: Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Dauid de Grame, patri, militi, dilecto et fideli nostro, pro homagio et seruicio suo, et in excambium

pro terra de Cardross quam habemus ab ipso, totam terram de Veteri Monross cum pertineciis, infra vicecomitatum de Forfare, per omnes rectas metas et diuisas suas : Tenendam et habendam eidem Dauid et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis, de nobis et heredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate, libere, quiete, plenarie et honorifice, iu boscis et planis, in pratis et pascuis, in stagnis, molendinis et multuris, in aquis, piscariis et bracinis, in venacionibus et aucupacionibus, et cum omniibus aliis co[m]moditatibus, libertatibus, et aysiamentis, tam non nomiatis quam nominatis, ad dictam terram pertinentibus seu pertinere valentibus in futurum : Faciendo inde dictus Dauid et heredes sui vel assignati nobis et heredibus nostris Scotticum seruitium quantum pertinet ad dimidiam dauatam terre. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre sigillum nostrum fecimus appoui; testibus, venerabilibus patribus Willelmo et Mauricio, Dei gracia ecclesiarum Duukeldensis et Dunblanensis episcopis, Roberto et Johanne, de Dunfermyne et de Cupro abbatibus, Roberto de Brus, Henrico de Sancto Claro, Alexandro de Setoun, patre, Dauid de Berceley, Nicholao de Haya, constabulario domus nostre, militibus, et aliis; apud Sconam, quinto die Marcij, anno regni uostri vicesimo.

QUAMQUIDEM cartam in omnibus suis punctis et articulis, forma pariter et effectu, ratificamus, approbamus, et confirmamus, ac tenore presencium innouamus. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus apponi fecimus; hiis testibus, venerabilibus in Christo patribus, Willelmo et Patricio cancellario uostro, ecclesiarum Sancti Andree et Brechinensis Dei gratia episcopis, Johaune et Willelmo, eadem gracia de Dunfermyne et de Abirbrothoch, abbatibus, Willelmo de Leuyngstouu, Roberto de Erskyn, et Waltero de Halyburtoun, militibus, apud Edynburgh, vndecimo die Januarij, anno regni nostri tricesimo.

CHARTER by DAVID OF BERCLAY, LAIRD OF CARNI, to Sir DAVID FLEMING, Laird of Hatyrwic, of the land of Lowchland, and annualrent out of Balbreny. [Circa 1340.]

35. UNIVERSIS Christi fidelibus presentibus et futuris presens scriptum visuris vel audituris, Dauid de Berclay dominus de Carni, salutem in Domino sempiternam : Noueritis me dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, pro me et heredibus meis, domiuo Dauid Flemyng, militi, domino de Hatyrwic et Iohanne filie mee, sponse sue, in liberum maritagium, totam terram de Loheland cum pertineciis, iupra baroniam meam de Brechyn, et tres marcas argenti de terra mea de Balbreuy, vel ubicunq[ue] intra dictam baroniam meam voluerit vel voluerint leuare, ad festa Pentecostes et Sancti Martini, per equales porciones annuatim percipiendas : Tenendas et habendas de me et heredibus meis, sibi et beredibus suis inter eos legitime procreandis, sine aliquo retenemento mei aut heredum meorum, libere, quiete, pleuarie, honorifice, bene et in pace, cum omnibus libertatibus, commoditatibus, aysiamentis, et ceteris iustis pertineciis ad dictam terram spectantibus, uel in futurum quomodolibet spectare valeutibus, in bosco et plano, in terris et aquis, in viis et semitis, in pratis et pascuis, in moris et mariseis, in stagnis et bracinis,

in venacionibus et aucupacionibus, et omnibus aliis rectitudinibus et pertinentiis dicte terre presentibus et futuris, tam non nominatis quam nomiatis; eum natiuis hominibus eiusdem terre; excepta piscaria et multura debita molendino de Brechyn, et excepta firua fabro eiusdem debita, per metas et diuisas subscriptas; videlicet, sicut foscillus iacens inter pratum de Lowland et Kyncrag descendit ad aquam de Eske ex parte australi, et sic ascendendo ad orientalem partem de Rinroby, et sic ascendendo circa terram ordeaceam de Lowehland, usque ad villam eiusdem, et sic ascendeudo inter Leweteside de Lowchland et le Newland de Kyncrag, usque ad metas de Ardaht ex parte boreali, et sic descendendo per metas de Petcorthi, usque ad aquam de Eske ex parte occidentali: Faciendo tantum forincecum seruitium domiui Regis quantum ad dictam terram pertinet: Ego uero prefatus Dauid de Berclay et heredes mei dictam terram de Lowchland, cum dietis tribus annuis marcis de terra mea de Balbreny vel de dicta baronia percipiendis, et cum ceteris pertinentiis, et omnibus metis superius nominatis, dicto domino Dauid Flemyng, et Iohanne filie mee, sponse sue, et heredibus suis inter eos legitime procreandis, ut premittitur, contra omnes homines et feminas warandizabimus, acquietabimus, et in perpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium ego Dauid de Berclay presenti carte sigillum meum apposui; testibus, venerabili in Christo patre, domino Adamo Dei gratia episcopo Br[e]chinensi, discretis viris et magistris Philippo et Douenaldo decano et archidiacono ecclesie supradicte, dominis Hugone Cambrun et Nicholao de Rammesay, militibus, Iohanne de Maleuyll, Ade de Moncur, et multis aliis.

DECREET of ANDREW DOUGLAS and SAMUEL WYLTOUN, Commissioners of Justiciary, for the payment of the tithes of the lands of Monyfoth and Menmur, and others, to ALEXANDER, Prior of Rostynoth. 22d February 1347.

36. UNIERSIS Christi fidelibus presentes litteras visuris vel audituris, Andreas de Douglas, miles, et Samuel de Wyltoun, commissarij nobilis viri Hugonis de Ross, locumtenentis magnifici viri Willelmi comitis de Ross, et domini de Sky ac justiciarij Seocie ex parte boreali aque de Forth, constituti, salutem in Domino sempiternam: Noueritis quod cum discreti et nobiles viri Hugo de Ross et Willelmus de Meldrum, locum tenentes justiciarij supradicti, die Jouis, videlicet, octauo die Februarij, anno Graeie millesimo tricentesimo quadragesimo septimo, apud Forfare curiam justiciearie tenerent, accedens ad eos in plena curia religiosus vir, dominus Alexander prior de Rostynoth, quasdam cartas et quedam munimenta sub sigillis autenticeis Regum Seocie exhibuit, per quas et que constabat euidenter dietum prioratum de Rostynoth infeodatum esse ab antiquo de plena et integra decima omnium firmarum regiarum, tam denariorum quam bladorum, et tam de thanagiis quam de aliis terris suis quibuscunque infra vicecomitatum de Forfare:

Et quod intencionis regie non extitit dictam decimam subtrahere, diminuere, auferre, vel permittere detineri, quantumcumque Reges Seocie, post dicti prioratus infeodacionem, fideles suos infeodauerint, permutaciones, donaciones, vendiciones vel remisiones fecerint de dictis thanagiis vel terris, aut aliqua particula eorundem; ymmo, quod res cum suo onere transeat per indiuiduam comitiuam, et quod predictus prior non minus extunc quam ante de dicta decima seruiatur, quapropter ijdem Hugo et Willelmus vicecomiti et balliuis suis de Forfare per litteras suas patentes preceperunt expresse quod, dictum priorem, de dicta decima, tam de thanagiis de Monyfoth et de Menmur quam de alijs thanagiis et terris regijs, plenarie facerent deseruiri: Quodquidem preceptum cum vicecomes exequeretur, et quidam de nouo liberetenentes effecti in thanagiis de Mouyfoth et de Menmur predictis dietam decimam soluere recusarunt, inuentis plegijs quod ad huiusmodi solucionem minime tenerentur, idem vicecomes diem eis assignauit legitimum apud Donde, videlicet, vicesimum secundum diem Februarij, anno Gracie supradicto, coram nobis Andrea et Samuele commissarijs primoscriptis, vt si quod racionabile haberent ad contradicendum solucionem predictam dictis die et loco osteuderent vel iudicium soluendi haberent. Nobis igitur Andrea et Samuele primoscriptis apud Donde tenentibus iter iusticiarie vicesimo secundo die predicto comparente coram nobis prefato Priore cum euidentijs prenotatis, et instanter petente iuxta tenorem earum sibi satisfieri de decima pretaxata, partibus vero contradicentibus in iudicio comparentibus, nec aliquod racionabile ostendentibus quare dicta solucio fieri non deberet, de consilio jurisperitorum et fidelium domini nostri Regis considerante quod dominus noster Rex easdem terras liberius dare uequiuit quam ipse eas habuit, quia nullus plus iuris transferre potest in alium quam possidet in seipso, ex decreto curie per iudicium determinatum fuit et legitime definitum, quod de dicta totali decima, tam de dictis thanagiis de Monyfoth et de Menmur quam de alijs thanagiis et terris regijs infra vicecomitatum de Forfare, Priori de Rostynoth qui pro tempore fuerit, ita plenarie satisfiat in quorumcumque manibus ex quacumque causa dicta thanagia vel terre fuerint, ac si in manibus domiui nostri Regis existerent sicut prius. Et quia veritatem occultare peccatum esset non modicum in hoc casu, premissa sic esse gesta coram nobis ad perpetuam rei memoriam harum perhibemus testimonio litterarum quibus nostra sigilla patentium duximus apponenda. Datum apud Donde, xxij die Februarij, anno Gracie millesimo tricentesimo quadragesimo septimo.

CHARTER by THOMAS SYBALD of Moneyethyn to ANDREW PETCARYNE of the lands of Moneyethyn. [*Circa* 1368.]

37. OMNIBUS Christi fidelibus presentem cartam visuris vel auditoris, Thomas Sybald, dominus de Moneyethyn, eternam in Domino salutem: Noueritis me

dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Andree de Petcaryne, consanguineo meo, pro suo fideli consilio, et maxime pro suo magno auxilio michi in mea necessitate multociens impenso, totas [et] integras terras meas de Moneyethyn, cum pertinencijs, iacentes infra baroniam de Moneyethyn in vicecomitatu del Mernys, exceptis aula, orto, pomerio, vno orreo, cum vna acra terre propinquioris adiacentis ad partem orientalem pro habitacione mea michi reseruatis: Tenendas et habendas dictas terras dicto Andree et heredibus suis vel assignatis de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate, libere, quiete, bene et in pace, integre et honorifice imperpetuum, per rectas metas et diuisas, videlicet, in plano, in moris, in marresiis, in stagnis et aquis, in viuarijs et piscarijs, in pratis et accupacionibus, in vijs et semitis, in molendinis et in bracinis, vna cum communi vsu tocius terre vndique del Knock, et cum omnibus alijs libertatibus, commoditatibus, et aysiamentis, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, ad predictas terras spectanti¹ is, seu quoquo modo de iure vel consuetudine [spectare] valentibus in futurum: P^odictus autem Andreas et heredes sui vel sui assignati facient domino nostro Regi forinsecum seruicium quantum ad predictas terras pertinet in auxilio et exercitu Scoticano tantum: Et reddent inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis ipse Andreas et heredes sui vel sui assignati vnum denarium argenti, nomine albe firme, ad festum Pentecostes, si petatur tantum, pro omnimodis seruicijs secularibus, consuetudinibus, exacionibus, vel demandis que de predictis terris, per me vel per aliquos heredum meorum, quoquo modo vel aliquo tempore peti poterunt vel exigi in futurum: Ego vero Thomas predictus et heredes mei totas predictas terras, cum molendinis et bracinis et cum communi vsu del Knock et alijs pariter suprascriptis, vt prescriptum est, predicto Andree et heredibus suis aut suis assignatis, warantizabimus, et contra omnes homines et feminas imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui; testibus, dominis Alexandro de Lyndyssay, Waltero de Ogylwy, militibus, Willelmo de Oehtyrovny, Ricardo de Kynnard, Johanne Betoune, Gilberto de Achynlec et multis alijs.

CHARTER by KING DAVID II., confirming the Grant by DUNCAN RORRY to WALTER PETCARNE of the lands of Moneyethyn. Perth, 15th December [1368].

38. DAVID Dei gratia Rex Seottorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem: Sciatis nos, quamdam cartam Duneani Rorry, filij Duncani Rorry, non rasam, non abolitam, nec in aliqua sui parte viciatam, vidisse diligenter et intellexisse, tenorem qui sequitur continentem:

OMNIBUS Christi fidelibus presentem cartam visuris vel auditoris, Duneanus Rorry, filius Duncani Rorry, eternam in Domino salutem: Noueritis me dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Waltero de Petcarne consanguineo meo, pro suo fideli consilio, et maxime pro suo magno auxilio michi in mea necessitate multociens impenso, totas [et] integras terras meas de Moneyethyn cum pertinencijs,

jacentes infra baroniam de Moneyethyn in vicecomitatu del Mernys, exceptis aula, orto, pomerio, vno orreo, cum vna acra terre propinquius adiacente ad partem orientalem pro habitacione mea michi reseruatis: Tenendas et habendas dictas terras dicto Waltero et heredibus suis vel assignatis, de me et heredibus meis, in feodo et hereditate, libere, quiete, bene et in pace, iutegre et honorifice in perpetuum, per rectas metas et diuisas, videlicet, in plano, in moris, in marresijs, in stagnis et aquis, in viuarijs et piscarijs, in pratis et aucupacionibus, in vijs et semitis, in molendinis et in bracinis, vna cum communi vsu tocius terre vndique del Knock, et cum omnibus alijs libertatibus commoditatibus et aysiamenis, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, ad predictas terras spectantibus, seu quoquo modo de iure vel consuetudine [spectare] valentibus in futurum: Predictus autem Walterus et heredes sui vel sui assignati facient domino Regi forinsecum seruicium quantum ad predictas terras pertinet in auxilio et exercitu Scoticano tantum: Et reddent inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis ipse Walterus et heredes sui vel sui assignati vnum denarium argenti, nomine albe firme, ad festum Pentecostes, si petatur tantum, pro omnimodis seruicijs secularibus, consuetudinibus, exaccionibus vel demandis, que de predictis terris, per me vel per aliquos heredum meorum, quoquo modo vel aliquo tempore peti poterunt vel exigi in futurum: Ego vero Duncanus predictus et heredes mei totas predictas terras, cum molendinis et bracinis et cum communi del Knock et alijs pariter suprascriptis, in omnibus, vt prescriptum est, predicto Waltero et heredibus suis aut suis assignatis warantzabimus, et contra omnes homines et feminas in perpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui; testibus, dominis Gilberto de Haya, constabulario Scocie, Johanne de Inchemertyne, militibus, Johanne Crymlay, Duncano de Abirbuthnoth, Alexandro de Stratoun, Duncano de Strathachyn, Johanne Palfreyman, et multis alijs:

QUAM QUIDEM cartam, donacionem, et concessionem in eadem contentas, in omnibus punctis suis et articulis, condicionibus et modis ac circumstancijs suis quibuscunque, forma pariter et effectum, in omnibus et per omnia approbamus, ratificamus, et pro nobis et heredibus nostris in perpetuum confirmamus; saluo seruicio nostro. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre confirmacionis sigillum nostrum precepimus apponi; testibus, venerabilibus in Christo patribus, Willelmo episcopo Sancti Andree et Patricio episcopo Brechinensi, cancellario nostro, Roberto senescallo Scocie, nepote nostro, Willelmo comite de Douglas, Roberto de Erskyne, Archebaldo de Douglas, Waltero de Lesley, et Alexandro de Lyndesay, militibus; apud Perth, quinto decimo die mensis Decembris, anno regni nostri quadragesimo.

DECRET of the PARLIAMENT of KING ROBERT II., held at Scone in March 1372, finding that DAVID OF GRAHAM, Knight, was entitled to possess the lands of Old Montrose. Dated 23d July 1374.

39. SUMPTUM per copiam de registro in parlamento tento apud Sconam, in mense Marcij anno Domini millesimo ccc^{mo} septuagesimo secundo, et regni Regis Roberti secundi anno tercio. Super controuersia mota inter dominos Johaunem de Lyndesay de Thuristoun et David de Grahame, milites, quoad terras de Auldmonross, decretum est per presides parlamenti quod predictus dominus David debet permanere in et cum possessioue sua dictarum terrarum de Auldmonross, non obstante aliquo pro parte eiusdem domini Johaunis hucusque exhibito, et quod rex debet stare secum ad defensionem suam contra dictum domium Johannem et tenetur ad warandizandum sibi dictas terras, ex causis et euidentieis ostensis, salua predicto domino Johanni prosecucione sua, per registrum vel alias, contra regem: Datum sub testimonio magni sigilli regis, apud Dumfermelyne xxiii^o die Julij anno Domini millesimo ccc^o septuagesimo quarto, et regni domini nostri regis anno tercio.

CONFIRMATION by KING ROBERT II. (on 24th February 1380), of a Charter by his SON, ROBERT EARL OF FIFE AND MENTEITH, in favour of WILLIAM OF RAMESAY of Colluthy, Knight, of the lands of Leuchars, dated 1376.

40. ROBERTUS Dei gratia Rex Scottorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem: Sciatis nos, cartam dilecti filii nostri, Roberti comitis de Fyff et de Mencteth, de mandato nostro visam, lectam, inspectam, et diligenter examinatum, non rasam, non abolitam, non cancellatam, nec in aliqua sui parte viciatam, intellexisse ad plenum, sub hac forma:

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Robertus comes de Fyff et de Mencteth, salutem in Domino sempiternam: Vestra nouerit vniuersitas nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse dilecto et fideli nostro Wilhelmo de Ramesay de Colluthy, militi, castrum nostrum, et omnes et singulas terras nostras cum pertiucutiis, iacentes in baronia de Loerys, infra vicecomitatum de Fyff, in excambio pro terris suis de Baluefery, Mundolo, Balnageth, et Tarres, cum pertinentiis, iacentibus infra vicecomitatum de Inuernyss; quas quidem terras, cum pertinentiis, recolende memorie excellentissimus princeps, dominus David secundus Rex Scottorum illustris, eidem militi hereditarie per cartam suam dedit et concessit: Tenendas et habeudas dictum castrum et omnes et singulas terras predictas, iacentes in baronia de Loerys, cum pertinentiis, prenomiuato Wilhelmo et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate in perpetuum; per omnes rectas metas et diuisas suas, libere, quiete, plenarie, honorifice, bene et in pace, cum moris, maresiis, petariis, pratis,

pascuis et pasturis, viis, semitis, boscis, planis, aquis, stagnis, riuulis, molendinis, multuris, aucupationibus, venationibus, piscariis, fabriniis, brasinis, et aliis officinis, cum eorum sequelis, bondis, boudagiis, natiuis et eorum sequelis, et cum omnibus tenandiis et seruitiis libere tenentium, excepta terra cum pertinentiis quam carissimo consanguineo nostro, Roberto Senescalli de Innermy, militi, dedimus hereditarie; cum sacco et sacco, furca et fossa, tholl et theame, et infangandtheff, et cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, et aysiamenis ac iustis pertinentiis quibuscunque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, tam sub terra quam supra terram, tam procul quam prope, in omnibus et per omnia, ad predictum castrum et terras cum pertinentiis spectantibus, seu aliquo modo de iure aut consuetudine spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum: Faciendo inde annuatim nobis et heredibus nostris dictus Willelmus et heredes sui tres sectas ad tria placita capitalia curie nostre apud le Mathelaw tenenda: Et reddendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris dictus Willelmus et heredes sui vnum par calcarium deauratorum, ad festum Natiuitatis beati Johannis Baptiste, apud le Mathelaw predictum, tanquam pro wardis, releuijs, maritagijs, et omnibus aliis seruitiis secularibus, exactionibus seu demandis, que de predictis castro et terris, cum pertinentiis, exigi poterunt seu requiri: Nos autem et heredes nostri foriusecum seruitium domino uostro Regi pro eisdem castro et terris, cum pertinentiis, quantum ad id et eas pertinet, imperpetuum faciemus: Et nos Robertus comes predictus, ac heredes nostri, predictum castrum et terras, cum omnibus et singulis pertineutiis suis, predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis, in omnibus et per omnia, ut predictum est, contra omnes homines et feminas warautizabimus, acquietabimus, et in perpetuum de feudemus. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presenti carte nostre est appensum, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo septuagesimo sexto; hiis testibus, venerabili in Christo patre, domino Willelmo Dei gratia episcopo Sanctiandree, ac magnificis et uobilibus viris, domino Johanne Senescallo, comite de Carric, fratre nostro carissimo, Georgio de Dunbarr, comite Marchie, domino Auandie et Mannie, Johanne de Dunbarr, comite Moraue, domino Jacobo de Lyndesay, Hugone de Eglintou, Roberto de Erskyne, et Willelmo de Dischynton, militibus, ac pluribus alijs:

QUAM QUIDEM cartam donationemque et concessionem in eadem contentas, in omibus punctis suis et articulis, conditionibus, et modis ac circumstantiis suis quibuscunque, forma pariter et effectum, in omnibus et per omnia, approbamus, ratificamus, et pro nobis et heredibus nostris, vt premissum est, imperpetuum confirmamus; saluo seruitio nostro. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre confirmationis nostrum precepimus apponi sigillum; testibus, ueuerabilibus in Christo patribus, Willelmo et Johanne cancellario nostro, Sauctiandree et Dunkeldensis ecclesiarum episcopis, Johanne primogenito nostro de Carric, senescallo Scotie, Roberto de Fyff et de Meneteth, filio nostro dilecto, Willelmo de Douglas et de Marr, consanguineo uostro, comitibus, Jacobo de Lyudesay, nepote nostro carissimo, et Alexandro de Lyudesay, consanguineo nostro, militibus; apud Edynburgh, vicesimo quarto die Februarij, anno regni nostri decimo.

CHARTER by RICHARD OF MOWAT, Lord of Ferne, to Sir ALEXANDER OF LYNDESAY,
 Lord of Glenesk, of the land of Brychty. 20th December 1379.

41. OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris uel audituris, Ricardus de Monte Alto, dominus de Ferne, salutem in Domino sempiternam : Nouerit vniuersitas uestra nos, de et cum consilio et consensu nostrorum amicorum propinquorum, deliberatione super hoc habita competenti, dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse nobili viro et potenti, domino Alexandro de Lyndesay, domino de Glenesk, pro suo bono seruicio nobis impenso et impendendo, totam terram nostram de Brychty cum pertinencijs, infra vicecomitatum de Forfare ; quam quidem terram cum pertinencijs de nobis tenuit Johannes de Haya, dominus de Tulybothevyle, et quam idem Johannes, coram pluribus nobilibus et dominis ac aliis fidedignis Regni Scoecie, nobis per fustum et baculum sursum reddidit, pure que et simpliciter resignauit, ac totum ius et clameum que in dicta terra habuit vel habere potuit, pro se et heredibus suis, quitum imperpetuum clamauit omnino : Tenendam et habendam eidem domino Alexandro et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis ; quibus forte deficientibus, domino Willelmo de Lyndesay, militi, fratri dicti domini Alexandri, et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis ; et ipsis forte deficientibus, domino Jacobo de Lyndesay, militi, et heredibus suis masculis de suo corpore legitime procreatis seu procreandis ; ipsisque deficientibus, Johanni de Lyndesay, filio naturali eiusdem domini Alexandri, et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis ; et ipsis omnibus foreitan, quod absit, deficientibus, propinquioribus masculis de consanguinitate et parentela, cognomine de Lyndesay habentibus, et arma de Lyndesay portantibus, de nobis et heredibus siue successoribus nostris in feodo et hereditate, per omnes rectas metas et diuisas suas, in boscis et planis, in pratis et pascuis, in moris et marresiis, in viis et semitis, in aquis et stagnis, in molendinis, multuris, et eorum sequelis, in fabrilibus et bracinis, in aucupacionibus, venacionibus, et piscariis, bondis, bondagijs natiuis, et eorum sequelis, cum libere tenentibus et seruiciis eorundem, cum curijs et earum exitibus, ac escaetis, necnon et cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, aysiametis, et justis pertinencijs quibuscunque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, tam subtus terra quam supra terram, ad dictam terram spectantibus, seu quoquo modo iuste spectare valentibus in futurum, adeo libere et quiete, plenarie, integre et honorifice, bene et in pace, in omnibus et per omnia, sicut idem Johannes aut aliquis alius tenens diete terre ipsam de nobis aut antecessoribus nostris aliquo tempore preterito, liberius, quocius, plenius et honorificencius tenuit aut possedit : Reddendo inde annuatim nobis et heredibus seu successoribus nostris ipse dominus Alexander de Lyndesay et heredes sui masculi supradieti, et ipsis forte, quod absit, deficientibus, singuli suprascriptorum successiue, vnum par cirothecarum, nomine albe firme, ad festum Pentecostes, apud dictam terram de Brychty, si petantur tantum, pro warda, releuio, maritagio,

secta curie et omni alio seruicio seculari, exactione, consuetudine, seu demanda que per nos aut aliquem heredum nostrorum siue successorum de terra predicta aliquo tempore futuro exigi poterunt uel requiri: Nos vero Ricardus predictus, et heredes ac successores nostri, totam predictam terram de Brychty cum pertinenciis eidem Domino Alexandro et heredibus suis predictis, et ipsis deficientibus, singulis personis suprascriptis singulariter et successiue, ut predicatur, contra omnes homines et feminas warrantizabimus, acquitabimus, et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre nostrum fecimus apponi sigillum; testibus, domino Johanne Lyone, milite, camerario Scoocie, domino Waltero de Oglywyle, milite, vicecomite de Forfare, domino Johanne de Monte Alto, rectore ecclesie de Fothnebyn, Willelmo de Monte Alto, fratre dieti Domini Johannis, consanguineis nostris, et Johanne filio Willelmi, locum tenente dieti vicecomitis de Forfare, ac multis aliis. Datum apud Innerlovnane, vicesimo die mensis Decembris, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo septuagesimo nono.

CHARTER by WILLIAM EARL OF DOUGLAS AND MARR to HENRY OF SWYNTOUN of the lands of Mykery. [*Circa* 1380.]

42. OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Willelmus comes de Douglas et de Marr, salutem in Domino sempiternam: Noueritis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse dilecto nostro Henrico de Swyntoun, pro homagio et seruicio suo, omnes terras nostras de Mykery cum pertinentiis, in baronia nostra de Strathurde, infra vicecomitatum de Perth; quas terras cum pertinentiis Dominus Willelmus de Lyndessay, miles, consanguineus noster carissimus, verus tenens noster earundem, nobis per fustim et baculum manualiter sursum reddidit et resignauit: Tenendas et habendas omnes terras predictas, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, predicto Henrico et heredibus suis, de nobis et heredibus nostris, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas et diuisas, in boscis et planis, pratis, pascuis et pasturis, in moris, marresijs, vijs et semitis, aquis et stangnis, venacionibus, aucupacionibus et piscacionibus, in molendinis, multuris, cum eurijs et escaetis, cum petarijs et turbarijs, cum bracinis et fabrilibus, et cum omnibus alijs libertatibus, commoditatibus et aysiametis, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, tam prope quam procul, tam sub terra quam supra terram, ad dictas terras cum pertinentiis spectantibus seu iuste spectare valentibus infuturum, libere, quiete, bene et in pace, sine aliquo retinemento, imperpetuum: Faciendo inde annuatim, predictus Henricus et heredes sui, nobis et heredibus nostris, dominis baronie de Strathurde, tres sectas curie ad tria placita nostra capitalia annuatim apud castrum nostrum de Strathurde tenenda, et solvendo etiam nobis et heredibus nostris, dominis baronie predictae, apud castrum nostrum predictum, quolibet anno, sex solidos octo denarios argenti, nomine annui redditus, ad festum Sancti Martini in hyeme, pro omni alio seruicio seculari, exactione vel demanda que de ipsis terris

cum pertinentiis, aliquid exigi poterunt vel requiri : Nos vero Willelmus comes predictus et heredes nostri, omnes terras predictas cum omnibus suis pertinentiis predicto Henrico et heredibus suis contra omnes homines et feminas warrantizabimus, acquietabimus, et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte nostre sigillum uostrum fecimus apponi ; hijs testibus, dominis Jacobo de Lyndessay, domino de Crawforde, Alexandro de Lyndessay, domino de Glenesk, Willelmo de Lyndessay, domino de Byres, Henrico de Douglas, Gilberto Grahame, militibus, consanguineis nostris, Alano de Lawedr, Adamo Forster, Adamo de Glendonewyne, et multis alijs.

CHARTER by KING ROBERT II. to his SON ALEXANDER STEWART, of the lands of Lounane and Petfour. 15th January [1383].

43. ROBERTUS Dei gratia Rex Scottorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem : Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta uostra confirmasse dilecto filio nostro, Alexandro Senescalli, genito inter nos et dilectam nostram Mariam de Cardny, omnes et singulas terras nostras de Lounane cum pertinenciis, que fuerunt quondam Ricardi Mouhat, infra vicecomitatum de Forfar, et quas ipse Ricardus, non vi aut metu ductus, uec errore lapsus, sed pura et spontanea uoluntate sua nobis, coram pluribus magnatibus regni nostri, per fustum et baculum sursum reddidit, pureque et simpliciter resignauit ; neonon omnes et singulas terras nostras de Petfoure, cum pertinenciis, infra vicecomitatum de Aberden : Tenendas et habendas omnes et singulas terras prenominate predicto Alexandro et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreandis, quibus forsan deficientibus, dilecto filio nostro Johanni Senescalli, fratri suo de eadem matre, et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreandis ; quibus quoque fortasse deficientibus, dilecto filio nostro Jacobo Senescalli, eorum fratre de eaipta matre, et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreandis ; quibus uero deficientibus forsitau, ad uos et heredes nostros, reges Scocie, perpetuo et plenarie reuersuras, de nobis et heredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, libere, quiete, plenarie, bene, honorifice ac in pace, per omnes rectas metas et diuisas suas antiquas et uouas, in domibus et manerijs, in boscis et planis, moris, maresijs, uijs, semitis, aquis, stagnis, et riuulis ac lacubus, petarijs, turbarijs, uiuarijs, pratis, pascuis et pasturis, aucupacionibus, uenationibus, et piscarijs, molendinis, multuris et eorum sequelis antiquis et nouis, cum curijs et curiarum sectis, exitibus et eschaetis, cum tenaudijs et seruicijs liberetenentium, natiuis, bondis, bondagijs, et eorum sequelis, fabrilibus, bracinis, et alijs officinis quibuscunque, ac cum vniuersis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, et aysiamentis ac iustis pertinenciis quibuscunque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, tam sub terra quam supra terram, tam procul quam prope, ad predictas terras de Lounane et de Petfoure spectantibus, seu quoquo modo iuste spectare ualentibus in futurum : Reddendo inde annuatim nobis et

heredibus nostris pretaetis dietus Alexander et heredes sui de corpore suo legitime procreandi; quibus forsau defieientibus, dietus Johannes et heredes sui de corpore suo legitime procreandi; quibus fortasse defieientibus, dietus Jacobus et heredes sui de corpore suo legitime procreandi, vnum denarium argenti, nomine albe firme, apud Lounane, si petatur tantum, pro wardis, releuijs, maritagijs, euriarum seetis, ae omnibus alijs seularibus seruieijs, exaetionibus, oneribus et demandis que de dietis terris de Lounane et de Petfoure, eum vniuersis et singulis pertinentijs suis, per quemeunque exigi poterunt aut requiri. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presenti carte nostre iussimus apponendum; his testibus, reuerendis in Christo patribus, Willelmo Dei gratia Saneti Andree et Johanne cancellorio nostro Dunkeldensis eelesiarum episeopis, earissimo primogenito nostro Johanne comite de Carrik et Athol, senescallo Seoecie, earissimis filijs nostris, Roberto de Fyff et de Meneteth, et Alexandro Buehanie, ae dileeto eonsanguiuco nostro Willelmo de Douglas et de Mar, eomitibus; Jacobo de Douglas de Dalketh, fratre nostro dileeto, neenon et dileeto eonsanguineo nostro Roberto de Erskyne, militibus, ae alijs; apud villam nostram de Perth, die quinta deeima Januarij, anno regni nostri duo deeimo.

CHARTER by THOMAS OF ERSKYN, Knight, of Dun, to ADAM FORSTER, burgess of Edinburgh, of the lands of Carkary. 28th April 1385.

44. OMNIBUS hanc eartam visuris vel audituris, Thomas de Erskyn, miles, dominus de Dun, salutem iu Domino sempiternam: Noueritis me dedisse, eoneessisse, et hae presenti earta mea confirmasse dileeto meo et speeiali Ade Forster, burgensi de Edynbureh, eausa cuiusdam summe peeunie, videlicet, dueentarum librarum sterlingorum michi per eundem in necessitate mea pre manibus solutarum, et eausa seruieii sui michi vtiliter impensi, totas terras meas de Carkary eum pertineneiis, in baronia de Dun, infra vicecomitatum de Forfar: Tenendas et habendas eidem Ade, heredibus suis et suis assignatis, de me et heredibus meis, in feodo et hereditate in perpetuum, per omnes reetas metas et diuisas suas, in bouseis et planis, ae moris et maresiis, pratis, paseuis et pasturis, viis, semitis, aquis, stangnis, molen-diuis, multuris et eorum sequelis, aueupaetionibus, venaetionibus et piscariis, bondis, bondagiis, natiuis et eorum sequelis, neenou et eum omnibus alijs et singulis libertatibus, eommoditatibus, aysiametis et iustis pertiueneiis quibuseuunque ad dietas terras eum pertineneiis speetantibus, seu quoquomodo speetare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum, libere, quiete, plenarie, integre et honorifice, bene et in pae: Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis dietus Adam et heredes sui, vel sui assignati, vnum denarium argenti, nomine albe firme, apud Dun, ad festum Pentecostes, si petatur tantum, pro omni alio seruieio seulari, exaetione, vel demanda que de dieta terra eum pertineneiis aliquo tempore in futurum exigi poterunt vel requiri: Ego vero Thomas predietus et heredes uei, dieto Ade, heredibus suis

et assignatis, predictas terras cum pertinenciis contra omnes homines et feminas warrantizabimus, acquietabimus, et in perpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui; testibus, dominis Jacobo de Valens, Alexandro Porter, et Willelmo de Erskyn, militibus, Duncano Flemyng et Waltero de Tulach, apud Edynburch, vicesimo octauo die Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo CCC^{mo}. octogesimo quinto.

CHARTER by KING ROBERT II., confirming the preceding Charter.
18th November [1386].

45. ROBERTUS Dei gracia Rex Scottorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem: Sciatis nos, quamdam cartam dilecti eonsanguinei nostri, Thome de Erskyn, militis, de mandato nostro diligenter inspectam, non rasam, non abolitam, non cancellatam, nec in aliqua sui parte viciatam, intellexisse veraciter, in hec verba: Omnibus, etc. [*ut supra.*] Quamquidem cartam in omnibus suis punctis et articulis, modis, condicionibus et circumstanciis quibuscunque, forma pariter et effectum, in omnibus et per omnia, approbamus, ratificamus, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmamus; saluo seruicio nostro. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre nostrum precepimus apponi sigillum; testibus, reuerendissimo in Christo patre, Waltero Dei gracia sedis apostolice Cardinali, venerabili patre Johanne episcopo Dunkeldensi, cancellario nostro, et Johanne primogenito nostro de Carrye, senescallo Scocie, Roberto de Fyfe et de Menteth, Jacobo de Douglas, filiis nostris dilectis, comitibus, Archibaldo de Douglas et Roberto de Danyelston, consanguineis nostris, militibus, apud Litheu, decimo octauo die Nouembris, anno regni nostri quinto decimo.

CONFIRMATION by KING ROBERT II. of a Charter by KING WILLIAM THE LION to Sir DAVID GRAHAME of the lands of Kynnabre, Charletoun, etc. 28th July [1390].

46. ROBERTUS Dei gracia Rex Scottorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem: Sciatis nos, quamdam cartam bone memorie Willelmi Regis Scottorum illustris, predecessoris nostri, de mandato nostro visam, lectam, inspectam, et diligenter examinatam, non rasam, non abolitam, non cancellatam, nec in aliqua sui parte viciatam, set omni prorsus suspectione carentem, intellexisse diligenter, cuius tenor de verbo in verbum sequitur in hec verba:—

WILLELMUS Dei gracia Rex Scottorum, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, iusticiariis, vicecomitibus, ministris, et omnibus probis hominibus totius terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem: Sciant presentes et futuri nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Dauid de Grahame patri, militi, dilecto et fideli nostro, pro homagio et seruicio suo, omnes et singulas terras de Kynnabre, Charlton, Borrowfeild, cum earundem

pertinentiis, ac piscariam aque de Northeske vnicunque aqua currit, ac loois consuetis pro trahicione et siccacione retium piscatorum piscarie antedictæ, et cum dominiis et tenandiis ac seruiiis libere tenencium dictarum terrarum et thanagii de Kynnahre, infra vicecomitatum de Forfare, per omnes rectas metas et diuisas suas : Tenendas et hahendas eidem Dauid et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis, de nobis et heredibus nostris, in liberam haroniam, cum furca et fossa, cum sacco et socco, cum tholl et theam, cum infangtheffis et outfangtheffis, et cum omnibus aliis et singulis commoditatibus, libertatibus et aysiamentis, ac iustis pertinentiis quibuscunque, ad dictam haroniam pertinentiis, seu aliquo modo pertinere valentibus in futurum : Faciendo inde dictus Dauid et heredes sui vel sui assignati nobis et heredibus nostris seruicium vnus archi[te]nentis in exercitu nostro, et vnam sectam curie ad curiam nostram de Forfare, ad capitale placitum ihidem tenendum proximo post festum Sancti Michaelis archangeli annuatim. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre confirmationis magnum sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi ; testibus, Matheo episcopo Ahirdonensi, Willelmo de Lid¹ cancellario, comite Dunecano, iusticiario, comite Malcomi Ethole, comite Gillebryde de Angus, Willelmo de Beskele, camerario, Hugone Giffer, Roberto de Boseuille : Apud Pert :

QUAMQUIDEM cartam, donacionemque et concessionem in cadem contentas, in omnibus punctis suis et articulis, condicionibus et modis, ac circumstanciis suis quibuscunque, forma pariter et effectum, in omnibus et per omnia, approbamus, ratificamus, et pro nobis et heredibus nostris, ut premissum est, imperpetuum confirmamus ; saluo seruicio nostro. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre confirmationis nostrum precepimus apponi sigillum ; testibus, venerabilibus in Christo patribus, Waltero et Johanne Cancellario nostro, Sancti Andree et Dunkeldensis oeclesiarum episcopis, Johanne primogenito nostro de Carrie, senescallo Seocie, Roberto de Fyfe et de Mentethe, filio nostro dilecto, comitibus, Thoma de Erskyne, Roberto de Danyestoun, Willelmo de Cunynghame, militibus ; apud castrum nostrum de Rothesay, vicesimo octauo die Julij, anno regni nostri nono-decimo.

CHARTER by HUGH FRASER of Kynnelle, to WILLIAM OF CHALMER of Auchnawys, of the lands of Auchthandalyn. *Circa* A.D. 1390.

47. OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Hugo Fraser, dominus de Kynnelle, salutem in Domino : Noueritis me dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse dilecto meo Willelmo de Camera, domino de Auchnawys, totam terram meam de Auchthandalyn cum pertinentiis, in baronia de Kynnelle, infra vicecomitatum de Forfare, pro homagio et seruicio suo michi impensis et impendendis : Tenendam et habendam dicto Willelmo, heredibus suis vel suis assignatis, de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate, libere, quiete, bene et in pace, cum moris et maresiis, viis, semitis, stangnis, aquis, pratis, pascuis et pasturis, molendinis, bras-

¹ This is probably a misreading of the original for Waltero de Bidun, who was Chancellor to William the Lion. Other names appear to have been incorrectly transcribed.

inis et fabrini, ac cum omnibus suis commoditatibus, pertinenciis et aysyamentis ad dictam terram spectantibus, seu iuste spectare valentibus quomodolibet infuturum, tam sub terra quam supra terram : Reddendo inde dictus Willelmus, heredes sui vel assignati, tres sectas ad tria placita mea capitalia tenenda apud Kynnelle, pro omni alio seruicio seculari, exactione, seu demanda que de dicta terra de Auchthandalyn cum pertinenciis exigi poterunt vel demandari ; saluo tantum seruicio domini nostri Regis quantum ad dictam terram pertinet de jure. Volo eciam et concedo, pro me et heredibus meis, quod immediate post decessum dicti Willelmi, heredes sui vel assignati habeant successiue liberum introitum sine saysina in dictis terris de Auchthandalyn cum pertinenciis, sine licencia mea uel heredum meorum, soluendo quadraginta solidos sterlingorum michi et heredibus meis heredes sui successiue, tempore introitus cuiuslibet heredis vel assignati, pro warda, releuio, vel maritagio : Ego vero dictus Hugo et heredes mei dicto Willelmo et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis, pro multis beneficiis et laboribus michi in recuperacionem terrarum mearum factis, dictas terras de Auchthandalyn, cum pertinenciis, et cum communi pastura in communi meo de Kynnelle, contra omnes homines et feminas warrantizabimus, acquietabimus, et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui : et ad maiorem euidenciam, sigillum nobilis domini ac domini mei, domini Johannis de Dvnbarr comitis Morauie, cum instancia apponi procuravi ; testibus, nobili domino et potenti, Domino Alexandro Senescallo, domino de Badenach, Domino Roberto de Cheshelme, Domino Willelmo de Fodrynghay, militibus, Adam Flemyng, Alexandro de Cheshelme, Petro de Strevelyne, consanguineo meo, Roberto de Appyltoun, cum multis aliis.

CHARTER by HUGH FRASER OF KYNNELLE to WALTER OF TULLOCH of the lands of Auchthandlane. 5th November 1390.

48. OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel auditoris, Hugo Fraser, dominus de Kynnelle, salutem in Domino sempiternam : Noueritis me dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse dilecto meo et speciali, Waltero de Tulloch, totam terram de Auchthandlane cum pertinenciis, in baronia de Kynnelle, infra vicecomitatum de Forfar, pro suo consilio michi impenso et impendendo : que quidem terra fuit Willelmi de Camera domini de Achnavys, quam idem Willelmus, non vi aut metu ductus, nec errore lapsus, set mera et spontanea voluntate sua, michi apud Inuerness, in presenciam nobilis domini et potentis, domini Roberti comitis de Fyf et Mencteth, custodis Scocie, sursum reddidit, pureque et simpliciter per fustum et baeulum resignauit, ac totum ius et clamcum que in dicta terra habuit seu habere poterit, pro se, heredibus suis et suis assignatis, omnino quietum clamauit imperpetuum : Tenendam et habendam eidem Waltero, heredibus suis et suis assignatis, de me et heredibus meis, in feodo et hereditate pro perpetuo, libere, quiete, bene

et in pace, cum moris et marresiis, viis et semitis, aquis, stangnis, pratis, pascuis et pasturis, molendinis, multuris, et eorum sequelis, brasinis, et fabrinis, ac cum omnibus suis libertatibus, commoditatibus, pertinentiis et aysyamentis, tam sub terra quam supra terram, ad dictam terram spectantibus, seu iuste spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum : Reddendo inde dictus Walterus, heredes sui vel assignati, tres sectas ad tria placita mea capitalia tenenda apud Kynnelle tantum, pro omni alio seruicio seculari, exactione seu demanda, que de dicta terra cum pertinentiis exigi poterunt vel demandari ; saluo seruicio domini nostri Regis quantum pertinet ad dictam terram : Volo eciam et concedo, pro me et heredibus meis, quod immediate post decessum dicti Walteri, heredes sui vel assignati habeant successiue liberum introitum, sine saysina in dicta terra de Avehthandlane cum pertinentiis, sine licentia mei vel heredum meorum : soluendo quadraginta solidorum sterlingorum michi et heredibus meis heredes sui successiue, tempore introitus cuiuslibet heredis vel assignati, pro warda, releuio vel maritagio : Ego vero dictus Hugo et heredes mei dicto Waltero, heredibus suis et suis assignatis, pro multis beneficiis et laboribus michi in recuperacionem terrarum mearum factis, dictam terram de Avehthandlane, cum pertinentiis, et cum communi pastura in communi meo de Kynnelle, contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus, acquietabimus, et imperpetuum defendemus : In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui, apud Inuerness, quinto die mensis Nouembris, anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo nonogesimo ; testibus, nobilibus viris, domino Roberto comite de Fyf et de Meneteth, custode Secocie, Murdaco Senescalli, iustitiario ex parte boreali aque de Forth, Thoma Sybald, Jeorgio de Lesly, militibus, et Johanne de Ramorgny, ac multis aliis.

CHARTER by KING ROBERT III., confirming the above Charter. 26th March [1391].

49. ROBERTUS Dei gracia Rex Scottorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem : Sciatis nos, cartam Hugonis Fraser de Kynnelle, de mandato nostro visam, lectam, inspectam, et diligenter examinatum, non rasam, non abolitam, non cancellatam, nec in aliqua sui parte viciatam, intellexisse ad plenum, sub hac forma : Omnibus, etc. [*ut supra*] Concessimus eciam eidem Waltero pro se, heredibus et assignatis suis, quod ipsi habeant hereditarie communem pasturam in moris nostris de Munthreythmunt pro animalibus suis et hominum suorum inhabitantium predictas terras de Auchthandlane : Quam quidem cartam, donacionemque et concessionem in eadem contentas, in omnibus punctis suis et articulis, conditionibus et modis ac circumstantiis suis quibuscunque, forma pariter et effectum, in omnibus et per omnia, approbamus, ratificamus, et pro nobis et heredibus nostris, vt premissum est, imperpetuum confirmamus ; saluo seruicio nostro. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre confirmacionis nostrum precepimus apponi sigil-

lum; testibus, venerabilibus in Christo patribus, Waltero et Matheo, Sancti Andree et Glasguensis ecclesiarum episcopis, Roberto comite de Fif et de Monteth, fratre nostro carissimo, Archebaldo comite de Douglas, domino Galwydie, Jacobo de Douglas, domino de Dalketh, Thoma de Erskyne, consanguineis nostris dilectis, militibus, et Alexandro de Cokburne de Langtoun, custode magni sigilli nostri, apud Donfermelyn, vicesimo sexto die Marcii, anno regni nostri primo.

CHARTER by King ROBERT III. to JOHN Son of WILLIAM TOULLOCHT, of the keeping of the Moor of Montreuthmont. 14th November 1399.

50. ROBERTUS Dei gratia rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem: Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse dilecto et fideli nostro, Joanni filio Willelmi Toulloch, custodiam more de Montrewmonth, cum toftis, croftis, et reliquis proficuis ac diuoriis per serianandum eiusdem impresentiarum et antea occupatis et possessis ac leuari solitis, que quidem crofte et tofte ac proficua et diuoria reliqua nominatim et specificce sequuntur: videlicet, toftam tritotam vulgo vocatam 'the Woll with the thre Lawis,' iacentem ex occidentali parte maneriei Episcopi Brechinensis vocati vulgo Farnwoll, et que maneries est illi ad orientem confinis, habens ad boream torrentem de Adowoy, et dictam moram ad occidentem et austrum, et toftam vocatam Fairnyfauld, iacentem inter dictam torrentem de Adowoy ad boream, et dictam moram ad occidentem, orientem, et austrum, et toftam vocatam Petkennaty iacentem inter pontes lapideos vulgo le Stainbriggis, ad occidentem, vsque ad aggeres de Tulyquhomland et dictam moram ad orientem, et terras de Flemyngtoun et Melgound ad boream, et dictam moram ad austrum, et toftam de Myresyde, iacentem inter terras de Balgay ad occidentem et austrum, terras de Turain ad boream, et dictam moram ad orientem, et toftam de Quhitfauld contentam inter fines et limites dicte more ex parte orientali de Hiltoun de Guthre, et toftam de Lownansyde, iacentem inter terras de Kinnell ad orientem, et terras de Guthre ad occidentem, aquam siue riuum de Lownan ad austrum, et dictam moram de Montrewmonth ad boream, et molendinum vocatum 'the Mure Milnis,' jacens prope Fethy ad orientem; vna cum quatuor denariis de qualibet vanga ad spatium vnius diei commorante et jacente, et glebas a qualibet persona, et congregante genestam vulgo 'lie hadder' intra limites dicte more, ac pro pastura cuiuslibet animalis desuper pasturata quatuor denarios similiter, ac etiam decem solidos annui redditus debet de baronia de Fethy; cum potestate eidem custodi nostro predictam moram nostram predictam et quamecunque illius partem in animalium pasturatione, et toftarum constructione et edificatione manu tenendi, laborandi et occupandi, iacentem infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Forfar: Quequidem custodia more predictae cum toftis, croftis, terris, molendino, annuo reddito et pertinenciis prescriptis, fuerunt dicti Joannis, et quam

custodiam cum toftis et croftis, molendino, terris et annuo reddito, et pertinenciis prescriptis et predictis, idem Joannes, non vi aut metu ductus, nec errore lapsus, sed mera et spontanea voluntate sua in manus nostras in presentia plurium regni nostri procerum, baronum, militum et nobilium, per fustim et baculum sursum reddidit, pureque simpliciter resignavit, et totum jus et clameum que in dicta custodia more, cum dictis toftis, croftis, terris, molendino, annuo reddito et pertinenciis predictis habuit vel habere poterit, pro se, [et] heredibus suis omnino quieteclamavit in perpetuum: Tenendam et habendam eidem Joanni et Jonete Murray, sponse sue, et heredibus inter ipsos legitime procreatis seu procreandis; quibus forte deficientibus, nobis et heredibus nostris integre reuertendam, de nobis et heredibus nostris de feuodo et hereditate in perpetuum; per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et divisas, cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus et asiamentis ad dictam custodiam more cum toftis, croftis, terris, molendino, annuo reddito, cum pertinenciis prescriptis spectantibus, seu vnico modo juste spectare valentibus in futurum, libere, quiete, plenarie, integre, honorifice, bene et in pace: Reddendo inde, nobis et heredibus nostris, dictas Joannes et Joneta, et heredes inter ipsos legitime procreati seu procreandi, vnum denarium argenti, apud villam de Forfar, nomine albe firme annuatim, si petatur tantum, pro omni alio seruitio seculari. In cujus testimonium presenti carte nostre sigillum nostrum precepimus apponi; testibus, venerabilibus in Christo patribus, Waltero episcopo Sancti Andree, Gilberto episcopo Abirdonensi, cancellario nostro, carissimo primogenito nostro, David duce Rosay, comite Cant [Carric?] et Atholie, Roberto duce Albanie et comite de Fyfe et Menteith, fratre nostro germano, Archibaldo comite de Douglas, domino Galuidie, Jacobo Douglas domino de Dalkeithe, et Thoma de Erskin, consanguinibus nostris, saltem militibus, apud Linlithgow, decimo quarto die mensis Nouembris, anno Gracie millesimo CCC^{mo} nonogesimo nono et regni nostri decimo.

PROCURATORY by ADAM FORSTER of Corstorfyne, for resigning his lands of Carkary into the hands of SIR THOMAS ERSKYNE, and of JOHN ERSKYNE his son. 6th March 1400.

51. PATEAT vniuersis me, Adam Forster de Corstorfyne, fecisse, constituisse, et ordinasse nobiles viros, dominum Johannem de Lyndesay, militem, et Henricum Mavle, scutiferum, et eorum quemlibet insolidum, deputatos meos seu deputatum ad resignandum et sursum dandum nomine meo, cum fuste et baculo, in manibus nobilis viri et potentis domini, Thome de Erskyne domini eiusdem, domini mei, et domini Johannis de Erskyne, filii sui, omnes terras meas de Carkary cum pertinenciis, in baronia de Dvn, infra vicecomitatum de Forfare, quas de ipso domino meo tenere clamo in capite: dando eisdem, et eorum cuilibet insolidum, meam plenariam potestatem terras antedictas resignandi; ratum et gratum habentem et habiturum

quicquid prenominate dominus Johannes et Henricus antedictus, et quilibet eorum insolidum, fecerint vel fecerit in predicta resignatione. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus est appensum, apud Perth, sexto die mensis Marcii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo.

RESIGNATION by ADAM FORSTER of Corstorfyne of his lands of Carkery in favour of SIR THOMAS OF ERSKYNE, and JOHN OF ERSKYNE, his son. 6th March 1400.

52. OMNIBUS ad quos presentes litere peruenerint, Adam Forster de Corstorfyne, salutem in Domino: Ego dictus Adam, non vi vel metu ductus, dolo nec fraude deceptus, sed mera et spontanea voluntate commotus, in manibus domini Thome de Erskyne, militis, et domini Johannis de Erskyne, filij sui, omnes terras meas de Carkery, cum pertinentiis, in baronia de Dvn infra vicecomitatum de Forfar jacentes, sursum do, pure et simpliciter resigno, vna cum omni jure et recto, ac omni clameo jurisque recti quas in dictis terris cum pertinentiis habeo, habui, seu quocunque titulo juris habere poteró in futurum; sic quod de dictis terris libere disponere valeat pro sue libito voluntatis. In cuius rei testimonium presentibus sigillum meum apposui, apud Perth, sexto die Marcij, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo.

CHARTER by SIR JOHN ERSKINE of Dun, to WALTER OF OGILVY, of the lands of Carcary. 18th March 1400.

53. OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris uel auditoris, Johannes de Ersskyne, miles, Dominus de Dun, salutem in Domino sempiternam: Noueritis me dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Waltero de Ogilvile, pro suo consilio et auxilio michi multipliciter impenso, totas terras de Carkary cum pertinenciis, in baronia de Dun, infra vicecomitatum de Forfare; quas quidem terras cum pertinenciis, Adam Forstar per literas suas resignacionis sub sigillo suo sigillatas, in manibus meis sursum dedit, ac per fustim et baculum pureque simpliciter resignauit: Tenendas et habendas totas predictas terras cum pertinenciis, eidem Waltero et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis; quibus forte deficientibus, Alexandro de Ogilvile, vicecomite de Angouss, et heredibus suis, de me et heredibus meis, in feodo et in hereditate imperpetuum, per omnes rectas metas et diuisas suas, in boscis et planis, ac moris, marresiis, pratis, pascuis et pasturis, viis, semitis, aquis, stagnis, molendinis, multuris et eorum sequelis, venacionibus, aucupacionibus, et piscariis, bondis, bondagijs, natiuis et eorum sequelis, necnon et cum omnibus alijs et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, et aysiamenis, ac iustis pertinenciis quibuscunque ad dictas terras spectantibus, seu quoquomodo spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum, libere, quiete, plenarie, integre, honorifice, bene et

in pace : Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis dictus Walterus et heredes sui, ut superius expressum est, vnum denarium argenti nomine albe firme, apud Dun, ad festum Pentecostes, si petatur tantum, pro omnibus alijs oneribus, exactionibus, seruicijs secularibus uel demandis que de dictis terris cum pertinencijs aliquo tempore in futurum exigi poterint uel requiri : Ego vero Johannes predictus et heredes mei dicto Waltero et heredibus suis, modo et forma ut suprascriptum est, predictas terras cum pertinencijs contra omnes homines et feminas warandizabimus, acquietabimus, et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium, presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui ; testibus, dominis Dauid de Lyndissay, comite de Craufurde, Johanni de Lyndissay de Walchop Dale, Willelmo de Ersskyne, Willelmo Monipeny, militibus, Roberto de Keth, Alexandro de Setoune, et Johanni de Guthry, apud Dunde, xviii^o die mensis Marcij, anno Domini millesimo cece^{mo}

WADSET by RICHARD AYRE to DUTHAC CARNEG, of his sixteenth part of Lital Carcori, and eighteenth part of Kinharde, etc. [28th September] 1401.

54. VNIERSIS ad quorum noticiam presentes litere peruenerint, Ricardus Ayre, filius et heres quondam Bricij Ayre, salutem in Domino sempiternam : Nouerit vniuersitas vestra me impignorasse, et in vadium dimisisse dilecto meo Duthaco de Carnegy, sextamdecimam meam partem de Lital Carcori, et octauam decimam partem de Kinharde, et xl^d annui redditus de Balnamune michi spectantis, infra vicecomitatum de Forfare, pro decem marcis sterlingorum michi pre manibus per predictum Duthacum in mea magna necessitate numeratis et persolutis : Tenendas et habendas prefato Duthaco, heredibus suis et suis assignatis, de me, heredibus meis et meis assignatis, libere, quiete, bene et in pace, cum omnibus suis iustis pertinencijs quibuscunque ad dietas terras siue ad annualem redditum iam spectantibus, seu spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum, sine contradictione mei uel heredum meorum, donec sepedicto Duthaco, heredibus suis seu suis assignatis, per me, heredes meos uel meos assignatos, de dicta summa pecunie infra vnus diei artificialis ortum et occasum, super altare sancti Michaelis in ecclesia de Fernevale, plenius fuerit satisfactum. Volo eciam et concedo, pro me et heredibus meis, quod fructus firme et cetera emolumenta predictarum terrarum et annui redditus supradicti ex libera donacione mei et heredum meorum penes predictum Duthacum et heredes suos libere remaneant, ita quod non computentur in sortem siue in principale debitum, seu aliquam partem, durante tempore impignoracionis mee supradicte ; et hoc pro consilio dieti Duthaci et heredum suorum et suorum assignatorum michi et heredibus meis, cum fuerit requisitum, inpendendo : Quam vero impignoracionem ego dictus Ricardus et heredes mei prefato Duthaco, heredibus suis et suis assignatis, contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus, acquietabimus, et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum proprium

et sigillum Hendree Ayre presentibus sunt appensa, apud Litol Carcory, in nocte sancti Michaelis archangeli, anno Domini millesimo cccc primo; testibus, Liulfo Lambi, Johanne Akinhede, Henrico Qwtthope, Thoma Duncani, et Willelmo Ayre, cum multis aliis.

CHARTER by KING ROBERT III. confirming a Charter by JOHN OF ERSKINE of Dun, Knight, to WALTER OF OGILVY, of the lands of Carcary. 20th May 1402.

55. ROBERTUS Dei gracia Rex Scottorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem: Sciatis nos quamdam cartam dilecti et fidelis nostri, Johannis de Erskine de Dun, militis, factam dilecto et fideli nostro Waltero de Ogilvy, super terris de Carcary cum pertinentiis, jacentibus in baronia de Dun, infra vicecomitatum de Forfare, de mandato nostro visam, lectam, inspectam, et diligenter examinatum, non rasam, non abolitam, non cancellatam, nec in aliqua sui parte viciatam, intellexisse ad plenum, sub hac forma: Omnibus, etc.—[No. 53, *supra*.] Quam quidem cartam, donacionem et concessionem in eadem contentas, in omnibus punctis suis et articulis, condicionibus et modis ac circumstantiis suis quibuscumque, forma pariter et effectum, in omnibus et per omnia, approbamus, ratificamus, et pro nobis et heredibus nostris, ut premissum est, imperpetuum confirmamus, salvo servicio nostro. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre confirmacionis nostrum precepimus apponi sigillum; testibus, venerabilibus in Christo patribus, Matheo episcopo Glasguensi, Gilberto episcopo Aberdonensi, cancellario nostro, Roberto duce Albanie, comite de Fif et de Menteth, fratre nostro germano, Archebaldo comite de Douglas, domino Galwidie, Jacobo de Douglas, domino de Dalketh, et Thoma de Erskine, consanguineis nostris dilectis, militibus; apud Edinburghum, vicesimo die mensis Maii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo secundo et regni nostri anno terciodecimo.

CHARTER by KING ROBERT III. to WALTER OF OGILVY of the lands of Garlet, in the barony of Kynnell. 7th May 1404.

56. ROBERTUS Dei gracia Rex Scottorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem: Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta uostra confirmasse dilecto et fideli nostro Waltero de Ogilvy terras de Garlet cum pertinentiis, in baronia de Kynnell, infra vicecomitatum de Forfare, quas recognoscere fecimus et nos contingunt causa escaete, pro eo quod Hugo Fraser, baro et tenens noster earundem, predictas terras sine nostra licencia alienavit et alteri concessit: Tenendas et habendas eidem Waltero et heredibus suis, de nobis et heredibus nostris, vel de illo de quo talis escaeta teneri debetur, in feodo et hereditate, per omnes rectas metas et diuisas per quas dictus Hugo eas alienavit: Faci-

endo nobis et heredibus nostris, vel illi cui seruicium facere tenebitur, dictus Walterus et heredes sui, seruicia inde debita et consueta. In cuius rei testimonium, presenti carte uostre nostrum precepimus apponi sigillum; testibus, reuerendo in Christo patre, domino Gilberto episcopo Aberdonensi, cancellario nostro, Johanne de Maxwell de Pollok, milite, magistro Waltero Forster, subdecano Brechiucensi, secretario nostro, et Johanne de Craufurd, clerico nostro, cum aliis; apud Lynlithcu, septimo die Maij, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quarto, et regni nostri anno quintodecimo.

CONFIRMATION by KING ROBERT III. of a Charter by JOHN OF OGISTOUN to WALTER OF OGILVY of the lauds of Kynbred aud Breky. 26th November 1404.

57. ROBERTUS Dei gracia Rex Scottorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem: Sciatis nos, quandam cartam Johannis de Ogistoun de Crag factam et concessam dilecto et fidei nostro Waltero de Ogilvy et heredibus suis, de totis et integris terris de Kynbred et de Breky cum pertinenciis, jacentibus [in barouia] de Crag de Glenylefe, infra vicecomitatum de Forfare, de mandato nostro visam, lectam, inspectam, et diligenter examinatum, non rasam, non abolitam, non cancellatam, nec in aliqua sui parte viciatam, sed omni prorsus vicio et suspicione carentem, intellexisse ad plenum, in hec verba:

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel auditoris, Johannes de Ogistoun, dominus barouie de Crag et de Glenylefe, salutem in Domino sempiternam: Sciatis me dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse dilecto et speciali cousanguineo meo, Waltero de Ogilvile domino de Carcary, et heredibus suis et suis assignatis, pro suo seruicio et consilio michi impensis, totas et integras terras meas de Kynbred et de Breky cum pertinenciis, jacentes in baronia de Crag et de Glenylefe, infra vicecomitatum de Forfare: quas terras cum pertinenciis idem Walterus, aute diem confectionis presencium, tenuit de domino Thoma de Melgdrome, domino de Achnefe, tanquam domiuo suo superiori dictarum terrarum de Kynbred et de Breky cum pertinenciis, et quas vero terras cum pertinenciis dictus dominus Thomas, tanquam tenens earundem terrarum et dominus superior dicto Waltero, non vi aut metu ductus, nec errore lapsus, sed mera et spontanea voluntate sua, michi, tanquam baroni dictarum terrarum, per literas suas resignacionis patentes, apud Abirdene, die confectionis presentis carte, per fustem et baculum sursum reddidit, pureque et simpliciter resignauit; ac totum ius et clamcum que in superioritate et annuo reddito dictarum terrarum seu dictis terris cum pertinenciis habuit, habet vel habere poterit, pro se et heredibus suis omnino quitum clamauit imperpetuum: Tenendas et habendas dictas terras cum pertuenciis dicto Waltero, heredibus suis et assignatis, de me et heredibus meis, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum: . . . Faciendo michi et heredibus meis . . .

tres sectas curie ad tria placita capitalia apud Crag de Glenylefe annuatim tenenda, vna cum seruicio forinseco debito et consueto, warda et releuo : Et ego prefatus Johannes de Ogistoun et heredes mei predictas terras de Kynbred et de Breky, cum pertinenciis vniuersis, ut prefertur, prefato Waltero et heredibus suis et assignatis contra omnes mortales warantizabimus, acquietabimus, et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte mee sigillum meum est appensum, apud Abirdene, vicesimo sexto die mensis Maij, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quarto ; testibus, nobili et potenti domino, domino Dauid de Lyndesay, comite de Crawford, dominis Alexandro Fraser, domino de Fillorth, Henrico de Prestoun, domino de Fermartyne, Andrea de Lesly, domino de ly Syde, militibus, Alexandro de Keth, domino de Grandoun, Alexandro de Stratoun, domino de Laurenstoun, Hugone de Arbuthnot, domino eiusdem, et multis aliis.

QUAM QUIDEM cartam, donacionem et concessionem in eadem contentas, in omnibus punctis suis et articulis, condicionibus, et modis ac circumstanciis suis quibuscumque, forma paritor et effectu, in omnibus et per omnia, approbamus, ratificamus, et pro nobis et heredibus nostris, ut premissum est, imperpetuum confirmamus ; saluo seruicio nostro. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre confirmationis nostrum precipimus apponi sigillum ; testibus, reuerendo in Christo patre, Gilberto episcopo Aberdoneusi, cancellario nostro, Dauid Flemyng de Bigare, milite, Magistro Waltero Forstar, canonico Abirdonensi, secretario nostro, Reginaldo de Galbrath, et Johanne de Crawford, clerico nostro, apud Perth, vicesimo sexto die mensis Nouembris, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quarto, et regni nostri anno quintodecimo.

EXTRACT REGISTERED CHARTER by ROBERT DUKE OF ALBANY to DUTHAC CARNEGIE
* of the lauds of half of the town of Kynnard, etc. 21st February 1409.

58. ROBERTUS DUX ALBANI, comes de Fyfe et de Menteith ac gubernator regni Scotie, omnibus probis hominibus totius regni predicti, clericis et laicis, salutem : Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse dilecto nostro Duthaco de Carnegy omnes et singulas terras dimidie ville de Kynnard ac superioritatem brasine eiusdem cum pertinenciis, que fuerunt delecte nostre Mariote de Kynnard, et quas eadem Mariota, non vi aut metu ducta, nec errore lapsa, sed mera et spontanea voluntate sua in manus nostras, per fustem et baculum, apud Cuprum in Fyfe, per literas suas patentes, coram testibus subscriptis, sursum reddidit, pure et simpliciter resignauit, ac totum ius et clameum que in dictis terris et superioritate brasine habuit vel habere potuit, pro se et heredibus [suis] omnino quiete elamauit imperpetuum ; excepta vna domo eum vna aera terre magis prope domum antedictam iacente, que vocatur lie chemyst, que in manibus dicte Mariote restabit imperpetuum : Tenendam et habendam dietam dimidietatem dicte ville de Kynnard, cum superioritate brasine eiusdem, dicto Duthaco et heredibus suis de domino nostro

rege et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum; per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et diuisas, in bouseis, planis, moris, marresiis, viis, semetis, aquis stagnis, pratis paseuis et pasturis, molendinis, multuris, et eorum sequelis, aueupationibus, venationibus et piscationibus, ae eum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, asiamentis, et iustis pertinentiis quibuscunque ad antedictam dimidietatem ville et superioritatem brasine speetantibus seu iuste speetare valentibus in futurum, adeo libere et quiete, plenarie et integre, honoriffee, bene et in pae, in omnibus et per omnia, sicut dieta Mariota aut predecessores sui dietam dimidietatem ville antediete et superioritatem brasine de domino nostro rege et predecessoribus suis ante dietam resignationem nobis inde faetam liberius tenuit seu possedit, tenuerunt seu possederunt: Faciendo inde domino nostro regi et heredibus suis predietus Duthaeus et heredes sui seruicia debita et consueta. In cuius rei testimonium presenti earte nostre sigillum officii nostri apponi fecimus; testibus, reuendo in Christo patre, Gilberto episcopo Abirdonensi, cancellario Scotie, charissimo nepote nostro, Roberto Senescallo de Fyfe, Johanne Senescallo, domino de Buehane, filio nostro dilecto, Georgio de Lesly, Elizeo de Kynnynmond, militibus, Duneano de Lychtoun, Alexandro de Gardin, Dauide Berelay, apud Cuprum in Fyfe, vieesimo primo die mensis Februarii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo nono, et gubernationis nostre anno quarto.

Certified by Thomas Marjoribanks of Ratho, Clerk Register.

INSTRUMENT OF SASINE in favour of ALEXANDER OF RAMSAY of Colluthie of the lands of Balmadisd and Petalehop. 3d December 1416.

59. In Dei nomine Amen: Anno a Natiuitate eiusdem millesimo eeee^{mo} decimo sexto, indictione xi^{ma} ae die tereia mensis Deeembris, pontifceatus sanctissimi in Christo patris ac domini nostri, domini Benedieti diuina prouidentia pape xiii. anno xxii^{do}; in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum preseneia eonstitutus honestus vir, Willelmus de Lamqwat, dominus de Balmadisd et Petalchop comparuit ad presenciam nobilis domini Dauid de Lesly, domini de Balnebrech, ac domini sui superioris terrarum de Balmadisd et Petalehop, et ibidem dictus Willelmus, non vi eoactus nee metu ductus, sed mera et spontanea voluntate sua, in preseneia testium subscriptorum, per fustem et baculum sursum reddidit, pure [que] simpliciteer resignauit in manus dieti Dauid de Lesly, domini sui superioris dietarum terrarum, omnes et singulas terras suas de Balmadisd et Pettalchop, eum pertinentiis, jaeentes in baronia de Ballinbrech, infra vicecomitatum de Fiff: Qua resignaione sie faeta, et per dietum Dauid recepta, dictus Dauid ad eapitale tenementum dietarum terrarum, videlicet, ad domum in qua inhabitabat Simon de Balmadisd, tenens dietarum terrarum, adiuit, et ibidem, in preseneia testium subscriptorum, Alexandrum de Ramsay dominum de Colluthi, in possessionem dietarum terrarum eum pertiuentiis, per

terre et lapidis tradicionem imposuit, saysiuam hereditariam et exhibendo, saluo iure cuiuslibet, ac ipsum Alexandrum sic impositum, secundum tenorem carte sue quam de dicto Dauid habebat, per clausuram hostii, inuestiuit iu eisdem; ad quam quidem possessionem sic datam in omnibus iuridice conseruandam, Johannes Blak, serian- dus diete baronie, auctoritate sui officii, inhibuit ex parte domini nostri Regis Seocie, et gubernatoris eiusdem, ac ex parte dicti Dauid de Lesly domini de Ballinbrech, domini superioris dietarum terrarum, ne quis dictum Alexandrum Ramsay sic im- positum aliquo modo extra formam iuris perturbaret, nec vilo modo inquietaret, sub pena que ex inde competere poterit iu maiori: Super quibus omnibus et singulis dictus Alexander a me notario publico publicum requisiiuit instrumentum. Acta fuerunt hec sub anno, die, loco, et mense prenotatis; presentibus nobilibus viris, domino Johanne Ramsay de Kernok, milite, Dauid de Balfoure, Henrico Ramsay, Heurico Gall, Radulfo Ker, Patrieio filio Ade, balliuo dicti Dauid de Lesly, Johanne Blak, seriando, et pluribus aliis, testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Nicholaus Allaetes clericus, Sancti Andree diocesis, publicus auctoritate apostolica et imperiali notarius, premissis, *etc.*

CHARTER by MURDOCH STEWART, eldest son of Robert Earl of Fyfe and Meneteth, confirming a Charter by his Father, to Sir ROBERT STEWART of Schanbothy, of the lands of Craggy Gerpot. [*Circa* A.D. 1420.]

60. OMNIBUS hauc cartam visuris uel audituris, Murdaeus Senescallus, primogeuitus et heres inclitissimi et potentissimi viri, domini Roberti Senescalli, comitis de Fyff et de Meneteth, eteruam in Domino salutem: Sciatis nos uidisse, audiuisse, ac maturo et diligenti intellectu concepisse quandam eartam dicti domini genitoris nostri, formam que sequitur continentem:

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris uel audituris, Robertus Senescallus, comes de Fyff et de Meneteth, salutem in Domino sempiternam: Nouerit vniuersitas uestra, nos cum couseusu et assensu Murdaeii Senesealli, primogeniti uostri, dedisse, concessisse, et hae presenti carta uostra coufirmasse dilecto cousanguineo nostro, domiuo Roberto Senescallo de Schanbothy, militi, pro homagio et seruicio suo, totam et integram terram nostram de Craggy Gerpot, cum molendino, et ter- eiam partem terrarum de Culbaky, Fordale et Strubren, cum pertinentiis, in vno et integro tenemento in barouia de Luchris, infra vicecomitatum de Fyff, que fuerunt dilceti consanguinei uostri, domini Johannis Senescalli de Innermethe, militis, et quas eum pertinenteis, idem dominus Johannes, non vi aut metu ductus, nec errore lapsus, sed mera et spontanea uoluntate sua, nobis per fustum et baeculum sursum reddidit, ac pure et simplieiter resiguauit, ac totum ius et iuris clameum que in dietis terris cum pertinentiis habuit seu habere potuit,

pro se et heredibus suis, quietum clamavit imperpetuum; ita quod nec ipse Johannes nec heredes sui, futuris temporibus, aliquod ius uel iuris clameum in dictis terris cum pertinentiis aliquo modo poterit uel poterunt vindicare: Tenendas et habendas omnes illas predictas terras cum pertinentiis predicto domino Roberto et heredibus suis, de nobis et heredibus nostris, in feodo et hereditate, per omnes rectas metas et diuisas suas, adeo libere, quiete, plenarie, pacifice et honorifice, sicut aliqua terra de aliquo comite vel barone infra regnum Scotie liberius, quietius, plenius, et honorificentius cuiunque persone conceditur et donatur; in boscis et planis, moris, marciis, pratis, pascuis et pasturis, viis, scimitis, aquis, stagnis, molendinis, multuris et eorum sequelis, curiis et earum exitibus, et ceteris escaetis, piscariis, fabrilibus, bracinis, carnificiis, aucupationibus et venationibus, natiuis hominibus et eorum sequelis, ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, aysiametis, et iustis pertinentiis quibuscunque, ad dictas terras spectantibus seu iuste spectare valentibus in futurum, tam non nominatis quam uominatis, tam sub terra quam supra terram, sine aliquo retineuento: Faciendo inde predictus dominus Robertus et heredes sui forinsecum seruicium Scoticanum quantum ad dictas terras pertinet cum pertinentiis; et reddendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris annuatim tres sectas ad tria placita nostra capitalia infra dominium nostrum de Luchris tenenda, tantum, pro omnibus aliis seruiciis secularibus, oneribus, cariagiis, consuetudinibus, exactionibus seu demandis que de dictis terris cum pertinentiis per nos vel heredes nostros exigi poterunt vel requiri: Et nos Robertus Senescallus, comes de Fyff et de Meneteth prenomatus, et heredes nostri, omnes et singulas predictas terras de Craggy Gerpot, cum molendino, et terciam partem terrarum de Culbaky, Fordale, et Strubren cum pertineutiis, predicto domino Roberto Senescallo, domino de Sehanbothy et heredibus suis, in omnibus et per omnia, ut predicatur, contra omnes homines et feminas warrantisabimus, acquietabimus, et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre sigillum nostrum est appensum; his testibus, uobili et potenti viro et domino nostro, domino Johanne Senescallo, comite de Carrik, senescallo Scotie, fratre nostro seniore, domino Alexandro Senescallo domino de Badenach, fratre nostro, et domiuo Johanne Senescallo de Inuermethe, domino eiusdem, militibus, et Murdaco Senescallo, filio nostro et herede, Roberto Normauille, vicecomite de Stryvelyne, et domino de Gartgonnok, et multis aliis:

QUAM QUIDEM cartam, donationemque et concessionem de terris de Craggy Gerpot cum molendino, et de tercia parte terrarum de Culbaky, Fordale, et Strubren cum pertinentiis, in ipsa carta contentis, uecnon omnes et singulas ipsas terras cum pertinentiis dicto domino Roberto, tenendas et habendas sibi et heredibus suis adeo libere, quiete, plene, pacifice, et honorifice, in omnibus punctis, articulis, conditionibus, forma pariter et effectum, prout ipsa carta continet et proportat, uos pro nobis et heredibus nostris volumus, concedimus, ac presenti carta nostra dicto domino Roberto Senescallo et heredibus suis imperpetuum confirmamus. In cuius

rei testimonium, sigillum nostrum presenti carte nostre confirmatorie est appensum; his testibus, nobilibus viris, dominis Patricio de Grahame, domino de Kyncardyn, Willelmo de Grahame, eius primogenito et herede, Bernardo de Havdein, militibus, consanguineis nostris, domino Gilberto decano Dunblanensi et Johanne Rollok, clericis dicti domini genitoris nostri, ac multis aliis.

PRECEPT OF SASINE by MURDACH DUKE OF ALBANY, etc., Governor of Scotland, for infecting HENRY OF RAMSAY, Son and Heir of Alexander of Ramsay of Colluthy, in the lands of Leuchars. 28th August 1428.

61. MURDACUS DUX ALBANIE, comes de Fife et de Menteth, ac gubernator regni Scotie, Senescallo nostro de Fife et ministris suis eiusdem, salutem: Quia concessimus dilecto nostro Henrico de Ramsay, filio et heredi Alexandri de Ramsay de Culuthy, omnes et singulas illas terras baronie de Leuchris cum pertinentiis, jacentes in vicecomitatum de Fyfe, que fuerunt dicti Alexandri hereditarie, et quas dictus Alexander, non vi aut metu ductus, nec errore lapsus, set mera et spontanea voluntate sua, in manus nostras, coram testibus subscriptis, per fustem et baculum personaliter sursum reddidit, pureque simpliciter resignavit, ac totum ius et clameum que in dictis terris cum pertinentiis habuit vel habere poterit, pro se et heredibus suis omnino quitum clamavit imperpetuum: Quare mandamus vobis et precipimus quatenus statum et saisinam hereditariam dictarum terrarum cum pertinentiis predicto Henrico, vel suo certo actornato, latori presentium, secundum tenorem carte nostre quam inde habet, iuste haberi faciatis, et sine dilatione; saluo iure cuiuslibet. Datum sub sigillo nostro secreto; hiis testibus, Alexandro Steuart, filio nostro dilecto, Jacobo de Douglas de Baluany, fratre nostro dilecto, Johanne de Corntoune, Rectore ecclesie de Eglishame, Johanne de Lummysdene, vicecomite nostro de Fife, Johanne de Wricht, constabulario nostro de Fauclande, et Alano de Ottyrburn, secretario nostro, apud Faucland, xxvii^o die mensis Augusti, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo xxviii^o, et nostre gubernationis tertio.

NOTARIAL INSTRUMENT relative to the BISHOP OF BRECHIN's right to a portion of the Moor of Monreumont, called Wellflat. 8th July 1434.

62. IN NOMINE Domini Amen: Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter, quod anno ab Incarnacione eiusdem Domini millesimo quadringentesimo trecesimo quarto, mensis vero Julii die octava, indictione duodecima, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Eugenii diuina prouidencia pape quarti anno quarto: In mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia personaliter constitutus reuerendus in Christo pater et dominus, Johannes, misericordie diuina episcopus Brechinensis, ad presenciam nobilis viri

Walteri de Ogilvy, deputati honorabilis et potentis domini, Alexandri de Ogilvy, vicecomitis de Forfar, in officio vicecomitatus eiusdem, sibi astantibus diuersis nobilibus subscriptis, personaliter accessit, quasdamque literas regias in pergamine patentis quarterio magni sigilli sigillatas in eadem dicto vicecomiti et balliuis suis directas manibus suis tenens perlegendas presentauit; quas dictus deputatus, eum ea reuerentia qua deceuit, recepit; quarum vero literarum tenor sequitur de uerbo in uerbum, et est talis:

JACOBUS Dei gratia rex Scotorum, vicecomiti et balliuis suis de Forfar, salutem: Exposuit nobis reuerendus in Christo pater, Johannes Episcopus Brechinensis, quod sui predecessores bone memorie, episcopi et ecclesia Brechinensis, libere, pacifice et quiete, absque contradictione cuiuscunque, quandam particulam siue partem terre et more de ly Monreumont de propinquo iacentem ad grangiam suam de Fernewale, infra balliam vestram, possidebant; que quidem particula siue pars terre de magno tempore culta non fuerat, licet vestigium culture de presenti in ea appareat, et quam idem episcopus reducere euit et proponit ad culturam; timet tamen per circumvicinos inquietationem et impedimentum super eadem parte terre sibi inferri; dubitans, itaque, idem episcopus, ne per temporis successum copia probacionis super illa possessione antiqua fortuitis easibus subtrahatur supplicauit nobis sibi super hoc de juris remedio prouideri: Quare uobis precipimus et mandamus quatenus, testes quos prefatus episcopus eoram uobis duxerit produendos, et illos maxime de quorum morte vel absencia diuturna uerisimiliter timetur, magno iuramento interueniente, iuxta formam examinandorum testium recipiatis, et de dicta possessione et aliis circumstantiis ipsam possessionem tangentibus diligenter examinatis, et quid per depositiones huiusmodi testium sic receptorum et examinandorum reperire poteritis, sub sigillo uostro inscriptis elausis usque ad litem super huiusmodi particulam terre forte mouendum dicto episcopo tradatis conseruandum. Datum sub testimonio magni sigilli, apud Strielyne, duodecimo die mensis Martii, anno regni nostri uicesimo octauo; et sic subscribitur in eadem, 'vicecomiti et balliuis suis de Forfar, pro episcopo Brechinensi.'

POST QUARUM QUIDEM literarum regiarum presentacionem, receptionem, et lecturam, prefatus dominus episcopus prefatum deputatum eum debita humilitate et instantia requisiiit ut testes per eundem episcopum produendi de quorum morte uerisimiliter timebatur, eo quod senes erant et ualitudinarii, de et super petendis per eundem ac contentis in prefata litera regia debite examinarentur; predictus uero deputatus eum infrascriptis nobilibus ausatus requisitioni dicti domini episcopi tanquam rationi consone annuens; uolens etiam mandato regio in omnibus obedire, testes per dictum dominum episcopum produendos, uidelicet magistrum Cuthbertum, decanum ecclesie cathedralis Brechinensis, dominum Gilbertum, precentorem eiusdem, et dominum Adam Rogeri presbyterum, ad instantiam dicti domini episcopi, auctoritate sibi in hac parte commissa, summoneri et uocari fecit; quos in presen-

cia dictorum nobilium infrascriptorum, magno interueniente sacramento de veritate dicenda, super inquirendis ab eisdem publice iurare fecit, ut est moris; et, dicto episcopo remoto, dictus deputatus predictos testes in presencia infrascriptorum siugillatim per se examinari fecit: quorum depositiones sequuntur, vt in forma. Primus testis, videlicet Cathbertus decanus, iuratus et diligenter examinatus, interrogatus cuius etatis, respondit quod octuaginta annorum vel eocirca. Interrogatus si cognoscit marchias et metas de Fernwalle, respondit quod bene cognoscit; quia nutritus fuit a decem annis continue apud Fernwale, et tandem fuit effectus rector ecclesie de Fernwale, et sic semper mansit ibi et apud Brechinensem. Interrogatus an sciuit episcopos Brechinenses habere aliquam particulam siue peciam terre in proprietate infra moram de ly Munrewmont pertinentem ad grangiam de Fernwale, respondit quod sciuit. Interrogatus vbi situatur illa particula, respondit quod iacet contigua vie communi que ducit de Anderistounys denn ad Cloquhokis denn, de propinquo et iuxta ly Law, et ad occidentalem partem eius, et circumquaque ly Weltre, et sic extendendo ab Anderistounys denn ad Cloquhokis denn, comprehendendo the Rathys on Cloquhokis denn, in quibus adhuc apparet cultura Patricii episcopi, et prope ly Rathys ad austrum; comprehendendo tres paruos montes qui vocantur the thre corriis, et ab aliis Rathill et sic eundo ad Anderistounys denn; et ad occidentem in mora extendendo ad Corstryne. Interrogatus quomodo premissa scit, respondit, quod vidit Patricium episcopum Brechinensem dictam particulam pacifice et quiete, et sine contradictione cuiuscunque in aliquibus suis partibus, sic vbi dictum est, excolere per longa et diuturna tempora, et iuxta ly Weltre seminare cum auenis, et vocabatur ly Wellflat, et postea quam et garbas ad suam grangiam de Fernwalle adduci: addidit eciam, quod super dicta particula vidit manentem pastorem ouium dicti episcopi, vocatum nomine Dik Schippart; etiam vidit ibi ly schype cot et domum porcorum dicti episcopi, nec ex post vidit aliquam inquietacionem fieri episcopis de dicta terra, quia dictus episcopus et Stephanus episcopus ipsum sequens incarcerari fecerunt omnes occupantes dictam particulam terre cum glebis et bruario sine licentia speciali dictorum episcoporum. Secundus testis, dictus cantor, etatis septuaginta annorum et vltra, vt dicit, iuratus et diligenter examinatus, interrogatus super premissis, concordat in omnibus cum precedente teste, et superaddit quod dictus Patricius episcopus tenuit quiete et pacifice in proprietate totam particulam terre dictam usque ad Corstrine, prout dictum est, et ultra usque ad Cloghynabanc; et hoc vidit et audiuit Stephanum episcopum sequentem sepe dicentem et publice protestantem, quod sua propria terra erat usque ad locum belli in dicta mora, et omnia vidit que predicta sunt per primum testem; addit etiam quod quia Stephanus episcopus non habuit agriculturam, ideo assedauit grangiam de Fernwale et dictam particulam terre in prefata mora domino Henrico Steyll ad firmam, qui omnia laborauit et excoluit. Tercius testis dictus Adam Rogeri, etatis nonaginta annorum et vltra, ut dicit, iuratus et diligenter examinatus super premissis, concordat in omnibus cum secundo teste. Interrogatus quomodo

scit illa, respondit, quod pater suus mansit apud Fernwale et tenuit Clothoc ad firmam, cum dicta particula terre, et cum molendino de Achduny, totum ab episcopo Patricio, et mansit a iuuentute cum patre suo, apud Fernwale et apud Kukystoun, et vidit patrem suum excolere dictam particulam, et super eam tenere oues et porcos, et domos proprias pro eis, sine quacunque contradictione aut impedimento. Interrogatus de nomine patris sui, dicit quod vocabatur Johannes Rogeri. Et dicti deponentes asserunt, per iuramenta per eos prestita, quod premissa non dicunt prece nec precio, odio nec fauore, sed tantum pro rei veritate penitus declaranda. Post quorum quidem testium examinacionem, dictus reuerendus pater, ad presenciam prefati deputati accedendo, requisiiuit dictorum testium depositiones, sub sigillo suo clausas, sibi dari, secundum formam et tenorem mandati regii antedicti; de quorum etiam testium depositionibus, prefatus reuerendus pater a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri petiit publicum instrumentum vel instrumenta. Acta fuerunt hec in ecclesia cathedrali Brechinensi, sub anno, mense, die, indictione et pontificatu quibus supra; presentibus nobilibus et discretis viris, Patricio Lyown, filio et herede domini Johannis Lyown, militis, domini de Glammys, Hugone de Arbuthnot, domino eiusdem, Willclmo Grayme, domino de Morfy, Waltero Dempster, domino de Ouchterless, Alexandro Murray, domino de Glassnall, Dauid Lyndesay, domino de Lethnot, Roberto de Arbuthnot, Thoma de Gardyne, Alexandro de Strathachin, domino de Ladynturk, Roberto Foulartoun, Alexandro de Gardyne, Patricio de Gardyne, domino eiusdem, et Dauid Forstar, cum multis aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis pariter et rogatis.

Et ego Finlaus Dempster, clericus Dunkeldensis diocesis, publicus apostolica auctoritate notarius, quia premissis, *etc.*

PRECEPT by HENRY BISHOP OF ST. ANDREWS for infefting WALTER OGILVY of Luntrethyn in the fourth part of the lands and mill of Kynnell. 6th June 1435.

63. HENRICUS misericordie diuina Episcopus Sanctiandree, dilecto nostro Alexandro de Guthry, balliuo nostro de Kynnell in hac parte, salutem: Quia concessimus cum consensu capituli nostri hereditarie, per cartam nostram, dilecto nostro domino Waltero de Ogilvy, militi, domino de Luntrethyn, totam et integram quartam partem terrarum de Kynnell, cum quarta parte molendini eiusdem cum suis pertinentiis, iacentem in baronia nostra de Roskolby, infra vicecomitatum de Forfare, que quarte partes fuerunt Jacobi Eme de Lathame, et quas idem Jacobus in manibus nostris per suas literas patentes, per fustim et baculum sursum reddidit, pureque simpliciter resignauit: Vobis igitur mandamus et precipimus, quatinus dicto domino Waltero, vel suo certo actornato, latori presencium, sasinam et statum hereditarium predictarum partium terrarum et molendini cum suis pertinentiis, secundum tenorem carte sue quam de nobis habet inde confecte, iuste liberari faciatis, visis presentibus,

indilate: Super qua sasina et statu hereditario, dicto domino Waltero per vos, vt permittitur, hereditarie liberauda, vobis plenam potestatem ac mandatum speciale committimus, presencium per teuorem. Datum sub sigillo nostro, apud Sanetum Andream, sexto die mensis Junii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo quinto.

CHARTER by JOHN CLERKSON, to WALTER OF CARNEGY, of the sixteenth part of Little Carkary aud eighteenth part of Kynharde, etc. 8th January 1438.

64. OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris uel auditoris, me Johannem filium cleriei, filium et heredem Mariote Tenand, dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea affir-
masse dilecto consanguineo meo, Waltero de Carnegy, totas terras meas de Litol
Carkary; uidelicet, sextamdecimam partem eiusdem, et octodecimam partem de
Kynharde, cum pertinenciis earundem; necnou annuos redditus meos de Balna-
mwne, ac totum ius et clameum que in dictis terris seu annuis redditibus cum per-
tinenciis habui uel habere potui, iacentes infra vicecomitatum de Forfar, pro quadam
summa pecunie quam dictus Walterus mihi in mea vrgente necessitate in pecunia
numerata gratanter persoluebat: Tenendas et habendas totas predictas terras et
annuos redditus eum pertineucis predicto Waltero, heredibus suis et assignatis, a
me, heredibus meis et assignatis imperpetuum; in siluis, aquis et piscacaeionibus,
libere et quiete, bene et in pace, cum omnibus commoditatibus, libertatibus, azia-
mentis ac iustis suis pertinenciis quibuscunque, tam subtus terra quam supra ter-
ram, tam non nominatis quam uominatis, ad dictas terras et annuos redditus cum
pertinenciis spectautibus, seu quouismodo spectare valentibus in futurum; adeo
libere, quiete, plenarie, integre, honorifice, beue et iu pace, iu omuibis et per omnia,
sicut ego dictus Johannes, aut predecessores mei, dictas terras et annuos redditus
cum pertinenciis liberius tenui seu possedi, tenuerunt seu possederunt: Reddendo
inde et faeiendo domino nostro Regi dictus Walterus et heredes sui seruicia debita
et consueta. In cuius rei testimonium, quia sigillum proprium uon habui, sigillum
honorabilis viri, Alexandri de Strathechy, domini de Thorntou, cum instancia
apponi procurau, apud Thorntoun, coram hiis testibus, uidelicet, Alexandro de
Strathechyn, Jaeobo de Stratheehyn, et Duncano de Galowhil, cum multis aliis,
octauo die mensis Januarii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo octauo.

CHARTER by THOMAS OF SCHELGREUE to JOHN OF OGLUY of Luntrethyn of the
eighth part of the lands of the Kirktown of Kynnell. 20th March 1446.

65. OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris uel auditoris, Thomas de Schelgreue, dominus
octaue partis terrarum de le Kirktou de Kynnell, salutem in Domino sempiternam:
Seiatis me, uon vi aut metu ductum, nec errore lapsum, sed mea libera et spontanea

voluntate, libere vendidisse, ac titulo vendicionis a me, heredibus meis et successoribus quibuseuque, pro perpetuo alicuasse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse nobili viro, domino Johani de Ogily de Luntrethyn, militi, totam et integram octauam partem meam terrarum de le Kirktou de Kynnell, eum pertiuentiis, iacentem in baronia de Roscolby, infra vicecomitatum de Forfare, pro quadam summa pecunie michi per dictum dominum Johannem gratanter et integre pre manibus persoluta, de qua fateor me bene contentum et plenarie satisfactum, dictumque dominum Johannem, heredes suos, exeeutores et assignatos, quietos clamo de eadem imperpetuum per presentes: Tenendam et habendam totam et integram dietam octauam partem terrarum predictarum eum pertinentiis, prefato domino Johani, heredibus suis et assignatis, a me, heredibus meis et meis successoribus quibuscumque, de domino Episcopo Sanctiandrec, et suis successoribus episcopis qui pro tempore fuerint, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum . . . libere, quiete, plenarie, integre et honorifice, bene et in pace, sine aliquo retenemento vel reuocatione imperpetuum; et adeo libere, quiete, bene et in pace, in omnibus et per omnia, sicut ego dictus Thomas aut predecessores mei, dictam octauam partem terrarum predictarum eum pertineuciis aliquo tempore retroacto tenui seu possedi, tenuerunt seu possederunt: Faeiendū inde dietus dominus Johannes, heredes sui et assignati tale seruicium quale ego dictus Thomas aut predecessores mei feci seu fecerunt temporibus retroactis. In quorum fidem et testimonium sigillum meum presentibus est appensum, apud Dundee, vicesimo die mensis Marci, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadagesimo sexto; hiis testibus, Johanne Gardyn de Borovfelde, Johanne Thorntoun de eodem, Dauid de Fovlartoun, Dauid de Thorn-toun, et domino Willelmo Lyell, presbytero, cum multis aliis.

INSTRUMENT OF RESIGNATION in favour of JOHN OF OGYLVY, Knight, of Luntrethin of the eighth part of the lands and mill of Kynnell. 23d March 1446.

66. IN nomine Domini Amen: Anno ab Incarnacione eiusdem, millesimo quadringentesimo quadagesimo sexto, indictione decima, ae mensis Marci die vicesima tertia, pontificatus sauetissimi in Christo patris ae domini nostri, domini Eugenii diuina prouidentia pape quarti, anno decimo septimo, in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum preseneia personaliter constitutus prouidus vir, Patrieius de Blare, procurator et proeuratorio nomine Thome de Schelgreue, domini octaue partis terrarum de Kynucll, iacentium in baronia de Roscolby, iufra vicecomitatum de Forfare, prout de sue proeuracionis mandato sufficienti documento constabat intuenti, non vi non metu ductus, uec errore lapsus, sed pure, libere, sponte et simpliciter, totum ius, siue iuris clameum, quod idem Thomas de Schelgreue in vel ad octauam partem terrarum de Kynnell, neenon et ad octauam partem molendini eiusdem cum suis pertineuciis habuit seu habere poterit, pro se et heredibus suis in

manibus reuerendi in Christo patris, domini Jacobi, Dei et apostolice sedis gratia episcopi Sanctiandree sursum reddidit, pureque et simpliciter, per fustim et baculum resignauit: Recepta autem huiusmodi resignacione, ut premissum est, prefatus reuerendus pater, dominus Jacobus Episcopus Sanctiandree, prenomatas octauas partes terrarum et molendini de Kynnell in manibus suis tunc existentes, nobili viro, domino Johanni de Ogylvy, militi, domino de Luntrethin, preseuti et recipienti, in feodo et hereditate dedit et concessit, tenendas et possidendas de ipso domino Jacobo episcopo, et suis successoribus Sanctiandree episcopis, perpetuis temporibus profuturis, ipsumque domium Johanuem, pro se et heredibus suis, de ipsis octauis partibus terrarum et molendini de Kynuell per tradiciouem dictorum fustis et baculi presencialiter inuestiuit: De et super premissis omnibus et singulis, prefatus dominus Johannes de Ogylvy a me notario publico infrascripto sibi fieri petiit presens publicum instrumentum. Acta fuerunt hec infra clausuram castri Sanctiandree, sub anno, indictione, die, mense, et pontificatu quibus supra; presentibus ibidem nobilibus viris, Alano Steuart, capitaneo castri Sanctiandree, Waltero de Ogylvy de Beaufort, Willelmo de Foulartoun, Dauid de Foulartoun, scutiferis, et domino Willelmo Lyale, capellano, testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Willelmus de Boyis Sanctiandree diocesis, almeque vniuersitatis eiusdem bedellus, iuratus publicus auctoritate imperiali notarius, premissis, *etc.*

CHARTER by JAMES BISHOP OF ST. ANDREWS, to SIR JOHN OF OGYLVY of Luntrethin, of the eighth part of the lands and mill of Kynnell. 24th March 1446.

67. OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris uel audituris, Jacobus miseratione diuina Episcopus Sanctiandree, salutem in Domino sempiternam: Noueritis nos, cum pleno et libero consensu et assensu capituli nostri, dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse dilecto uostro domino Johanni de Ogylvy, militi, domino de Luntrethiu, pro suo seruicio nobis et successoribus nostris episcopis Sanctiandree impenso et impendendo, totam et integram octauam partem terrarum de Kynnell cum pertineciis, vna cum octaua parte molendini de Kynuell, iaceutem in baronia nostra de Roscolby, infra vicecomitatum de Forfare; que quidem octaua partes fuerunt Thome de Schelgreuc, et quas idem Thomas, non vi aut metu ductus, nec errore lapsus, sed sua libera et spontanea voluntate, per suas literas patentes nobis in castro nostro Sanctiandree, in presenciam plurium, sursum reddidit, pureque et simpliciter, per fustim et baculum, in manus nostras resignauit, ac totum ius et iuris clameum que in eisdem partibus cum pertinenciis habuit seu habere poterit, pro se et heredibus suis, quittum clamauit imperpetuum: Tenendas et habendas . . . adco libere, quiete, plenarie, integre et honorifice, bene et in pace, in omnibus et per omnia, sicut dictus Thomas aut predecessores sui preuominatas octauas partes terrarum et molendini cum pertinenciis, ante resignacionem earundem nobis inde

factam, de nobis aut predecessoribus uostris Sanctiandree episcopis, aliquo tempore retroacto, liberius, quiccius, plenius, integrius et honorificentius tenuit seu possedit, tenuerunt seu possederunt: Faciendo inde dictus dominus Johannes et heredes sui nobis et successoribus nostris, Sanctiandree episcopis, seruicia debita et consueta. In quorum fidem et testimonium premissorum sigillum uostrum, vna cum sigillo capituli nostri, presenti carte est appensum, apud Sanctumandream, vicesimo quarto die mensis Marcii, anuo Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo sexto, et consecracionis vstre anuo nouo.

INSTRUMENT OF SASINE in favour of JANET CRAWMONT of the third part of the lauds of Fullartoun, Little Careary, etc. 10th May 1447.

68. IN Dei nomine Ameu: Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter quod anno Incarnationis Dominice millesimo quadringentesimo quadragessimo septimo, mensis vero^o Maii die decima, indictione prima, pontificatus sanctissimi in Cristo patris ac domini uostri, domini Calisti diuina prouidentia pape anno decimo; in mei uotarii publici et testium subscriptorum presentia personaliter constitutus honestus vir, Vilelmus Merscal, marus quarterii de Arbroptht, ad preceptum vicecomitis de Forfar, dedit sasiuam et possessionem hereditarias Janete Crawmont, tanquam vna propinquior heres de propinquioribus et legitimis heredibus Roberto Crawmont, tertie partis omnium et singularum terrarum de Fullartou, Encuee, Litol Careary et Kynuard, cum toftis et croftis earundem, cum pertineutiis, predicto Roberto pertinentium, et de vno annuo reddito sexte partis dimidie partis viuis merce de Balnamoun, leuando et participando annuatim ad festum Sancti Martini in yeme et festum Pentecostes, jacentium infra vicecomitatum de Forfar, apud loca habitationis earundem, nullo reclamante aut opponente, sibi Janete Crawmont, heredibus suis et suis assignatis imperpetuum remansuris; saluo iure cuiuslibet: De et super quibus omnibus et singulis prememorata Janeta Crawmont a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri petiit vnum aut plura publicum seu publica instrumentum seu instrumenta. Acta erant hec super fundum terrarum antedictarum, hora nona, decima, vndecima et duodecima ante meridiem, aut eo circa, sub anuo, die, mese, indictione et pontificatu, quibus supra; presentibus ibidem honorabilibus et discretis viris, Waltero Ramsay de Canthyrlaud, Alexandro Legat, David Cragy, Willelmo Mouth, domino Roberto Stanhous, capellano de Mariton Brechineusis diocesis, cum diuersis aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiterque rogatis.

Et ego Matheus Pacok, clericus Sanctiandree diocesis, publicus autoritate imperiali uotarius, etc.

CHARTER by KING JAMES II. to Sir JOHN of OGILVY of Luntrethin and MARGARET
COUNTESS OF MORAY, his Wife, of the lands of Garlate. 24th July 1448.

69. JACOBUS Dei gracia Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem : Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni de Ogilvy de Luntrethin, militi, et Mergarete sponse sue, comitisse Moraue, omnes et singulas terras de Garlate cum pertinenciis, iacentes infra vicecomitatum de Forfare ; que quidem terre cum pertinenciis fuerunt dicti Johannis hereditarie, et quas idem Johannes, non vi aut metu ductus, seu errore lapsus, set mera et spontanea voluntate sua, in manus nostras, per fustem et baculum, coram subscriptis testibus, personaliter sursum reddidit, pureque simpliciter resignauit, ac totum ius et clameum que in eisdem terris habuit seu habere potuit, pro se et heredibus suis omnino quittum clamauit imperpetuum : Tenendas et habendas prefatas terras cum pertinenciis dictis Johanni et Mergarete sponse sue, et eorum alteri diucius viuenti, et heredibus inter ipsos legitime procreatis seu procreandis ; quibus forte deficientibus, veris legitimis et propinquioribus heredibus dicti Johannis quibuscunque, de nobis et successoribus nostris in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum . . . adeo libere, quiete, plenarie, integre, honorifice, bene et in pace, in omnibus et per omnia, sicut dictus Johannes de Ogilvy miles, aut predecessores sui, prenomintas terras cum pertinenciis, de nobis aut predecessoribus nostris, ante dictam resignacionem nobis inde factam, liberius tenuit seu possedit, tenuerunt seu possederunt : Faciendo inde nobis et successoribus nostris . . . seruicia debita et consueta. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre, magnum sigillum nostrum apponi precepimus ; testibus, dilectis consanguineis nostris, reuerendo in Christo patre, Willelmo episcopo Glasguensi, Alexandro domino Montgomery, Patricio domino le Grahame, Willelmo domino Somyrulye, Patricio domino Glammys, Jacobo de Leuyngstoun, capitaneo castris nostri de Striuelyne, Johanne Skrymgeoure, et Johanne de Cokburne, militibus, ac Magistro Johanne de Arous, canonico Glasguensi, apud Inuernys, vicesimo quarto die mensis Julii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo octauo, et regni nostri duodecimo.

PROCURATORY OF RESIGNATION by HUGH CUMYNTH, Hermit of the Chapel of St.
Mary of Kylgerre, of his right to the said Hermitage. 29th November 1454.

70. PATEAT vniuersis per presentes me, Hugonem Cumynth heremitum capelle beate Marie de Kylgerre infra diocesim Dunkeldensem, fecisse, constituisse et ordinasse, ac per presentes facere, constituere et ordinare prouidum [virum Dau]id de Crechtoune meum verum, legitimum et indubitatum procuratorem, actorem, factorem,

negotiorumque meorum gestorem et nuncium specialem et generalem, dantem et concedentem dicto [David] procuratori meo meam liberam et legitimam potestatem [et mandatum] speciale et generale ad resignandum heremitagium meum dicte capelle, cum crofta et le Greyn cum pertinentiis a[d dictum] heremitagium pertinentibus, seu quouismodo pertinere valentibus, [in manibus excel]lentissimi principis et domini, domini Jacobi Scotorum regis illustrissimi, ac patroni et domini mei superioris eiusdem, ac totum jus et clameum, proprietatem et possessionem, que et quas [in dicto heremi]tagio habui, habeo seu quouismodo habere poterō in futurum, a me et heredibus meis omnino quitum clamando inperpetuum; ita quod post dictam resignationem dicti heremitagii per dictum meum procurat[orem] ego, [nec] heredes mei, nec assignati nec aliquis alius nomine nostro, aliquid [ius] uel clameum, proprietatem et possessionem in dicto heremitagio cum pertinentiis, nec in aliqua parte eiusdem aliqualiter vendicare poterō nec poterunt, sed ab omni juris titulo, tam petitorio quam possessorio, totius dicti heremitagii simul exclusi inperpetuum: Et generaliter omnia alia et singula faciendi, gerendi, et exercendi, que ad officium procuratoris in premissis resignatione et deliberatione dicti heremitagii de jure seu de consuetudine pertinere dinoscuntur: Ratum et gratum habentem et habiturum totum et quicquid dictus meus procurator in dicto officio resignationis in nomine meo duxerit faciendum in premissis seu aliquo premissorum. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus est appensum, apud Edinburgh, penultimo die mensis Nouembris, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo quarto.

NOTARIAL INSTRUMENT OF RESIGNATION by HUGH CUMYNTH, the Hermit, of his rights to the Hermitage of St. Mary of Kilgerre, and Grant of the same to ALEXANDER OF FOWLARTONE. 16th February 1454.

71. IN Dei nomine Amen: Anno a Natiuitate eiusdem millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo quarto, indictione secunda, die vero mensis Februarii decimo sexto, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Nicolai diuina prouidencia pape quinti anno octauo, in excellentissimi principis ac domini nostri, domini Jacobi Scotorum regis illustrissimi, meique notarii publici ac testium subscriptorum presenciam personaliter constitutus prouidus vir, David de Creichtone, procurator et procuratorio nomine honesti viri Hugonis Cumynth, de cuius procuracionis mandato michi per literas patentes sigillo dicti Hugonis sigillatas ibidem productas luculenter constabat, in manibus dicti serenissimi principis totum jus et clameum quod ipse dictus Hugo, heremita, capelle beate Marie de Kylgerre Dunkeldensis diocesis, cum crofta et le grene, necnon aliis pertinentiis ad heremitagium dicte capelle spectantibus, habuit seu quoquomodo habere poterit, procuratorio nomine quo supra, tanquam in manibus veri patroni et domini superioris eiusdem sursum reddidit et resignauit, necnon omni juri possessionis et proprietatis ad dictum

Hugonem heremitam tunc pertinenti et in futurum spectare valenti, pure ac simpliciter et pro perpetuo renuciavit: quaquidem resignatione sic recepta et admissa, prefatus serenissimus princeps honorabili viro Alexandro de Fowlartone, suo speciali scutifero, dictum heremitagium, croftam et le grene cum omnibus pertinentiis, vt supra, statim libere contulit cum effectu: Super quibus omnibus et singulis dictus Alexander Fowlartone a me notario publico infra scripto sibi fieri petiit vnum uel plura publicum seu publica instrumentum seu instrumenta. Acta fuerunt hec in castro de Edynburgh, anno, die, mense, indictione et pontificatu quibus supra; presentibus ibidem reuerendis in Christo patribus et dominis, dominis Georgeo Brechinensi, Thoma Candide Case, Dei et apostolice sedis gratia episcopis, neenon uenerabilibus ac discretis uiris Patricio Lyon, domino de Glammys, Jacobo de Ruthvene, militibus, domino Niniano de Spot, presbytero ac prebeudario de Menmuir, Roberto de Lyddale, Jacobo de Creichtone, et Adam de Creichtone, scutiferis, cum diuersis aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Andreas Yong, publicus auctoritate imperiali notarius, premissis, *etc.*

CHARTER by JOHN SMYTH, Citizen of Brechin, to WILLIAM SUMYRE of Balzourdy, of the Hermitage of St. Mary of Kilgerre, and others. 8th August 1461.

72. OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel auditoris, Johannes Smyth, cuius ciuitatis Brechinensis, salutem in Domino sempiternam: Sciatis me dedisse, concessisse, ac titulo cambii alienasse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse honorabili viro Willelmo Sumyre de Balzourdy, totum et integrum meum heremitagium capelle beate Marie Foreste de Kilgerre, ac totam et integram croftam terre arabilis eidem annexatam et ex antiquo pertinentem, cum pertinentiis, iacentem in baronia de Menmor infra vicecomitatum de Forfar, in cambium propter vnam mercam annui redditus per me et heredes meos annuatim leuandam et percipiendam de toto et integro tenemento Walteri de Crage de Suanstone iacenti infra ciuitatem Brechinensem, ex parte orientali communis vici eiusdem, inter terram Walteri de Streuelyng ex parte australi ex parte vna, et lee Commovn Den ex parte boreali ex parte altera, donec et quousque predictus Willelmus aut heredes sui de terris suis propriis infra dictam ciuitatem mihi et heredibus meis de vna merca annui redditus fecerit uel fecerint prouideri et pacifice gauderi: Tenendum et habendum dictum heremitagium et croftam terre cum pertineutiis predicto Willclmo et heredibus suis, a me et heredibus meis, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et diuisas, ac cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, et asiamentis ac iustis pertiueniis suis quibuscunq, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, ad predictum heremitagium et dictam croftam terre cum pertinenciis spectantibus, seu iuste spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum, adeo libere et quiete, plenarie, iutegre, honorifice, bene et in pace, iu omnibus et per omnia, sicut ego predictus Johannes aut predeces-

sores mei prenominatam heremitagium et dictam croftam terre cum pertinenciis, ante huiusmodi concessionem, alienationem sive cambium, liberius tenui seu possedi, tenuerunt seu possiderunt, quoquomodo : Et ego vero predictus Johannes [et] heredes mei predictum heremitagium et croftam terre eidem annexatam cum pertinenciis predicto Willelmo [et] heredibus suis, ac concessionem et alienationem huiusmodi in omnibus et per omnia, sicut prescriptum est, per omnes terras nostras, annuos redditus, ac bona nostra quecunque, contra omnes homines et feminas warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et imperpetuum fideliter defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum presenti carte mee est appensum, apud Brechin, octauo die mensis Augusti anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo primo.

GIFT by DAVID EARL OF CRAWFORD to his Cousin, JOHN OF CARNEGIE of Kin-naird, of the lands of Tulybernis. 4th November 1480.

73. DAVID Erle of Cravfurde and Lord Lyndesay, to al and sindri to quhais knav-lach thir our letteris sal cum, greting : Vit ze vs to haif takin in our speciale suple and defence ovr richt velbelufit cusing, Johne of Carnegy of Kynnarde, oblisand vs lelely and trevly, be the faith in our body and thir present letteris, to supple, helpe, and defende our saide cusing and mane, for al the dais of our lif, in al his actionis, causis, and querelis, leful and honest, mofyt or to be mofyt, as ve aucht to defende our tendir cusing or mane. And atour, for his manrent and service dovne and for to be dovne til vs for al the dais of his life, ve haif gefin and grantit, and be the tenor of thir our present letteris giffis and grantis til our forsaide cusing al and haile our landis of Tulybernis vith pertinentis, liand in our lordschipe of Glenesk and vithin the sherefdome of Forfar, to be haldin and haide, al and haile our forsaide landis of Tulybernis, togiddir [vith] al and sindry pertinentis, to our said cusing and mane, for al the dais of our lif, of vs, our airis and assignais, vith al fredovmes, profitis, commoditeis, and eisiamentis, richtvis pertinentis quabatsumeuer to the forsaid landis of Tulybernis, vith the pertinentis at richtvisly pertenis to the sammen, or be ony maner of way may pertene, fre of al maner of service, salfande service of himself, to be dovne til vs, as his letter of manrent proportis, and thre soitis to the thre hede courtis of Glenesk, be himself or his tenandis ; the entre of our saide cusing and mane in the forsaide landis of Tulibernys, vith thair pertinentis, the day of the daite of thir present letteris, and to remane thervith for al the dais of our lif, as saide is, vith ful and fre power to put in and out tenandis in the saide landis as oft as pleisis him indurande the dais of our lif ; and this our forsaide gift of lifrent to our forsaide cusing and mane ve, for vs and our airis, sal varande and defende. In vitness of the quhilk thing ve haif affixit our seal to thir present letteris, subscrivit vith our avne hand, at Brechine, the ferd day of Nouember the zer of God Mcccclxxx zeris.

DAVID ERLE OFF CRAUFFURDE.

RETOUR of WALTER ROTHUEN, as heir of Eufame Stewart, his Mother, in the half lands of Lovnan. 28th April 1483.

74. HEC Inquisicio facta apud Forfar, in pretorio eiusdem, vicesimo octavo die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo tertio, eorum honorabili viro, Alexandro Lyndesay de Quehtermonsy, deputato vicecomitis de Forfar, per hos subscriptos, videlicet, Thomam Maull de Panmour, militem, Jacobum Seringeour, constabularium de Dundee, magistrum Johannem Lyoun de Curtastoun, David Ogilvy de eodem, Jacobum Rynde de Broxmouth, Thomam Cravmonde de Melgounde, Alexandrum Fentoun de Ogill, Willelmum Gardine de Boroufelde, Alexandrum Strathaehine de Kynnetlis, magistrum Thomam Erskine, Patricium Annande de Melgounde, Thomam Thorntoun de eodem, Walterum Ramsay de Arbeky, Hugonem Walterstoun de eodem, Henricum Fethi de Balisok, Willelmum Maxuell de Teline, et Johannem Balbirny de Innerriehti: Qui jurati dicunt quod quondam Eufamia Stewart, mater Walteri Rothuen, latoris presentium, obiit ultimo vestita et saisita ut de feodo ad pacem et fidem domini nostri regis de dimedietate baronie de Lovnan cum pertinenciis, jacente infra vicecomitatum de Forfar; et quod dictus Walterus est legitimus et propinquior heres eiusdem quondam Eufamie, matris sue, de dictis terris eum pertinenciis; et quod dictus Walterus est legitime etatis; et quod dicta dimedietas baronie de Lounan eum pertinenciis valet nunc per annum xxv. mereis, et in tempore pacis xx^{ti} mereis; et quod dicta dimedietas baronie de Lovnan eum pertinenciis tenetur in capite de supremo domino nostro rege in alba firma, per tradicionem unius denarii argenti annuatim dicto supremo domino nostro regi, ad festum Pentecostes, super solum dietarum terrarum de Lounan, tantum si petatur; et quod dicta dimedietas baronie de Lounan eum pertinenciis nunc existit in manibus dieti supremi domini nostri regis legitime per se ipsum, ob causam mortis quondam David Rothwen, mariti diete quondam Eufamie, ratione curialitatis Seotie, qui genuit super eadem dietum Walterum, latorem presentium, et obiit per spacium quinque mensium ultimo elapsorum vel eo circa, in feodo basso dietarum terrarum eum pertinenciis, post mortem diete Eufamie olim domine hereditarie earundem; et ita existebat in defeetu veri heredis hucusque jus suum minime prosequentis. Aetum et clausum sub sigillo officii vicecomitis de Forfar, et sub sigillis quorundam aliorum qui diete inquisitioni intererant faciende, anno, mense, die et loco prenotatis, ut supra.

PRECEPT by JOHN OF ERSKYN, Fiar of Dwn, for infesting JAMES OF OGYLVY of Eroly, Knight, in the lands of Mekile Carkary. 10th September 1489.

75. I, JOHN OF ERSKYN, feofair of Dwn, tyll Wilzam Smytht, sergeand of the barownry of Dwn, gretyng: For samekyle as oure Souerane lord the kyng has dyrekit

his breyf of seysyng to me, chargeand me to gif herytabile stait and possession of the landis of Mekile Carkary, lyand within the barowry of Dwn, to James of Ogylvy of Eroly, knyecht; quhair foir, this precep sene, but delay, I chargis and commandis the that thow pas to the foirsaid landis of Mekile Carkary, and thair gif herytabile stait and possession to the foirsaid James of Ogylvy of Eroly, knyecht, efter the tenor and form of oure Souerane lordis breif of sesyng dyrekit to me thair apone: the quhilk to do I commyt to the my full power be this present writ. In witnes heirop I haif affixit my propir scill to this present writ, at Dwn, the ten day of September, the zeir of God ane thousand four hundretht awchy and nync zeris.

LICENSE by JAMES (STEWART), ARCHBISHOP OF ST. ANDREWS (Brother of King James IV.), for taking in the water of South Esk to the mill of Caldhame. 26th June 1500.

76. BE it maid kend till all men be thir present letteris, Ws, James be the merci of God Archbischop of Sancandris, Duke of Ross, Lord of Brechene, etc., till haue speciali grantit and gevin, for ws, our ayeris and successouris, and be the [te]nor of thir presentis letteris, grantis and gevis our ful licens and tollerans till our familiar chapellane and oratour, schir Johne Chepman, chapelane of Caldhame, and till his successouris, chapellanis of the sammyn, to tak in the wattir out of our Wattir of Souytht Esk, to his mylne perteing to the said chapellaneri, and to put in the dame of the said mylne in our said wattir, thar beand ane sufficient goyll in the said dame for passagis of fische to the sey and fra the sey: for the quylk giff, licens, and tollerans, the said schir Johne and his successouris sall sa ane mess of the requiem for me, my fadyr, King James the Thrid, my modyr, and our nobill progenitouris, at the altare of Sant Ringane, within the Cathedrale kirk of Brechene: and we the said James, our ayeris and successouris, sall keip, varrand, [and] defend the said schir Johne and his successouris, in the peciabyll brewkin of his dame of his said mylne and intalkin of the wattir to the sammyne, for all man and persone leiffand and deid. In witnes of the quylk thing, to thir our letteris, subscriwit wiht our awin hand, we haue gart append our rond seyll to this present wryit, at Arbroith, the xxvi day of Junij, in the zere of God a thousand and fiffe hundretht zeris.

RETOUR of the Service of JAMES LORD OGILUY, as heir of his father, John Lord Ogiluy, in the lands and mill of the Kirktown of Kynnell. 5th May 1506.

77. HEC Inquisicio facta apud Rescoby, quinto die mensis Maij, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo sexto, coram honorabili viro, David Lermonth, camerario

ac balliuo ad hoc specialiter constituto reuerendissimi in Christo patris, Alexandri diuina prouidencia Archiepiscopi Sanetiandree ac apostolice sedis legati, per hos fideles subscriptos, videlicet, Alexandrum Lindsay de Ouchirmonse, Alexandrum Guthre de eodem, Jacobum Auchirlony de Kelle, milites, Johannem Erskine de Dune, Johannem Ogiluy de Innerquharite, Dauid Rosse de eodem, Valterum Lyehtoum de Vllishavine, Alexandrum Barclay de Matheris, Robertum Strath-auehine de Balhussye, Valterum Moneur de Slanis, Alexandrum Burnat de Leis, Vilelmum Auchinlek, Dauid Rynd in Cass, Dauid Lindsay in Hauch, et Thomam Speid de Cukstoun: Qui iurati dicunt quod quondam Johannes dominus Ogiluy, pater Jacobi domini Ogiluy, latoris presencium, obiit vltimo vestitus et saisitus ut de feodo ad pacem et fidem supremi domini nostri Regis de totis et integris terris de le Kirkouton de Kynnel, cum molendino eiusdem, cum pertinenciis eorundem, iacentibus in baronia de Reseoby, infra vicecomitatum de Forfar; et quod dictus Jacobus dominus Ogiluy est legitimus et propinquior heres eiusdem quondam Johannis, patris s^{pp}i, ad predictas terras cum molendino; et quod est legitime etatis; et quod dicte terre eum molendino valent nunc per annum viginti libras, et tempore pacis octo libras; et quod dicte terre cum molendino de Domino Archiepiscopo Sanetiandree per seruicium feodofirme, videlicet, per solutionem sex solidorum et octo denariorum annuatim, vnacum tribus sectis ad tres eurias capitales de Rescoby; et quod dicte terre cum molendino nunc existunt in manibus dicti domini Archiepiscopi ad spacium septem mensium vel eocirca, per decessum dicti quondam Johannis, ob defectum legitimi heredis ius suum hucusque minime prosequentis. In quorum fidem et testimonium sigilla quorundam qui dicte Inquisitioni intererant, vna cum sigillo dicti balliui elauso presentibus sunt appensa, anno, die, mense et loco supradictis.

RETOUR of the Service of JOHN CARNEGIE of Kynnard, as heir of his father, John Carnegie, in the lands of Kinnard and Lital Carcary. 16th May 1508.

78. HEC Inquisicio facta apud Dundee, in pretorio eiusdem, eoram honorabili viro, Thoma Maxwale, vicecomite deputato de Forfare, decimo sexto die mensis Maii, anno Domini millesimo et quingentesimo octauo, per hos fideles subscriptos, videlicet, dominos Willelmum Maxwale de Telline, Thomam Mawle de Panmure, milites, Thomam Fothringham de Pourie, Dauid Rollok de Memus, Thomam Fentoune de Ogill, Johannem Gardin de Burroufeld, Thomam Mortymær de Flemyn-toune, Alexandrum Strathachin de Balmadde, Jacobum Scrimgeour, Robertum Lyddale de Panlathc, Walterum Lyndesay de Skryne, Dauid Oliuer de Gagy, et Johannem Foret de eodem: Qui iurati dicunt quod quondam Johannes Carnegie de Kynnard, pater Johannis Carnegie, latoris presencium, obiit vltimo vestitus et saisitus ut de feodo ad pacem et fidem supremi domini nostri Regis de totis

et integris terris de Kinnard cum pertinenciis, preter vnam octauam partem earundem; ac eciam de totis et integris terris de Litol Carcary, preter vnam octauam partem et vnam sextam partem earundem, iacentibus infra vicecomitatum de Forfare; et quod dictus Johannes est legitimus et propinquior heres eiusdem quondam Johannis, patris sui, de dictis terris cum pertinenciis, exceptis prius exceptis; et quod est legitime etatis; et quod dicte terre valent nunc per annum viginti libras, et tempore pacis quinque libras; et quod dicte terre cum pertinenciis tenentur in capite de supremo domino nostro Rege; et quod antecessores dicti Johannis omni tempore preterito successiue tenuerunt dictas terras per seruicium albe firme, prout in precepto sasine capelle Regie directo vicecomiti et balliuis suis de Forfare ad tradendum sasinam earundem terrarum prefato Johanni [Carnegy de] Kinnard vltimo possessori earundem continetur, et in attentico retornato facto coram dicto vicecomite pro tempore existente, ad mandatum literarum domini nostri Regis, sub certis sigillis eorum qui dicte inquisitioni intererant, cum sigillo dicti vicecomitis pro tempore, proportante in se quod dicte terre tenentur de domino nostro Rege, per seruicium de custodiendo cellarium seruicie domini nostri Regis, infra vicecomitatum de Forfare, quando contigerit dominum nostrum Regem ibidem residere, et quando sit premonitus legitime; et pro vno denario nomine albe firme, si petatur, quia ut habetur in dicto retornato quod mansio quondam Walteri Carnegy de Kinnard, avi dicti Johannis Carnegy, fuit combusta et destructa tempore guerre inter comitem de Huntly, dominum Gordoun et comitem Craufurdie, dominum Lyndesay, in qua mansione fuerunt carte dictarum terrarum de Kinnard et Litol Carcary, et omnino alienate et destructe: Et dicunt quod dicte terre cum pertinenciis nunc existunt in manibus domini nostri Regis, tanquam in manibus domini superioris earundem, per decesum dicti quondam Johannis, ob causam non introitus ipsius Johannis, latoris presentium, ad spacium vnus mensis aut eocirca. In quorum fidem et testimonium veritatis omnium premissorum, sigilla quorundam qui dicte Inquisitioni intererant, vna cum sigillo officii vicecomitis predicti presentibus clauso, anno, die, mense et loco prescriptis, sunt appensa.

PRECEPT by ALEXANDER JAMESON for infesting JOHN CARNEGIE of Kynnard and EUPHEMIA STRATHACHIN, his Spouse, in the fourth part of the lands of Kukistone. 15th March 1509.

79. ALEXANDER JAMESONE, dominus quarte partis terrarum de Kwkisstoune, dilectis meis Roberto Strathachin de Balhussy, Alexandro Narne de Sandfurd, et Thome Strathachin de Auchlar, balliuis meis in hac parte coniunctim et diuisim specialiter et generaliter constitutis, salutem: Quia assedaui et ad perpetuam feodifirmam dimisi dilectis meis Johanni Carnegy de Kynnard et Ewfamie Strathachin, sponse

sue, et eorum heredibus, totam et integram nostram quartam partem terrarum omnium et singularum terrarum de Kwkisstoune cum pertinentiis, jacentem in baronia de Roxcoby, infra vicecomitatum de Forfar, prout in carta mea ipsis desuper confecta plenius continetur: vobis igitur conjunctim et diuisim firmiter precipio et mando quatenus, visis presentibus indelate dictis Johanni et Ewfamie, uel suis certis actornatis, latoribus presencium, sasinam, statum hereditarium et possessionem realem et corporalem predictae quarte partis terrarum cum pertinentiis, secundum vim, formam, tenorem, et effectum carte mee ipsis desuper confecte, iuste et sine dilatione tradatis seu inducatis, seu alter vestrum tradat seu inducat: Ad quod faciendum vobis coniunctim et diuisim meam in hac parte irreuocabilem committo potestatem per presentes: Et in signum sasine per vos aut vnum vestrum sic date, sigillum dantis sasinam in secunda cauda post meum presentibus appendatur. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus est appensum, apud Dunde, decimo quinto die mensis Marcij, anno Domini millesimo et quingentesimo nono, coram hiis testibus, domino Alexandro Carnegy, capellano, Alexandro Kyd, Patricio Boys, Willelmo Annand, et Magistro Dauid Trayll, notario publico, cum diuersis aliis.

RETOUR of the Service of ROBERT CARNEGIE, as heir of John Carnegy, his Father, in the lands of Kinnard and Litill Carcary. 7th November 1513.

80. HEC Inquisicio facta in pretorio de Dunde, coram honorabilibus viris, Gilberto Gray de Buttergask et Dauid Maxwale de Ballodrane, vicecomitibus deputatis de Forfare, coniunctim et diuisim, septimo die mensis Nouembris anno Domini millesimo et quingentesimo decimo terecio, per hos fideles subscriptos, videlicet, Willelmum Ramsay de Panbrid, Jacobum Rollok de Fethe, Alexandrum Guthre de Kinblathmont, Thomam Bawfour de Dovin, Jacobum Strathachin de Balmadde, Patricium Boys de Panbrid, Johannem Ramsay, Johannem Ayr, Alexandrum Livale, Alexandrum Kyd, Andream Thorntoune, Thomam Strathachin, et Johannem Athlek: Qui iurati dicunt quod quondam Johannes Carnegy de Kinnard, pater Roberti Carnegy, latoris presencium, obiit vltimo vestitus et sasitus ut de feodo ad pacem et fidem supremi domini nostri regis de totis et integris terris de Kinnard cum pertinentiis, preter vnam octauam partem earundem, et de totis et integris terris de Litill Carcary cum pertinenciis, preter vnam octauam partem et vnam sextam partem earundem cum pertinenciis, iacentibus infra vicecomitatum de Forfare; et quod dictus Robertus Carnegy est legitimus et propinquior heres eiusdem quondam Johannis, patris sui, de dictis terris cum pertinenciis, exceptis prius exceptis; et quod est legitime etatis, per dispensationem supremi domini nostri Regis, virtute sui acti et statuti facti apud Twyssill in Northummerland, tempore sui exercitus ibidem, cum priuilegiis in eisdem contentis, super ipsis et eorum heredibus

qui ibidem decidebant; et quod dicte terre de Kynnard et Litill Careary, exceptis prius exceptis, valent nunc per annum viginti libris, et tempore pacis quinque libris; et quod dicte terre cum pertinenciis tenentur de domino nostro Rege per seruicium de custodiendo cellarium seruicie domini nostri Regis infra vicecomitatum de Forfare, quando contigerit dominum nostrum Regem ibidem residere, et quando sit legitime premonitus, et pro vno denario nomine albe firme, si petatur tantum; et quod feodum dimedie partis dictarum terrarum de Litill Careary pertinens quondam dicto Johanni Carnegy de Kinnard nunc existit in manibus domini nostri Regis, liberum vero tenementum eiusdem dimedie partis terrarum de Litill Careary cum pertinenciis nunc existit in manibus Ewfamie Strathachin, sponse quondam dicti Johannis Carnegy, racione coniuncte infeodacionis facte dictis Johanni et Ewfamie Strathachin sponse sue; residuum vero dictarum terrarum de Kinnard et Litill Careary predictarum eum pertinenciis, exceptis prius exceptis, nunc existit in manibus domini nostri Regis, tanquam in manibus domini superioris earundem, per decessum dicti quondam Johannis Carnegy, ob causam non introitus ipsius Roberti, ad spacium octo ebdomidarum aut eocirca. In quorum fidem et testimonium veritatis omnium et singulorum premissorum, sigilla quorundam qui dicte Inquisicio ni intererant, vna cum sigillo officii vicecomitis predicti presentibus clauso anno, die, mense, et loco prescriptis, sunt appensa.

RETOUR of the Service of ALEXANDER LYNDESAY, as heir of his father, Richard Lyndesay, of the Smithy of the Lordship of Brechin. 29th April 1514.

81. HEC Inquisicio facta apud Forfar, in pretorio eiusdem, coram honorabili viro Willelmo Ouchterlowny de Kelle, vicecomite de Forfar per commissionem domini nostri Regis, de mandato literarum domini nostri Regis ex deliberatione dominorum consilii sub signeto, vicesimo nono die mensis Aprilis anno Domini millesimo et quingentesimo decimo quarto, per hos fideles subscriptos, videlicet, dominum Alexandrum Strathachin de Brigtoune, Walterum Lychtoune de Vlishawin, magistrum Thomam Erskin, Robertum Mawll de Panmur, Jacobum Carneors de Balmuschaner, Johannem Moncur de Ballowny, Willelmum Blair de Balgilloquhy, Alexandrum Welle de Wodwray, Daud Foulartoune de Kynnabir, Hewgonem Watterstoune de eodem, Johannem Arbuthnote de Brychte, Willelmum Gray in Lour, Siluestrum Halden de Kellour, Karolum Thorntoune de eodem, et Daud Futhe de Kukstoune: Qui iurati dicunt quod quondam Ricardus Lyndesay et sui predecessores et progenitores, fabri communis domus fabrilis domini de Brechin, de bona laudabili et permissa consuetudine, pro officio dicte domus fabrilis annuatim hereditarie Ieuauerunt et receperunt nouem farlotas bone farrine de vnoquoque aratro et moleudo husbandorum de hiis villis subscriptis, videlicet, Balnabrech, Kindrokat, Petpollokis, Pettindrech, Havich de Brechin, Buthirgille, Pettintos-

chall, Balbirny, eum molendino, Kineragie et Luchlandi eum pertinenciis, et vnum vellus ouis senioris vnus cuiusque husbandi annuatim antedietarum villarum, pro fabricacione forficum aut wolseheris dietorum husbandorum, ac etiam commune pasturam duarum vacearum et vnus equi, eum libero introitu et exitu in dieto lie Haueh de Breechin; et quod dietus Alexander Lyndesay, filius dieti Ricardi Lyndesay, est legitimus et propinquior heres eiusdem quondam Ricardi, patris sui, ad dietam domum fabrilem et dietum officium eum dietis commoditatibus, proficiis et pertinenciis; et quod dietum officium eum dietis proficiis et pertinenciis dieto Alexandro Lyndesay et heredibus suis est hereditarium imperpetuum; et quod dietus Alexander dietam domum fabrilem eum officio dietis husbandis inde debito et consueto imperpetuum sustentabit. In quorum fidem et testimonium veritatis omnium et singulorum premissorum, sigilla quorundam qui diete Inquisicioni intererant, vna eum sigillo officii dieti vicecomitis, presentibus anno, die, mense, et loco prescriptis, sunt appensa.

RETOUR of WILLIAM TYRE, as Heir of his Grandfather, Walter Tyre, in the half lands of Lounan, and half of the Mill thereof. 13th April 1532.

82. HEC Inquisicio facta apud burgum de Forfar, in pretorio eiusdem, eorum honorabili viro Dauid Andersone, vicecomite deputato de Forfar, deeimo tereio die mensis Aprilis anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo trieesimo secundo, per hos fideles subscriptos, videlicet, Jacobum Fentone de Ogill, Jacobum Ogilvy de Clova, Johannem Ogilvy de Kenney, Alexandrum Strathaehyn de Brigtone, Alexandrum Guthre de Kyncaldrome, Thomam Lichtone de Wolfshavyn, Georgeum Somer de Balzordy, Alexandrum Fullertone de Kynnabir, Andream Currou de Logymegill, magistrum Johannem Auchinlok, Patriem Ogilvy, Ricardum Melweill, et Michaelem Anderson: Qui iurati dicunt quod quondam Walterus Tyre de Drunkilbo, auus Willelmi Tyre, latoris presentium, obiit vltimo vestitus et sasitus vt de feodo ad pacem et fidem supremi domini nostri regis de tota et integra dimedia parte orientali omnium et singularum terrarum de Lownan, eum dimedia parte molendini et terrarum molendinariarum earundem, eum tenentibus, tenendriis, et libereteneneium seruiciis, jaeente in baronia de eodem, et infra vicecomitatum de Forfar; et quod dietus Willelmus est legitimus et propinquior heres eiusdem quondam Walteri, aui sui, de dietis, terris et dimedia parte molendini et terrarum molendinariarum earundem, et de tenentibus, tenendriis, et libereteneneium seruiciis; et quod est legitime etatis; et quod diete terre dimedie partis de Lownan, eum pertinenciis, valent nune per annum sex celdris vietualium ordeii et ferrini equaliter diuidendi, et tempore pacis tribus celdris; et dimedia pars molendini eum terris molendinariis valet nune per annum quinquaginta solidis, et tempore pacis viginti quinque solidis monete Seocie; et quod tenentur de dieto Supremo

Domino nostro Rege per seruicium albe firme, reddendo inde annuatim vnum denarium argenti nomine albe firme, si petatur tantum; et quod nunc existunt in manibus dicti supremi domini nostri regis, tanquam in manibus domini superioris earundem, per decessum dicti quondam Walteri, ob causam nonintroitus dicti Willelmi, ad spacium quatuor mensium aut eo circa. In quorum fidem et testimonium veritatis omnium et singulorum premissorum sigilla quorundam qui dicte Inquisicioni intererant, vna cum sigillo officii vicecomitis predicti presentibus clauso, anno, mense, die et loco supradictis, sunt appensa.

LETTERS of LEGITIMATION by MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS in favour of JOHN CARNEGIE, natural son of Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird, dated 30th June 1547.

83. MARIA Dei gratia regina Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus suis ad quos presentes litere peruenerint, salutem: Sciatis quia, ex nostris gracia et fauore specialibus, cum auisamento, consensu et auctoritate charissimi nostri consanguinei et tutoris, Jacobi Aranie comitis, domini Hammyltoun, regni nostri protectoris et gubernatoris, dedimus et concessimus, ac tenore presencium damus et concedimus dilecto nostro Johanni Carnegie, bastardo filio naturali Roberti Carnegie de Kynnard, uostram plenariam potestatem quod ipse in toto tempore vite sue, siue eger fuerit siue sanus, siue in tempore mortis sue, libere disponere valeat super omnibus et singulis terris suis, hereditatibus, tenementis, annuis redditibus, et possessionibus, vbicunque infra regnum nostrum aut extra existentibus, ac super omnibus et singulis bonis suis, mobilibus et immobilibus, habitis et habendis, cuicunque persone vel quibuscunque personis, prout sibi magis videbitur expediens, non obstante bastardia sua in qua genitus est, priuilegioque juris nobis super eschætis bastardorum concesso; ac eciam prefatum Johannem ad omnimodos actus legitimos in iudicio et extra iudicium exercendi, dignitatibusque et priuilegiis, officiis, honoribus, terris, hereditatibus et possessionibus gaudendi, in omnibus et per omnia simili modo et adeo legitime ac si de legitimo thoro procreatus fuisset, legitimum fecimus et legitimauiimus, ac eundem de nostre reginalis maiestatis plenitudine legitimamus per presentes; et si contigerit prefatum Johannem absque legitimis heredibus de corpore suo procreatis, vel absque legitima dispositione per ipsum de terris suis, hereditatibus, tenementis, annuis redditibus, et possessionibus antedictis in vita sua facta, in fata decedere, nos ex potestate nostra reginali et auctoritate regali volumus et concedimus, ac, pro nobis et nostris successoribus, decernimus et ordinamus quod propinquior agnatus vel cognatus suus ex parte patris vel matris erit sibi heres et eidem in omnibus et singulis terris suis, tenementis, annuis redditibus, possessionibus et bonis, mobilibus et immobilibus, habitis et habendis, succedet, et ad easdem per breuia capelle nostre introibit hereditarie, simili modo et adeo libere in omnibus et per omnia ac si de legitimo thoro procreatus fuisset, aut heredes legitimos de corpore suo procreatos

habuisset, siue de terris et bonis suis antedictis in vita sua disposuisset, absque aliquo impedimento, reuocatione, clameo, obstaculo, questione aut contradictione nostri aut successorum nostrorum prefato Johanni aut persone vel personis cui vel quibus ipsum super terris suis, hereditatibus, annuis redditibus, possessionibus et bonis predictis disponere contigerit, siue propinquiori agnato vel cognato suo ex parte patris vel matris; qui, deficientibus legitimis heredibus de corpore suo procreatis, vel dispositione, ut premittitur, sibi in terris suis, hereditatibus et bonis predictis succedere contigerit, quouismodo inde fienda in futurum: non obstantibus prefato juris priuilegio nobis super bastardorum eschætis cōcesso, aliisque iuribus canonicis [vel] ciuilibus aut municipalibus consuetudinibus, parliamentorum actis, constitutionibus seu statutis quibuscunque in contrarium; renunciando eisdem pro nobis et nostris successoribus imperpetuum: strictius inhibentes ne quis in contrarium harum nostrarum literarum concessionis et legitimationis aqualiter deuenire presumat, sub omni pena quam erga nostram reginalem incurrere poterit maiestatem. In cuius rei testimonium presentibus magnum sigillum nostrum apponi precepimus, apud Edinburgh, vltimo die mensis Junii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quadragesimo septimo, et regni nostri quinto.

RETOUR of the Service of JAMES LORD OGILUY of Airlie, as heir of James Lord Ogiluy, his Grandfather, in the lands of Kynnell. 9th August 1558.

84. HEC Inquisitio facta fuit per dispensationem supreme domine nostre Regine, apud Courthill de Rescoby, coram honorabili viro, Patricio Lyoun, balliuo regalitatis Sanctiandree, infra dominium et baroniam de Rescoby, die nono mensis Augusti, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo octauo, per hos probos subscriptos; videlicet, Jacobum Wod de Bonytoun, Gilbertum Ogiluy, feodatarium de eodem, Johannem Ogiluy de Innerquharite, Alexandrum Ogiluy, Thomam Ogiluy de Glenquharittis, Johannem Nevay de eodem, Willelmum Kynnymont de Westir Mathy, Edwardum Ouchterlony, Johannem Ker in Pet-scandely, Johannem Alexander in Balgay, Willelmum Gardin in Mure Drum, David Strathauchin in Baldardy, Willelmum Ogiluy, et Jacobum Fyn: Qui iurati dicunt quod quondam Jacobus dominus Ogiluy de Airlie, auus Jacobi domini Ogiluy moderni, latoris presentium, obiit vltimo vestitus et sasitus vt de feodo ad pacem et fidem supreme domine nostre Regine, de totis et integris domini Archiepiscopi Sanctiandree terris de Kynnell, cum molendinis granorum et fullonum earundem et suis pertinentiis, iacentibus in dictis regalitate Sanctiandree et baronia de Rescoby, infra vicecomitatum de Forfar; et quod dictus Jacobus dominus Ogiluy modernus est legitimus et propinquior heres eiusdem quondam Jacobi domini Ogiluy, aui sui, de predictis terris et earundem molendinis cum pertinentiis; et quod est legitime etatis; et quod diete terre cum molendinis

antedictis valent nunc per annum sex solidos et octo denarios vsualis monete Scotie, et tantum valuerunt tempore pacis; et tenentur de Domino Archiepiscopo Sanctiandree et suis successoribus, reddendo sibi inde annuatim summam sex solidorum et octo denariorum monete prescripte ad duos anni terminos, festa videlicet Penthicostes et Sancti Martini in hieme, per equales medias portiones, necnon tres sectas ad tria placita capitalia dicte baronie de Rescoby annuatim, nomine feodifirme tantum; et quod dicte terre cum molendinis et pertinentiis nunc sunt et fuerunt in manibus dicti Domini Archiepiscopi legitime per seipsum, post decessum quondam domine Helene Sinclair, domine coniuncte infeodacionis earundem terrarum cum molendinis, de Archiepiscopis Sanctiandree tente, per spatium octo mensium elapsorum, aut eocirca, ratione uouitroitus, in defectu dicti domini Ogiluy moderni, veri heredis, jus suum hucusque minime prosequentis. In cuius rei testimonium sigilla quorundam eorum qui dicte Inquisitioni intererant sub inclusione sigilli dicti Patricii, balliui antedicti, vnacum prefati Domini Archiepiscopi Sautiandree breui intus clauso, presentibus sunt appensa, anno, die, mense, et loco suprascriptis.

RETOUR of the Service of JAMES LORD OGILVY of Arlie, as heir to James Lord Ogilvy, his uncle, in the lands of Brekko and Ballischan, 31st August 1558.

85. HEC Inquisicio facta fuit per dispeusationem supreme domine nostre Regine, apud magnum horreum monasterii de Abirbrothoc, coram honorabilibus viris, Roberto Carnegy de Kynnauld, milite, et Joanne Carnegy, eius filio, balliuis regalitatis dicti monasterii in hac parte per dominorum commendatarii et conuentus eiusdem commissionem conjunctim et diuisim specialiter constitutis, vltimo die mensis Augusti anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo octauo, per hos probos subscriptos; Davidum Gardyne de Leys, Magistrum Jacobum Ogiluy de Balfour, Andream Guthre de eodem, Alexandrum Guthre, suum filium et heredem apparentem, Patricium Gardyne apparentem de eodem, Thomam Guthre de Kynblatmont, Vilelmum Stewart de Newgrange, Dauidem Ramsay de Carntoun, Thomam Balfour in Tarry, Joannem Ochterlony iu Nether Kelle, Joannem Lichtoun in Athey, Thomam Gardyn in Murdrom, Vilelmum Ochterlony, Patricium Ramsay, et Joannem Dunlop, burgenses de Abirbrothoc: Qui iurati dicunt quod quondam Jacobus dominus Ogiluy de Arlie, auus Jacobi domini Ogiluy de Arlie moderni, lator presencium, obiit vltimo vestitus et sasitus vt de feodo ad pacem et fidem supreme domine nostre regine, de totis et integris terris de Brekko et Balleschan, cum manerio, pendiculis, et pertinentiis jacentibus infra regalitatem de Abirbrothoc et vicecomitatum de Forfare; et quod dictus Jacobus dominus Ogiluy modernus, lator presencium, est legitimus et propinquior heres eiusdem quondam Jacobi domini Ogiluy, aui sui, de dictis terris cum manerio, pendi-

culis, et pertinentiis; et quod est legitime etatis; et quod dicte terre cum manerio, pendiculis, et pertinentiis valent nunc per annum quinque libris sex solidis et octo denariis monete Scocie, et quod tantum valuerunt tempore pacis; et quod tenentur in capite de abbate et conventu dicti monasterii et suis successoribus, reddendo inde annuatim monacho communi dicti monasterii qui pro tempore fuerit summam quinque librarum sex solidorum et octo denariorum monete predicte feodifirme ad duos anni terminos consuetos, videlicet, Penthecostes et Sancti Martini in yeme, per equales medias portiones, ac faciendo dictis abbati et conuentui et suis successoribus qui pro tempore fuerint tres sectas ad suas tres curias capitales tenendas infra dictam regalitatem de Abirbrothoc, temporibus et locis debitis et consuetis, necnon interessendo omnibus aliis suis curiis, quosciscunq; iudice premoniti fuerint; et nunc sunt et fuerunt in manibus dicti commendatarii et conuentus, post decessum quondam domine Helene Sinclair, domine coniuncte infeodationis earundem terrarum, tente de dictis abbate et conventu in capite, per spacium octo mensium ultimo elapsorum aut eocirca, ratione nonintroitus, in defectu dicti Domini Ogiluy moderni, veri heredis earundem, jus suum hucusque minime prosequentis. In cuius rei testimonium sigilla quorundam eorum qui dicte Inquisitioni intererant, sub inclusione sigilli dicti Roberti, militis, vnius balliuorum supradictorum, vnacum dicti commendatarii et conuentus breui intus clauso, sunt appensa, anno, die, mense, et loco quibus supra.

DAVID GARDYNE of Lays.
 PATRIK GARDYNE, zownar.
 JHON OWCHTERLONY.
 WYLAM OUCHTERLONE.
 PATRIK RAMSAY.
 JHONE DUNLOP in Abirbrothock.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARTERS.

22. Charter by King Malcolm IV. (The Maiden), granting to the Abbey of St. Mary of Jeddeworde the church of St. Peter of Rostinoth, together with Rostinoth, in which that church is built, Crachnatharach, Pethefrin, Teleth, Duninath Dyserth, and Egglespether, with the subjects and manors belonging to them, and the tenth of his casualties of all Aneagus, and of agreements anent gold and silver and all money; the tenth of the cane of his cheese and of his brewery, and of his prebend of _____, the tenth of his mill and of his fishing of Forfar, the tenth of the cane of his hides, and of his pullets from his coops of Aneagus, and ten shillings from Kyneber; the tenth of his rent of Salorch, and twenty shillings for lighting the church of Salorch; the tenth of his rent of Munros and of Rossin, and of his mill of Munros: Granting also to the said Abbey the Ferry of Scottewater, free from all service and custom to them and their people for ever; also a toft in Perth, in Stirling, in Edinburgh, and in Forfar: And commanding all the clergy and laity that have dwelt on the lands belonging to the said abbey, to return to Rostinoth with all their money, and forbidding any one to prevent them from so doing, on pain of forfeiture; granting them also a toft in Salorch, and commanding that the church of Rostinoth may justly hold all 'cumelagas et ' cumherbas,' and all their fugitives, wherever they can be found; and ordaining that whatever gifts the said abbey shall lawfully obtain, either by the generosity of princes or kings, or by the offerings of other faithful persons, shall rightfully remain with them for ever; granting also to the said church the tenth of the salt works of Munros, and the mill which they have erected in the same, reserving the right of the King's mill, that it may not be prejudiced thereby: All which grants the King makes to the abbey, for the sake of the souls of his grandfather, father, mother, brothers, and sisters, ancestors, and successors. 1153-1160.—[*Original at Salton. Vide lithograph.*]
23. Confirmation by Arnold, Bishop of St. Andrews, to the Church of St. Mary of Jeddeword, and the abbot and canons thereof, of the preceding grant to them by King Malcolm IV., of Rostinoth, with the lands and others contained in the said charter. [c. 1160.]—[*Original at Salton.*]

24. Charter by Roger of Quency, Earl of Wynton, Constable of Scotland, to the Church of St. Mary of Balmernach, of a portion of the peat moss in the moor of Swannismire, bounded as therein described, which had been marked off with stakes in presence of Peter Basset, constable of Lokris [Leuchars], and others, in free, pure, and perpetual alms; with free ish and entry to the said abbot and convent through the lauds of the granter and his people for the carriage of their own peats. [c. 1230.]
- 25. Charter by King Alexander II. confirming a grant by Adam, Abbot of Abbirbrothok and convent thereof, to John Wyseard, son of John Wyseard, of certain lands possessed by them in the parish of Conueth (Laurencekirk), in the Mernys, namely, the land of the lordship of Conueth, the land of Halkertoun, and the land called Scottistoun: To be held of the said abbot and convent and their successors, except the patronage of the Kirk of Conueth, with the kirkland thereof, and the mill of Couueth, excepting also an oxgate of land near the said mill, which was before given to the Sacristan of Abbirbrothok, for supplying light before the altar of St. Mary of Abbirbrothok, and excepting a half davach near Scottistoun, which was granted to Roger Wyrfaut. Dated at Forfar, 21st June [1246].—[*Old Notarial Copy.*]
26. Charter by King Alexander II. to Anselm of Camelyne, in excambion for his land of Bridburgh, in Nithsdale, of the land of Innirlunane, reserving to Marie, the relict of Neil of Ymire, her liferent of her dower lands thereof: To be held of the King in feu and heritage for the portion of the half service of one knight in the Scots army, pertaining to so much land, £10 sterling yearly during the lifetime of the said Marie, and £12 after her death. 7th July [1247].—[*Original at Ethie.*]
27. Charter by King Alexander II. to Hugh of Abirnithy, for his homage and service, of the whole land of Lure, which Henry of Neuith, Knight, resigned to the King, on account of defect of the service due to him therefrom, saving to the said Henry and his heirs, the lands of Neuith: To be held of the Crown in feu, for payment of the proportion pertaining to the said lands of Lure of the service of a knight due from the said lands of Lure and Neuith. 19th March [1264].—[*Douglas Charter.*]
28. Confirmation by King Robert II. (dated 13th July 1380), of a charter by Gilbert of Vmfrauyll, Earl of Angus, to Adam Wyseard, for his homage and service, of the lands of Ballendarg and Logyn, except the lands in Ballendarg and Logyn which John Blund possessed: To be held by the said Adam and his heirs of the said Earl, and his heirs in feu, with common pasture in the granter's forest of Lyffedin, and the privilege of taking from the said forest a sufficient quantity of wood for the erection of buildings upon the said lands, as often as it shall be necessary; for rendering to the grauter and his foresaids two sparrowhawks,

or two shillings, at the Assumption of St. Mary, and to the King the forinsec service pertaining to two davaehs of land in the feu of Kerymore. The charter is dated 1272.—[*Douglas Charter.*]

29. Charter by Elen la Zuche to John of Kyndelouch, for his homage and service, of the whole town of Meikle Croyn, with the lands, rents, and whole pertinents thereof; which town belonged formerly to William Strangessone, and was resigned by him into the granter's hands on St. Matthias' eve (23d February) 1273: To be held by the said John and his heirs from the said Elen and her heirs, as freely as the said William held the same from Roger of Quency, Earl of Winton and Constable of Scotland, the granter's father, for the services used and wont. [c. 1273.]
30. Obligation by Johu Burneth, son of the deceased Henry Burneth, to pay to the abbot and convent of Jeddworth £46, 13s. 4d. sterling, at Rostinoth, by the instalments and at the terms of payment therein specified, commencing at Martinmas 1287.—[*Original at Salton.*]
31. Charter by King Robert I. [the Bruce] to Peter of Spaldyng, for his homage and service, and in excambion for all the lands, tenements, and rents in the burgh of Beryc-upou-Tweed, formerly granted by the King to the said Peter, of the whole lands of Ballourthy and of Petmethy, in the shire of Forfar; with the keeping of the King's forest of Kylgerry, and the foggage thereof, reserving to the King and his heirs the vert and venisou: To be held of the King and his heirs in feu and heritage for the portion of the service of a knight pertaining to the said lands, and the Scottish service used and wont to be rendered for the same. 1st May [1319].
32. Warrant by King Robert the Bruce to Bernard, Abbot of Aberbroth, his Chancellor of Scotland, for issuing a charter under the Great Seal in favour of David of Grame, elder, Knight, of the whole land of Old Munross, in the shire of Forfar: To be held for the Scottish service pertaining to a half davach of land. 5th March [1325].—[*Original in the Montrose Charter Chest.*]
33. Charter by King Robert the Bruce to David of Grame, elder, Knight, for his homage and service, and in exchange for the land of Sokaeh, in the earldom of Carrie, and the islands of Inehkallaeh and Inehefode, in the earldom of Leuenox, of three merks' worth of land bounded as therein described, with twenty shillings of annualrent due to the Crown out of the land of Charlton, and seven merks of annualrent out of the thanage of Kynnabre, in the shire of Forfar: To be held by the said David and his heirs in free barony, reserving to the Crown the fishing of the water of Northesk, and the usual places for drawing and drying of the fishers' nets, for rendering the service of a bowman in the King's army, and one suit at the King's Court of Forfar yearly. 5th March [1325].—[*Ibid.*]

34. Confirmation by King David II. of the Charter referred to in No. 32, by King Robert Bruce to David of Grame, elder, Knight, for his homage and service, and in excambion for the lands of Cardross, in the shire of Dumbarton, of the lands of Old Montrose, in the shire of Forfar : To be held of the Crown for rendering the service pertaining to a half davach of land. 11th January [1358].—[*Ibid.*]
35. Charter by David of Berelay, Laird of Carni, to Sir David Flemyng, Knight, Laird of Hatyrwic, and Johanna, his spouse, daughter of the granter, and their heirs, in free marriage, of the whole land of Lochland, within the granter's barony of Brechyn, and three silver merks to be levied at Whitsunday and Martinmas yearly, in equal portions, from his lands of Balbreny, or others within the granter's said barony : To be held of the granter and his heirs, for rendering to the King the forinsec service pertaining to the said land. [c. 1340.]
36. Decreet by Andrew of Douglas, Knight, and Samuel of Wyltoun, Commissaries of Hugh of Ross, Depute Justiciar of Scotland north of the Forth, ordaining payment to be made to Alexander, Prior of Rostinoth, of the teinds of all the King's farms, both money and grain, of his thanage lands of Monyfoth and Menmur, and his other lands in the shire of Forfar. 22d February 1347.—[*Original at Salton.*]
- 37. Charter by Thomas Sybald, of Moneyethyn, to Andrew of Petcaryne, of the lands of Moneyethyn, in the barony of Moneyethyn and shire of Mernys, with the exception of a hall, garden, orchard, a barn, and an acre of land for a habitation to the granter : To be held of the granter for payment to the King of the forinsee service pertaining to the said lands, and one silver penny yearly to the granter in name of blench farm. [c. 1368].—[*Original at Glenbervie.*]
38. Charter by King David II., confirming a charter by Duncan Rorry, son of Duncan Rorry, to Walter Petearne, of the lands of Moneyethyn, in the barony of Moneyethyn and shire of Mernys, with the exception of an acre of land, a hall, garden, and orchard, etc., for a habitation to the granter : To be held of the granter and his heirs for rendering to the King the forinsee service pertaining to these lands, and assistance in the Scottish army only, and for payment to the said Duncan and his heirs of a silver penny in name of blench farm, if asked. 15th December [1368].—[*Ibid.*]
39. Decreet of the Parliament of King Robert II., held at Scone in March 1372, relative to the controversies moved between Sir John of Lyndesay of Thuristoun and Sir David of Grahame, Knights, with respect to the lands of Auldmonross, finding that the latter is entitled to possess the said lands. 23d July 1374.—[*Original in the Montrose Charter Chest.*]

40. Charter by King Robert II. confirming a charter by his son, Robert Earl of Fyff and Meneteth, to William of Ramesay of Colluthy, Knight, of the said Earl's castle and whole lands in the barony of Loerys [Luechars] and shire of Fyff, in excambion for the said William's lands of Balnefery, Mundolo, Balnageth, and Tarres, in the shire of Inuernyss: To be held—with the exception of the land granted to Robert Stewart of Innermy, Knight—of the said Earl and his heirs, for rendering three suits yearly at the three head pleas to be held at the Mathelaw, and a pair of gilt spurs at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist (24th June); the said Earl and his heirs being bound to render to the King the forinsec service pertaining to the said castle and lands. The charter is dated 1376, and the confirmation, which reserves the King's service, is dated 24th February [1380].
41. Charter by Richard of Mowat, Lord of Fernc, to Sir Alexander of Lyndesay, Lord of Glenesk, of the land of Bryehty, in the shire of Forfar, which had been resigned into the hands of the said Richard by John of Haya, Laird of Tulybothevyle: To be held by the said Sir Alexander and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, by Sir William of Lyndesay, Knight, brother of the said Sir Alexander, and other heirs therein mentioned, for payment of a pair of gloves yearly in name of blench farm. 20th December 1379.—[*Powrie Fotheringham Charter.*]
42. Charter by William Earl of Douglas and Marr, to Henry of Swyntoun, for his homage and service, of the whole lands of Mykery, in the granter's barony of Strathurde and shire of Perth, which Sir William of Lyndessay, Knight, the real possessor, resigned to the granter: To be held by the said Henry and his heirs from the granter and his heirs, in feu and heritage, for rendering three suits at the three head pleas to be held yearly at the Castle of Strathurde, and for payment to the granter and his heirs, lords of the foresaid barony, at the castle of Strathurde, of six shillings and eightpence of money in name of annual rent at Martinmas yearly. [c. 1380.]
43. Charter by King Robert II. to his son Alexander Stewart, begotten between him and Mary of Cardny, of the lands of Lounane, in the shire of Forfar, which had been resigned by the said Richard Mouhat; and also of the lands of Petfoure, in the shire of Aberdeen: To be held by the said Alexander and the heirs of his body; whom failing, by John and James Stewart, his brothers by the same mother, and the heirs of their bodies successively; whom all failing, to return to the granter and his successors, Kings of Scotland, for payment yearly of a silver penny, at Lounane, in name of blench farm. 15th January [1383].—[*Original at Ethie.*]
44. Charter by Thomas of Erskyn, Knight, of Dun, to Adam Forster, burgess of Edynburch, of the whole lands of Carkary, in the barony of Dun and shire of

Forfar: To be held of the granter and his heirs in feu and heritage, for payment of a silver penny at Whitsunday yearly, in name of bleneh farm, at Dun, if asked only. 28th April 1385.

45. Charter by King Robert II. confirming the preceding charter, No. 44. 18th November [1386].
46. Confirmation by King Robert II. of a Charter by King William the Lion to Sir David of Grahame, elder, Knight, of the lands of Kynabre, Charlton, and Borrowfield, and the fishing of the water of Northeske wherever the water runs, in the shire of Forfar: To be held for rendering the service of a bowman in the King's army, and a suit at his Court of Forfar. 28th July [1390].—[*Original in the Montrose Charter Chest.*]
47. Charter by Hugh Fraser of Kynnelle to William of Chalmers, of Auchnawys, of the whole land of Auchthandalyn, in the barony of Kynnelle and shire of Forfar: To be held by the said William, his heirs or assignees, in feu and heritage, for three suits at the granter's three head pleas to be held at Kynnelle, saving only the King's service pertaining to the said land: Granting also that, immediately after the decease of the said William, his heirs or assignees should successively have free entry, without sasine, to the said land without licence from the granter or his heirs, on payment by them successively at their entry of the sum of forty shillings for ward, relief, or marriage. Sealed with the seals of the granter, and of John of Dvnbarr, Earl of Moray. [c. 1390.]
48. Charter by Hugh Fraser of Kynnelle, to Walter of Tulloch, of the whole land of Avehthandlane, in the barony of Kynnelle and shire of Forfar, which formerly belonged to William of Chalmers, Laird of Achnavys, and had been resigned by him: To be held of the granter and his heirs in feu for three suits at the three head pleas at Kynnelle; reserving the King's service pertaining to the said land; and after the death of the grantee, his heirs or assignees to enter successively on the possession of the said lands without sasine or licence from the granter or his heirs, on payment to the latter of forty shillings sterling for ward, relief, or marriage. 5th November 1390.
49. Charter by King Robert III. confirming the preceding charter, No. 48, and granting to the said Walter of Tulloch and his heirs common pasturage on the King's moors of Munthreymunt, for their own cattle, and those of their people dwelling upon the lands of Auchthandlane. 26th March [1391].
50. Grant by King Robert III. to John, son of William Toullocht, of the office of Keeper of the moor of Montrewmonth, with the tofts, crofts, and other dues then

and formerly wont to be possessed and levied by the serjand thereof, viz.:—The toft commonly called 'The Woll with the thre Lawis,' lying on the west side of the Bishop of Brechin's manor called Farnwell, the toft called 'Fairnyfauldis,' the toft called 'Petkennaty,' the toft of 'Myreside,' the toft of 'Quhitfauldis,' the toft of 'Lownansyde,' and the mill called 'The Mure Milnis;' with four penee for every spade remaining and lying one day, and for every person digging turfs and gathering broom, commonly called 'lie hadder,' within the bounds of the moor; and likewise for the pasturing of any animal whatever thereon, four penee; also of an annualrent of ten shillings, due from the barony of Fethie; with power to the said keeper to take in, labour, and occupy the moor, or any part thereof, to pasture eattle, and form tofts therein: To be held by the said John and Janet Murray, his spouse, and the lawful heirs of their bodies, whom failing, to revert to the Kiug and his heirs, for payment to the granter and his heirs of a silver penny, at the town of Forfar, in name of bleneh farm, yearly, if asked only. 14th November 1399.

51. Procuratory by Adam Forster of Corstorfyne, appointiug Sir John of Lyndesay, Knight, and Henry Mavle, Esquire, his deutes for resigning into the hands of Sir Thomas Erskyne of Dvn, and of John Erskyne his sou, his lands of Carkary, in the barony of Dvn and shire of Forfar. 6th Mareh 1400.
52. Resignation by Adam Forster of Corstorfyne, into the hands of Sir Thomas of Erskyne, Knight, and Sir John of Erskyne, his son, of his lands of Carkery, in the barony of Dvn and shire of Forfar. 6th Mareh 1400.
53. Charter by John Ersskyne, Knight, of Dun, to Walter of Ogilvile, for his counsel and assistance rendered on many occasions to the granter, of the whole lands of Carkary, in the barony of Dun and shire of Forfar, which had been resigned by Adam Forstar: To be held by the said Walter and his lawful heirs-male; whom failing, by Alexander of Ogilvile, Sheriff of Angus, and his heirs, in feu and heritage for ever, for payment annually to the granter and his heirs of a silver penny, in name of bleneh farm, at Dun, at Whitsunday, if asked only. 18th Mareh 1400.
54. Wadset by Riehard Ayre, son of the deceased Bricce Ayre, to Duthae Carnegy, of the sixteenth part of Little Careori, the eighteenth part of Kinharde, and forty penee of annualrent of Balnamune, belonging to him, within the shire of Forfar, for ten merks sterling: The said lands and anuualrent to be held by the said Duthae and his heirs, without ehallenge from Riehard and his heirs, till the latter shall pay to the former, upon St. Michael's altar iu the ehurch of Fernevale, the said sum of ten merks; the produce of the faru and other profits of the for-said lands and annualrent to be enjoyed by the said Duthae and his heirs as a free

gift from the said Richard and his heirs during the period of the wadsett. Litol Carcori, St. Michael's eve, (28th September) 1401.

55. Charter by King Robert III., confirming the above charter (No. 53), by Sir John of Erskyne of Dun to Walter of Ogilvy, of the lands of Carcary. 20th May 1402.
56. Charter by King Robert III., to Walter of Ogilvy, of the lands of Garlet, in the barony of Kynnell and shire of Forfar, which had fallen to the King by escheat, in consequence of Hugh Fraser, the King's baron and possessor thereof, having alienated them to another without the King's permission: To be held by the said Walter and his heirs, of the King, or the party to whom the escheat should belong, in feu and heritage, for the services used and wont. 7th May 1404.
57. Confirmation by King Robert III. of a charter, dated 26th May 1404, by John of Ogistoun, laird of the barony of Crag and of Glenylefe, to Walter of Ogilvy, of Carcary, for his service and counsel rendered to the granter, of the lands of Kynbred and Brecky, in the foresaid barony and shire of Forfar; which lands the said Walter had before held of Sir Thomas of Melgdrome, Laird of Achnefe, as his superior thereof, and which the said Sir Thomas had resigned into the said John's hands as baron of the same: To be held by the said Walter and his heirs, of the granter and his heirs, in feu and heritage for ever, for rendering three suits of court at the three head pleas to be held at Crag of Glenylefe, together with the forinsec service used and wont, ward and relief. 26th November 1404.
58. Extract Registered Charter by Robert Duke of Albany, Earl of Fyfe and Menteith, and Governor of Scotland, to Duthac Carnegy, of the lands of the half of the town of Kynnard, and superiority of the brewhouse thereof; which formerly belonged to Mariota of Kynnard, and had been resigned by her into the Duke's hands at Cupar in Fyfe, with the exception of one house and one acre of land lying near the same, called 'lie ehemyst,' which shall remain in the said Mariota's hands for ever: To be held of the King and his heirs in feu and heritage, for the services due and wont. 21st February 1409.
59. Notarial Instrument attesting that William of Lamqwatt, Laird of Balmadisid and Petalchop, appeared before David of Lesly, Laird of Balnebrech, his superior of the forsaid lands, and by staff and baton resigned the same into his hands; and that after the resignation thus made and accepted, the said David of Lesly proceeded to the principal tenement of the said lands, and by delivery of earth and stone infetted Alexander of Ramsay, Laird of Colluthi, in the same, in terms of the charter which the latter held of the former. 3d December 1416.

60. Charter by Mirdaeh Stewart, eldest son and heir of Robert Stewart, Earl of Fyff and Meneteth, confirming a charter by his said father, to Sir Robert Stewart of Sehanbothy, Knight, for his homage and service, of the lands of Craggy Gerpot, with the mill, and the third part of the lands of Culbaky, Fordale, and Strubren, in one and entire holding, in the barony of Luechris and shire of Fyff, which belonged to Sir John Stewart of Innermethc, Knight, and were resigned by him into the granter's hands: To be held by the said Sir Robert and his heirs of the granter and his heirs in fen and heritage, for rendering the forinsee Scottish service pertaining to the said lands, and three suits at the three head pleas to be held within the lordship of Luechris. [c. 1420.]—[*Leuchars Charters.*]
61. Preecept by Murdaeh Duke of Albany, Earl of Fife and Meneteth, to the Steward of Fife and his servants, for infefting the said Henry of Ramsay, son and heir of Alexander of Ramsay of Colnthy, in the lands of the barony of Luechris, in terms of the foregoing charter. 28th August 1428.—[*Ibid.*]
62. Notarial Instrument, narrating that John [Carnoth], Bishop of Brechin, appeared before Walter of Ogilvy, Sheriff-depute of Forfar, and produced a preecept under the Great Seal of King James I., to the Sheriff of Forfar and his bailies, charging them to examine upon oath such witnesses as the said bishop shall deem expedient to be produced before them to give evidence relative to the right of the bishops of Brechin to a certain portion of the moor of Montrentthmont, called Wellflat, and to deliver a copy of the depositions thus taken under their official seal to the said bishop for preservation; and that the said sheriff-depute, after the examination of Unthbert, Dean of Brechin, Gilbert, precentor thereof, and Adam Roger, elder, witnesses produced by the said bishop, aged respectively eighty, seventy, and ninety years, granted extracts of their depositions under the Sheriff's official seal, to the bishop, in terms of the King's preecept. 8th July 1434.
63. Preecept of Sasine by Henry [Wardlaw], Bishop of St. Andrews, to Alexander of Guthry, his bailie of Kynnell, for infefting Walter of Ogilvy, Knight, of Luntrethyn, in the fourth part of the lands of Kynnell, and of the mill thereof, in the barony of Roskolby and shire of Forfar, which belonged to James Eme of Lathame, and had been resigned by him into the bishop's hands. 6th June 1435.
64. Charter by John Clerkson, son and heir of Marjory Tenand, to Walter of Carnegy, of his whole lands of Lital Carkary; namely, the sixteenth part thereof, and the eighteenth part of Kynharde, and his annualrents of Balnamwne, within the shire of Forfar, for a certain sum of money paid to the granter in his need: To be held by the said Walter and his heirs from the granter and his heirs, for rendering to the King the services used and wont. Sealed with the seal of Alexander of Straehethyn of Thorntonn, and dated 8th January 1438.

65. Charter by Thomas of Schelgreue, to Sir John of Ogilvy of Luntrethyn, Knight, of his eighth part of the lands of the Kirktoon of Kynnell, in the barony of Roscolby and shire of Forfar, for a certain sum of money paid by the latter to the granter: To be held by the said Sir John, his heirs and assignees, from the Lord Bishop of St. Andrews for the time being, in feu and heritage for ever, for such service as the granter or his predecessors rendered in times past. 20th March 1446.
66. Instrument on the Resignation by Patriek de Blare, procurator for the said Thomas Schelgreue, into the hands of James [Kennedy], Bishop of St. Andrews, of the eighth part of the lands and mill of Kynnell, in the barony of Roscolby, in favour of Sir John of Ogilvy of Luntrethin, Knight. Done within the courtyard of the Castle of St. Andrews, 23d March 1446.
67. Charter by the said James [Kennedy], Bishop of St. Andrews, to the said Sir John Ogilvy of Luntrethin, Knight, of the said eighth part of the lands and mill of Kynnell: To be held of the granter and his successors, bishops of St. Andrews, in feu and heritage for ever, for rendering the services used and wont. 24th March 1446.
68. Notarial Instrument, narrating that William Merseal, Mair of the quarter of Arbropht, in virtue of a precept from the Sheriff of Forfar, infetted Janet Cramont, as one of the nearest and lawful heirs of Robert Cramont, in the third part of the lauds of Fullartoun, Enenee, Lital Carcary, and Kynnard, which belonged to the said Robert, and in the sixth part of half a merk of annualrent of Bahamoun. 10th May 1447.
69. Charter by King James II. to John of Ogilvy of Luntrethin, Knight, and Margaret Countess of Moray, his spouse, of the lands of Garlate, in the shire of Forfar: To be held of the King and his successors in feu and heritage for ever, for rendering the services used and wont. 24th July 1448.
70. Procuratory by Hugh Cumynth, Hermit of the chapel of St. Mary of Kylgerre, in the Diocese of Dunkeld, appointing David Creichtoun his procurator for resigning his hermitage of the said chapel into the hands of the King. 29th November 1454.
71. Notarial Instrument on the resignation, by the said David Creichtoun, procurator foresaid, into the hands of the King, of the said hermitage, etc., and on the grant of the same by the King to Alexander of Fowlartone, his special esquire. Dated 16th February 1454.
72. Charter by John Smytht, citizen of Brechin, to William Sumyre of Balzourdy, of the hermitage of St. Mary of the forest of Kilgerre, and the croft of arable land annexed to the same, in the barony of Menmuir and shire of Forfar, in excambion

for an annualrent of one merk from the tenement of Walter of Crag of Suanstone, in Breehin. 8th August 1461.

73. Gift by David fifth Earl of Crawford, to John of Carnegie of Kinnaird, in liferent, of the lands of Tulybernis, in the lordship of Glenesk and shire of Forfar, for serviee aud manrent. 4th November 1480.
74. Retour of the Serviee, before Alexander Lyndesay of Ouehtermonsy, Sheriff-depute of Forfar, of Walter Rothuen, as heir of Eufame Stewart, his mother, in the half of the barony of Lovnan, then valued at twenty-five merks, and in time of peace at twenty merks, which were held of the King in bleneh farm, for payment of a silver penny at Whitsunday, if asked, and had been in his hands for the spae of five months, since the death of David Rothuen, husband of the said Eufame. 28th April 1483.
75. Preecept by John of Erskyn, fiar of Dwn, proceeding upon a brieve from the Chancery of King James IV., to William Smythe, serjeand of the barony of Dwn, for infesting James Ogylvy of Eroly, Knight, in the lands of Meikle Carkary. 10th September 1489.
76. Lieense by James [Stewart], Arehbishop of St. Andrews, brother of King James IV., to Sir John Chepman, ehaplain of Caldhome, and his suecessors, to take in the water of Southesk to the mill of Caldhome, belonging to the said ehaplainry; for which permission the ehaplains shall say 'ane mess of the Requiem' for the granter, for his father, King James III., his mother, and his noble progenitors, at the altar of Saint Ringane, within the Cathedral Kirk of Breehene. 26th June 1500.
77. Retour of the Serviee of James Lord Ogilvy, as heir of his father, John Lord Ogilvy, of the lands and mill of the Kirktoun of Kynnell, which had been in the hands of the Arehbishop of St. Andrews, the superior, for seven months or thereby. Expede at Reseoby, 5th May 1506.
78. Retour of the Serviee, before Thomas Maxwale, Sheriff-depute of Forfar, of John Carnegy of Kynnard, as heir of his father, John Carnegy, of the lands of Kynnard, except one eighth part thereof, and the lands of Little Careary, except one eighth and one sixth part thereof. 16th May 1508.—[A translation of this Retour is given at page 22.]
79. Preecept by Alexander Jamesoun, laird of the fourth part of the lands of Kwkistoune, to his bailies, for infesting John Carnegie of Kynnard, and Ewphame Strathachin, his spouse, in the fourth part of the lands of Kwkistoune. 15th Mareh 1509.

80. Retour of the Service, before Gilbert Gray of Buttergask and David Maxwale of Ballodrane, Sheriffs-depute of Forfar, of Robert Caruegy, as heir of his father, Johu Carnegy, in the lands of Kinnaird, except one eighth part thereof, and the lands of Little Carcary, except one eighth and one sixth part thereof. 7th November 1513.—[A translation of this Retour is given at page 25.]
81. Retour of the Service, before William Ouchterlowny of Kelle, Sheriff of Forfar, of Alexander Lyndesay, as heir of his father, Richard Lyndesay, of the Smithy of the Lordship of Brechin. 29th April 1514.—[*Original at Kinfauns.*]
82. Retour of the Service of William Tyre, as heir of his grandfather, Walter Tyre of Drumkilbo, in the east half of the lands of Lownan, and half of the mill and mill-lands thereof, in the barony of Lownan and shire of Forfar, theu valued at six chalders of victual per annum, and in time of peace at three chalders, which were held of the King for payment of one penny yearly, and had been in the King's hands for four months since the death of the said Walter. 13th April 1532.
83. Letters of Legitimation by Mary Queeu of Scots, in favour of John, natural son of Robert Carnegie of Kiuuaird, granting him power, notwithstanding his illegitimacy, to enjoy privileges, honours, dignities, and offices as if he had been born in lawful wedlock, and to make such a disposition of his whole property as he shall deem proper; and providing that, in the event of his dying without lawful heirs of his own body, and without making a disposition of his lands, heritages, etc., his nearest relative, agnate or cognate, on his father's or mother's side, shall be his heir. 30th June 1547.
84. Retour of the Service of James Lord Ogilvy of Airlie, as heir of James Lord Ogilvy, his grandfather, in the lands of Kynnell and mills thereof, in the regality of St. Andrews, barony of Rescoby, and shire of Forfar; which lands and mills had been in the hands of the Archbishop of St. Andrews since the decease of Lady Helen Sinclair, for eight months or thereby, by reason of non-entry. Sealed at Courthill of Rescoby, 9th August 1558.
85. Retour of the Service, before Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird, Knight, and John Carnegie, his son, bailies of the regality of Abirbrothoc, of James Lord Ogilvy of Airlie, as heir of his grandfather, James Lord Ogilvy of Airlie, in the lands of Breko and Ballisehen, in the regality of Abirbrothoc and shire of Forfar; which lands had been in the hands of the Commendator and convent of Abirbrothoc for eight months or thereby, since the decease of the late Lady Sinclair, conjunct fiar thereof, by reason of the non-entry of the said James Lord Ogilvy. Sealed at the Abbey of Abirbrothoc, 31st August 1558.

ARMORIAL SEALS OF THE CARNEGIES OF KINNAIRD AND
SOUTHESK.

1. JOHN CARNEGIE, third of Kinnaird, 1489.

An eagle displayed, surmounting a barrel, with a mullet in the dexter and sinister chief points. Legend 'S. Johannis de Carnage.' Appended to sasine of the lands of Brecky and Ballyshan, in favour of Lord Ogilvy, dated in 1489, in the possession of Dr. Greenhill, as quoted in Laing's *Ancient Scottish Seals*, Edin., 1866, p. 31, where this seal and the one following are engraved.

2. SIR ROBERT CARNEGIE, Knight, of Kinnaird, 1551.

An eagle displayed, surmounting a barrel, with foliage at the top and sides of the shield. Legend 'S. [Roberti] Carnegy.' Appended to precept by Sir Robert Carnegie, as baron of the barony of Carriden, for infetting James Dennistoun as heir to his father, William Dennistoun, burgess of Linlithgow, in the mill of Carriden, called Lochmill, with the hill called Millhill, watergang, etc., in the shire of Linlithgow, dated last February 1551.—[Original Precept in the possession of James Thomson Gibson-Craig, Esq., W.S.]

3. SIR JOHN CARNEGIE of Kinnaird, Knight, 1591.

An eagle displayed, charged with a covered cup; foliage at the top and sides of the shield. Legend 'S. D. Joannis Carnegy de Kynard mi.' Appended to resignation by Sir John Carnegie in favour of David Carnegie of Colluthie, his brother, of lands in Aberdeenshire, dated 16th September 1591.—[Original Resignation at Kinnaird.] This seal is engraved in Laing's *Seals*, 1866, Plate VIII. Figure 7.

4. KATHERINE CARNEGIE, lawful daughter of George Carnegie, then deceased, brother-german to Sir John Carnegie of Kinnaird, Knight, 1580.

An eagle displayed, surmounting a barrel; foliage at the top and sides of the shield. Legend 'S. Kat. . . . Carnegy.' Appended as her 'proper seall' to reversion by her to the said Sir John Carnegie of the half lands of Little Carecary, dated 2d November 1580.—[Original Reversion at Kinnaird.]

5. ALEXANDER CARNEGIE, burgess of Dundee, and MARGARET CARNEGIE, spouses.

An eagle displayed, on each seal. The Legend defaced. Appended to reversion by them to Sir John Carnegie of Kinnaird, of the lands of Little Carecary. Dated 25th and 26th September 1584.—[Original Reversion at Kinnaird.]

6. ROBERT CARNEGIE, Rector of Touche (?), 1586.

An eagle displayed. 'S. M. Roberti Carnegy, Rectoris de Touche (?) A.D. 1586.'—[Breachin Charters, as quoted in Laing's *Seals*, 1850, p. 33.]

7. SIR DAVID CARNEGIE of Kinnaird, 1605, afterwards first Earl of Southesk.

An eagle displayed, charged with a covered cup, and foliage at the top and sides of the shield. Legend 'S. D. Davidis Carnegy de Kyn. M.' Appended to charter by Sir David Carnegy of Kinnaird, Knight, to Sir Henry Wardlaw of Balmule, of the lands of Newtown of Collessie, dated 14th June 1605.—[Original Charter at Colluthie.]

8. SIR DAVID CARNEGIE of Kinnaird, in 1606.

An eagle displayed. On the top of the shield is a helmet, and at the sides the words 'Dread God.' Legend 'Sigil. Domini Davidis Carnegi de Kinnaird.' Appended to resignation, dated 1606.—[Original at Finzean, as quoted in Laing's *Seals*, 1850, p. 33.]

9. SIR DAVID CARNEGIE, FIRST EARL OF SOUTHESK, 1655.

An eagle displayed, charged with a covered cup; above the shield an Earl's coronet and helmet, with mantling; crest, a winged thunderbolt; motto on ribbon, 'Dread God;'; supporters, two talbots or greyhounds: Legend 'Sigill. Davidis Com. de Southesk, Dom. Carnegy de Kyn. et Levchers.' Appended to charter by the Earl to Andrew Lyel, of lands in Forfar, dated 10th April 1655.—[Original Charter at Kinnaird.] This seal is engraved in Laing's *Seals*, 1866, Plate VIII. Fig. 8.

10. JAMES SECOND EARL OF SOUTHESK.

The same as No. 9, with the exception of the Legend, which is, 'Sigill. Jacobi Com. de Southesk Dom. Carnegy de Kin. et Levchers.'—[Large silver seal at Kinnaird.]

11. ROBERT THIRD EARL OF SOUTHESK.

An eagle displayed; crest, a winged thunderbolt; motto on ribbon, 'Dread God;'; supporters, two talbots.—[Small iron seal at Kinnaird.]

12. CHARLES FOURTH EARL OF SOUTHESK.

Carnegie arms empaled with those of Maitland Earl of Lauderdale. For Carnegie, an eagle displayed; for Maitland, a lion déchaussé, within a double tressure flory-counterflory. Crest, a winged thunderbolt; motto, on each side of the crest, 'Dread God.' Supporters, dexter (Carnegie), a talbot; sinister (Maitland), an eagle.—[Small iron seal at Kinnaird.]

13. SIR JAMES CARNEGIE of Southesk, third Baronet.

Or, an eagle displayed; crest, a dexter hand holding a winged thunderbolt; motto, 'Dread God;'; supporters, two greyhounds.—[Small seal at Kinnaird.]

ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE CARNEGIES OF KINNAIRD
AND SOUTHESK.

1. SIR ROBERT CARNEGIE of Kinnaird, A.D. 1542.

Argent, an eagle displayed, azure, armed beaked and membered, gules, charged with a covered cup, or.—[Sir David Lindsay's Book of Heraldry, folio 103 : also Forman's Roll of Arms, both in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.]

2. SIR DAVID CARNEGIE of Kinnaird.

Arms of Carnegie and Lindsay of Edzell, empaled. For Carnegie, argent, an eagle displayed, azure, armed beaked and membered, gules ; on its breast, a covered cup, or. For Lindsay, quarterly,—1st and 4th, gules, a fesse chequé, azure and argent ; 2d and 3d, or, a lion, gules. Dexter supporter (Carnegie), a greyhound, argent, collared gules. Sinister supporter (Lindsay), a lion, gules.—[Embroidered velvet cloth, at Kinnaird, *circa* 1610. *Vide* coloured lithograph.]

3. DAVID LORD CARNEGIE of Kinnaird.

Argent, an eagle with wing displayed, azure, armed gules, carrying a covered cup on her breast or. On a wreath, argent and azure, a dexter hand holding Jupiter's thunderbolt or, supported by two spaniels sable, collared or, with these words, 'Dread God.'—Pont's Heraldic MS., A.D. 1624, as copied by Robert Milne.—[In the Lyon Office.] Also MS. of James Esplin, Marchmont Herald, 1621-1630, p. 49, contains the same blazon as in Pont, although slightly altered in description.

4. ROBERT THIRD EARL OF SOUTHESK, A.D. 1663.

Argent, an eagle displayed, azure, armed and membered gules, carrying on his breast a covered cup or, supported by two greyhounds proper, collared gules. Crest : a thunderbolt or. His motto, 'Dread God.'—[Porteous MS. in the Lyon Office.]

A heraldic MS., *circa* 1670, formerly the property of Joseph Stacey, herald, now in the Lyon Office, gives the arms of Carnegie of Kinnaird thus : argent, on the breast of an eagle with wings displayed, azure, ane golden cup or. Aliter, or, an eagle with wings displayed, azure, beaked and armed gules. It is added that 'The Earl of Southesk hath caused take away the golden cup. I know no reason for it, it being so honourable a bearing and so old.'

Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth's MS., copied by Milne, 1723, thus blazons the arms of Carnegie of Kinnaird (p. 20): argent, an eagle displayed sable, standing on a tun gules.—[In the Lyon Office.] See note 1, p. xviii.

5. CHARLES FOURTH EARL OF SOUTHESK.

Argent, an eagle displayed . . . , on its breast a covered cup. The rest is defaced.—[Tablet near the gate of the Family burial-place at Kinnaird.]

6. JAMES FIFTH EARL OF SOUTHESK.

Or, an eagle displayed, azure. Crest, a winged thunderbolt; motto, 'Dread God;' supporters, two talbots, collared.—[Book-plates at Kinnaird, dated 1710.]

7. SIR JAMES CARNEGIE of Southesk, third Baronet of Pittarrow.

Or, an eagle displayed, azure. Crest, a dexter hand grasping a winged thunderbolt, saltire-wise. Motto, 'Dread God;' supporters, two greyhounds, collared.—[Book-plates, etc., at Kinnaird.]

8. JAMES SIXTH (NINTH), and present, EARL OF SOUTHESK, arms described page ci.—[*Vide title-page.*]

ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF CADETS.

9. DAVID SECOND EARL OF NORTHESK.

Quarterly,—1st and 4th, or, an eagle displayed, azure, armed beaked and membered sable, as his paternal coat: 2d and 3d, argent, a pale gules, as a coat of augmentation for the title of Northesk.¹ [*Vide title-page.*] Crest: a leopard's head, full-faced proper. Supporters, two leopards, full-faced proper. Motto: 'Tache sans tache.'—[Lyon Register, *circa* 1672, vol. i. p. 66.]

10. WILLIAM SEVENTH EARL OF NORTHESK.

Quarterly,—1st and 4th, or, an eagle displayed, azure, armed beaked and membered sable; and (as an honourable augmentation) a naval crown, or, suspended round the neck of the eagle by a ribbon, gules, and in chief the word 'Trafalgar:' 2d and 3d, argent, a pale gules, for the title of Northesk. Crests: 1st. Of augmentation,—on waves of the sea, the stern of a line-of-

¹ Sir John Carnegie, when created Earl of Ethie, 'carried, or, an eagle displayed, azure, within a bordure gules, for his difference;' but when the title of Ethie was exchanged for that of Northesk, the arms were altered as above.—[Nisbet, *System of Heraldry*, second edition, vol. ii. p. 21.]

battle ship in flames, proper. 2d. Out of a naval crown or, a demi-leopard proper. Supporters: Two leopards regardant, proper, each having, for augmentation, a representation of the Trafalgar medal suspended round the neck by a chain or, and supporting a flagstaff, thereon hoisted the standard of St. George,—argent, a cross gules, the horizontal part of the cross inscribed with the words, 'Britannia Victrix.' Motto: 'Tache sans tache.'

11. WILLIAM EIGHTH, and present, EARL OF NORTHESK, as in No. 10. [*Vide title-page.*]
12. ROBERT CARNEGIE of Newgate, or, an eagle displayed, azure, and in chief a buckle between two annulets of the second. Crest: two dexter hands gauntleted, issuing out of a cloud, and supporting a flaming heart, proper. Motto: 'Arms et animis.'—[Lyon Register, vol. i. p. 268.]
13. WILLIAM CARNEGIE, eldest son to Robert Carnegie of Leuchlands,—or, an eagle displayed, azure, holding in his dexter talon a rose slipped in pale proper.—[*Ibid.* p. 268.]
14. SIR DAVID CARNEGIE of Pittarrow, Baronet, son of Sir Alexander Carnegie, fourth son of David first Earl of Southesk and his lady, a daughter of Sir David Lindsay of Edzel, bears party per pale or and argent, an eagle displayed, azure, armed and beaked gules. Crest: a demi-eagle displayed of the same. Motto: 'Video alta sequarque.'—[Nisbet's Heraldry, p. 348.]
15. ROBERT CARNEGIE of Ballindarg, bears or, an eagle displayed, azure, beaked and membered proper, holding in his dexter talon a thistle of the last. Crest: a dexter arm, vambraced proper, holding an escutcheon azure, and thereon a St. Andrew's cross argent. Motto: 'Loyal in adversity,' and another 'Ballinherd'—[Lyon Register, vol. i. circa 1740, p. 280.]
16. JAMES CARNEGIE of Finhaven, whose grandfather was the second son of David second Earl of Northesk and Lady Jane Maule, eldest daughter of Patrick first Earl of Panmure, bears quarterly,—1st and 4th, or, an eagle displayed, azure, beaked and membered, sable: 2d and 3d, argent, a pale gules, all within a bordure parted per pale gules and argent, charged with eight escallops counterchanged.—[*Vide title-page.*] Crest: a leopard's head, full-faced, proper. Motto: 'Tache sans tache.' Matriculated 16th July 1773.—[*Ibid.* p. 500.]
17. CARNEGIE OF TARRIE, arms described page 303. [*Vide title-page.*]
18. CARNEGIE OF PITTARROW, as in No. 12. [*Vide title-page.*]

19. CARNEGIE OF STRONVAR, per pale or and argent, an eagle displayed, azure, armed beaked and membered, gules; charged on the breast with an estoile of eight points, of the first.—[*Vide title-page.*] Crest, a dexter hand couped at the wrist, holding in fess a thunderbolt shafted pale-wise, proper, winged argent. Motto: 'Deum Timete.'
20. CARNEGIE OF BALNAMOON, or, an eagle displayed, azure, armed beaked and membered, gules, within a bordure vair.—[Armorial tablet at Careston House.] [*Vide title-page.*] Crest: a dexter hand holding saltire-wise a thunderbolt proper, winged in lure, or. Motto: 'Dread God.'
Mr. Carnegie Arbuthnott of Balnamoon also quarters the arms of Arbuthnott of Findourie.
21. CARNEGIE OF BOYSACK, or, an eagle displayed, azure, armed beaked and membered, sable, within a bordure gules. [*Vide title-page.*] Crest: a demi-leopard proper, charged on the shoulder with a crescent azure, for difference. Motto: 'Tache sans tache.'
Mr. Lindsay Carnegie of Boysack and Kinblethmont also quarters the arms of Fullarton of Fullarton, and those of Lindsay Lord Spynie.
22. CARNEGIE OF LOUR, or, an eagle displayed, azure, armed beaked and membered sable, within a bordure engrailed gules.—[Burke's General Armoury.] [*Vide title-page.*] Crest: a demi-leopard proper, charged on the shoulder with a mullet gules, for difference. Motto: 'Tache sans tache.' Mr. Watson Carnegie of Lour and Turin also quarters the arms of Watson of Turin.
23. CARNEGIE OF CRAIGO, or, an eagle displayed, azure, armed beaked and membered, gules; charged on the breast with a fleur-de-lys of the first.—[*Vide title-page.*] Crest: an estoile, or. Motto: Alis aspicit astra.

In a matriculation by the Lyon of the arms of Carnegie of Craigo, *circa* 1672, as in the Lyon Register, vol. i. p. 268, the arms are blazoned as above, except that the charge on the eagle's breast is stated to be 'a cup, or.' This is manifestly erroneous; it gives to a cadet the arms of his chief (as then borne) undifferenced; and it assigns to him the special charge which, as designative of the feudal tenure of Kinnaird, if not of the office of Royal Cupbearer [Nisbet, ii. 65, 81], is restricted, both by rule and custom, to the individual head of the family. A fleur-de-lys has therefore been substituted for the cup, being the conventional mark of cadency for a sixth son and his descendants.

Where no authority is stated for the differencing of arms of the various branches of the Carnegie family, it is to be understood that the blazon adopted is sanctioned by usage, or by the approval of the head of the particular branch.

PORTRAITS OF THE CARNEGIE FAMILY, AND OF
SOME OF THEIR CONNECTIONS, AT KINNAIRD.

The Pictures, when not otherwise described, are on Canvas.

The following Abbreviations have been employed:—*F.* Full Length; $\frac{3}{4}$, Three Quarters; *H.* Half Length; *B.* Bust; *Hd.* Head.

	Artists.
1. David First Earl of Southesk, 1637. <i>B.</i> , . . .	<i>George Jamesone.</i>
2. John First Earl of Northesk, 1637. <i>B.</i> , . . .	<i>George Jamesone.</i>
3. Sir Alexander Carnegie of Balnamoon, 1637. <i>B.</i> , . . .	<i>George Jamesone.</i>
4. Sir Robert Carnegie of Dunnichen, 1629. <i>B.</i> , . . .	<i>George Jamesone.</i>
5. James Second Earl of Southesk. <i>B.</i> , . . .	<i>Unknown.</i>
6. Robert Third Earl of Southesk. $\frac{3}{4}$, . . .	<i>Unknown.</i>
7. Anna Countess of Southesk [Hamilton]. $\frac{3}{4}$, Charles Lord Carnegie (as a Cupid in same Picture), ¹	<i>Sir Peter Lely.</i>
8. James Fifth Earl of Southesk. $\frac{3}{4}$, . . .	<i>Unknown.</i>
9. Sir David Carnegie, First Baronet. <i>B.</i> Copied from a Miniature, by	<i>David Allan.</i>
10. Sir James Carnegie, Third Baronet (but for at- tainer Sixth Earl of Southesk), 1749. <i>B.</i> , . . .	<i>Alan Ramsay.</i>
11. James First Marquis of Montrose, 1629. <i>B.</i> , Panel,	<i>George Jamesone.</i>
12. Sir Archibald Primrose, Baronet. $\frac{3}{4}$, . . .	<i>Unknown.</i>
13. William Second Duke of Hamilton, K.G. $\frac{3}{4}$, . . .	<i>Unknown.</i>
14. John Duke of Lauderdale, K.G. $\frac{3}{4}$, . . .	<i>Unknown.</i>
15. Andrew Fletcher of Salton, Lord Milton and Lord Justice-Clerk. <i>B.</i> ,	<i>Unknown.</i>
16. Portrait in Armour, commonly called Sir John Carnegie of the Craig. <i>B.</i> ,	<i>Unknown.</i>
17. Eight of the Daughters (in order of their births) of Sir David Carnegie, Fourth Baronet. <i>H.</i> , Crayon,	<i>Lady Carnegie [Elliot].</i>
18. Susan Countess of Southesk [Murray], 1864. Oval <i>B.</i> , Crayon,	<i>J. R. Swinton.</i>
19. The Lady Catherine Carnegie [Noel], 1854. <i>H.</i> Panel,	<i>R. Buckner.</i>

There is a $\frac{3}{4}$ -length portrait of Charles Fourth Earl of Southesk at Lour House.

	Artists.
20. James Sixth, and but for attainer Ninth, Earl of Southesk, 1861. Oval <i>B.</i> , Crayon, . . .	<i>J. R. Swinton.</i>
21. Portrait in Black Dress; has been erroneously called 'Brother to Earl Charles.' <i>B.</i> , . . .	<i>Unknown.</i>
22. Portrait in Buff Dress; called Sir John Carnegie, Second Baronet. <i>B.</i> , . . .	<i>Unknown.</i>
23. Portrait in Armour; seems to be same person as Portrait in Buff Dress. <i>B.</i> , . . .	<i>Unknown.</i>
24. Richard Second Earl of Lauderdale. <i>B.</i> , . . .	<i>Unknown.</i>
25. Sir David Carnegie, Fourth Baronet (but for attainer Seventh Earl). $\frac{3}{4}$, Rome, 1778, . . .	<i>Pompeo Batoni.</i>
26. Lady Carnegie [Elliot]. <i>F.</i> . . .	<i>Sir Henry Raeburn.</i>
27. James Sixth (but for attainer Ninth) Earl of Southesk, 1861. <i>H.</i> . . .	<i>Sir John Watson Gordon.</i>

28. King Charles I. $\frac{3}{4}$, . . .	<i>Vandyck.</i>
29. Archbishop Sharp. $\frac{3}{4}$, . . .	<i>Sir Peter Lely.</i>

[These portraits have always been at Kinnaird.]

MINIATURES, ETC.

30. Sir David Carnegie, First Baronet. Oval <i>B.</i> , gold mounting, . . .	<i>Unknown.</i>
31. Sir David Carnegie, Fourth Baronet (but for attainer Seventh Earl). Oval <i>B.</i> , . . .	<i>Unknown.</i>
32. Lady Carnegie [Elliot]. <i>H.</i> , . . .	<i>Mrs. Mee.</i>
33. The Lady Catherine Carnegie [Noel], 1849. $\frac{3}{4}$, . . .	<i>Thorburn.</i>
34. Charles First Earl of Gainsborough. Oval <i>B.</i> , . . .	<i>Copy from Ross.</i>
35. Sir James Carnegie, Fifth Baronet (but for attainer Eighth Earl), . . .	<i>Copy by Lady Carnegie</i> [<i>Lysons.</i>]

(From Portrait painted in Rome, and now at Seaton.)

36. James Sixth (Ninth) Earl of Southesk, 1836. Oval <i>B.</i> , . . .	<i>Mrs. Beens.</i>
37. Honourable John Carnegie. Small <i>F.</i> , . . .	<i>Kenneth Macleay.</i>
38. Honourable Charles Carnegie. <i>Hd.</i> , . . .	<i>Mrs. Beens.</i>
39. Rev. Daniel Lysons. <i>Hd.</i> , Pencil drawing, . . .	<i>Sir T. Lawrence.</i>

CAMEOS (done in Italy in 1825).

40. Sir James Carnegie, Fifth Baronet. Oval <i>B.</i> , Profile, . . .	
41. Lady Carnegie [Lysons]. Oval <i>B.</i> , Profile, . . .	

CATALOGUE OF PICTURES AT KINNAIRD CASTLE, IN
ADDITION TO THOSE ALREADY DESCRIBED AS
FAMILY PORTRAITS.

The Pictures, when not otherwise described, are on Canvas.

The following Abbreviations have been employed :—*F.*, Full Length ; $\frac{3}{4}$, Three Quarters ; *H.*, Half Length ; *B.*, Bust ; *Hd.*, Head ; *l.s.*, Life Size ; *h.s.*, Half Life Size ; *sm.*, Small ; *min.*, Miniature ; *Sale C.*, Sale Catalogue ; *Coll.*, Collection ; *Fig.*, Figures ; *Bt.*, Bought.

ITALIAN PICTURES.

42. Alamano (Pietro, of Ascoli).—S. Virgin enthroned, infant Christ, Angels. Signed, and dated 1488. Gold ground. Panel. *F. h.s.* From Coll. of Mr. Davenport Bromley, 1863. Sale C., 64. Noticed by Waagen, Treasures of Art in Great Britain, 1854, III. 378.
43. Albani (Francesco), 1578-1660.—S. Virgin, S. Elisabeth, $\frac{3}{4}$; infant Christ, S. John Baptist, *F. l.s.* Round. *Bt.* at Bologna, 1826.
44. Albani (Francesco).—Repose of Holy Family, in Flight to Egypt. *F. sm.* Oval. *Bt.* at Bologna, 1826.
45. Baldovinetti (Alessio), 1422-99.—S. Virgin, $\frac{3}{4}$, infant Christ standing before her, *F. h.s.* Gold ground. Panel. From Coll. of Mr. D. Bromley, 1863. Sale C., 25.
46. Bellini (Giovanni), 1426-1516.—S. Jerome removing Thorn from Lion's Foot. Panel. *F. sm.* From Coll. of Mr. D. Bromley, 1863. Sale C., 59.
47. Bronzino (Angelo), 1502-1572.—Maria de Medici as a child. *H. l.s.* Panel. *Bt.* in London, 1862.
48. Carracci (Ludovico), 1555-1619.—Purification of S. Virgin in Temple. *F. sm.* Copper. *Bt.* at Bologna, 1826, from Coll. of Count Ulisse Aldrovandi. Sale C., 17.
49. Domenichino (D. Zampieri), 1581-1641.—A Sibyl. $\frac{3}{4}$, *l.s.* *Bt.* at Bologna, 1826, from Coll. of Marchese Ratta. Engraved, 17th century, by F. Rosaspina of Bologna. Exportation was prohibited by Papal Government. Noticed by Sir Joshua Reynolds. See Leslie's Life of Sir J. R., 1865, p. 478.
50. Domenichino (D. Zampieri).—Cupid Sleeping, *F.* ; Psyche with Lamp. $\frac{3}{4}$, *l.s.* Oval. *Bt.* at Bologna, 1824.
51. Fiore (Jacobello del), c. 1380-c. 1440.—S. Girolamo holding book and model of a church. *F. h.s.* Gold Ground. Panel. Once in Coll. of Cardinal Fesch. *Bt.* from Coll. of Mr. D. Bromley, 1863. Sale C., 26.

52. Fredi (Bartolo di), c. 1340-1410.—Female Saint holding Palm Branch. $\frac{3}{4}$, *sm.* Gold Ground. Panel. Bt. from Coll. of Mr. D. Bromley, 1863. Sale C., 113.
53. Gaddi (Taddeo), 1300-1370.—S. Virgin and infant Christ enthroned. *F. h.s.* Gold Ground. Panel. Bt. from Coll. of Mr. D. Bromley, 1863. Sale C., 106.
54. Giotto (di Bondone), 1276-1337.—Crucifixion; S. Virgin, S. John the Apostle. *F. sm.* Gold Ground. Panel. Bt. from Mr. Morris Moore, London, 1857.
55. Giotto (di Bondone).—Angel mourning over Tomb. *H. sm.* Gold Ground. Panel. Bt. from Coll. of Mr. D. Bromley, 1863. Sale C., 112.
56. Gozzoli (Benozzo), 1424-c.1490.—Diana and Actæon: Hunting Scenes. *Fig.*, *F. sm.* Panel. Bt. from Mr. Spence, at Florence, 1865.
57. Lippi (Filippo), 1412-1469.—S. Virgin adoring infant Christ; S. John Baptist, Shepherd. *F. h.s.* Panel. Bt. from Mr. Morris Moore, London, 1853.
58. Lippi (Filippo).—A Female Saint. *Hd. Nearly ls.* Gold ground. Panel. Bt. from Mr. Morris Moore, 1860.
59. Masaccio (T. di S. Giovanni), 1402-1443.—Hunting Party setting out. *F. sm.* Panel. Present from the Earl of Dunmore, 1866.
60. Padovanino (A. Varotari), 1590-1650.—Two Heads. *Hd. ls.* Bt. in London, 1850.
61. Spagnoletto (G. Ribera), 1588-1656.—Martyrdom of S. Sebastian. $\frac{3}{4}$, *ls.* Bt. at Rotterdam, 1821.
62. Squarcione (Francisco), 1394-1474.—S. Jerome in the Desert, striking his breast with a stone. *F. sm.* Panel. Bt. from Coll. of Mr. D. Bromley, 1863. Sale C., 119.
63. Uccello (Paolo), 1397-c.1479.—A Triumph and Equestrian Procession. *F. sm.* Panel. Bt. at Florence from Mr. Spence, 1865.
64. Early Byzantine.—Annunciation to S. Virgin. *F. sm.* Gold ground. Panel. Bt. at Florence from the Lombardi Coll., 1865.
65. Early Byzantine.—Transfiguration of Christ. *F. sm.* Gold ground. Panel. Bt. at Florence from the Lombardi Coll., 1865.
66. Early Siense.—Assumption of S. Mary Magdalene. *F. h.s.* Gold ground. Panel. Bt. at Florence from Mr. Spence, 1865.
67. Early Florentine.—Brides of Venice. *F. sm.* Panel. Bt. at Florence from Mr. Spence, 1865.
68. School of Lorenzo di Credi, 1453-c.1540.—S. Virgin adoring infant Christ, S. Joseph approaching. *F. h.s.* Panel. Round. Bt. in London, 1862.
69. Early Siense.—S. Virgin, infant Christ, Angels. *H. h.s.* Panel. Round. Bt. in London, 1862.

70. School of Bassano.—Birth of S. John the Baptist. *F. min.* Panel. Round. Bt. in London, c. 1862.
71. School of Bassano.—Death of S. John the Baptist. *F. min.* Panel. Round. Bt. in London, c. 1862.
72. Bolognese School.—Bacchus and Ariadne. *F. ls.* Present from Lord Panmure, c. 1821.
73. School of Guercino.—King David and Adoring Friar. *II. ls.* Bt. from Mr. Thompson Martiu, 1822-3.
74. Female Saint with Arrow in her Breast. *B. ls.*
75. Venus. *H. ls.* Part of a Picture given by Lord Panmure, c. 1821.
76. Florentine School.—Angiola de Medici; in black and red dress. *F. ls.* Bt. in London, 1862.
77. Florentine School.—Giovanna de Medici; in red and white dress. *F. ls.* Bt. in London, 1862.
78. Unknown.—Lady in Italian dress, holding a muff. *F. ls.* Bt. in London, 1862.
79. Unknown.—Gentleman in Italian dress; Coat-of-Arms above. *F. ls.* Bt. in London, 1862.
80. Unknown.—Cosmo de Medici. *F. ls.* Bt. in London, 1862.
81. Copy from Correggio.—Marriage of S. Katharine. $\frac{3}{4}$, *sm.* Bt. from Coll. of David Allan, the Artist.
82. Copy from Correggio.—Christ holding a Globe. *B. ls.* Bt. c. 1830.
83. Copy from Schedoni.—Woman giving Bread to Blind Beggar. *F. ls.*
84. Copy from Schedoni.—Woman giving Bread to Blind Beggar. *F. sm.*
85. Copy from Schedoni.—Boy with Lesson-Book. *H. h.s.*
86. Tapestry of Fifteenth Century.—Florentine Design. Martyrdom and Resurrection of S. Cosmo and S. Damian. *F. ls.* Bt. in London, 1857.

DUTCH, FLEMISH, AND GERMAN PICTURES.

87. Cranach (Lucas, the Younger), d. 1586.—Emperor Charles V. *H. min.* Copper. Bt. in London, 1850.
88. Cranach (Lucas, the Younger).—Emperor Ferdinand I. *H. min.* Copper. Bt. in London, 1850.
89. Cuyp (Albert), 1606-1667.—A Dutch Seaport. Signed A. Cuyp. *Fig. F. sm.* Panel. Bt. from Mr. Thompson Martin, 1822-3.
90. Dietrich (C. W. E.), 1712-1774.—Quack Doctor's Shop. *Fig. F. sm.* Bt. in London, 1821.
91. Hals (Frank), 1584-1666.—Gentleman in Black Dress. *B. ls.* Armorial Bearings,—or; three Ox Heads, sa. Date, 1644. Bt. in London, 1850.
92. Memling (Hans), c. 1450-c. 1500; or of his School.—Triptych, with folding

- wings: eentre, Nativity of Christ; right, Journey of the Magi; left, Emperor of the West, and Sibyl; left wing, Salutation of S. Virgin; right wing, Adoration of the Magi; upper wings, Angels; baeks of lower wings, S. John and S. Katharine; of upper, Adam and Eve driven out of Paradise. Panel. *Fig. F. sm.* Bt. in London, 1854, from Coll. of Mr. J. D. Gardner. Sale C., 65.
93. Ostade (A. Van), 1610-1685.—Boors, with Jug and Pipes. $\frac{3}{4}$, *sm.* Panel. Signed. Bt. at Rotterdam, 1826.
 94. Teniers (David), 1610-1666.—Boors offering Bone to Dog. *F. sm.* Panel. Signed. Bt. at Rotterdam, 1826.
 95. Vander Heyden (John), 1637-1712; Fig. by A. Vandewelde.—View in Rotterdam. *Fig. F. sm.* Panel. Bt. in 1823.
 96. Van Somer (Paul) 1576-1621.—James I. *F. ls.* Stated to have been in Lord Thurlow's Coll. Bt. from Mr. Colnaghi, London, 1860.
 97. Van Somer (Paul).—Anne of Denmark. *F. ls.* Stated to have been in Lord Thurlow's Coll. Bt. from Mr. Colnaghi, London, 1860.
 98. Vandewelde (? William), 1633-1707.—Fight between Dutch and (?) English Ships. *Fig. F. sm.* Signed ' . . . de Velde.' Bt. from Mr. Thompson Martin, 1822-23.
 99. School of Holbein.—Henry VIII. $\frac{3}{4}$, *ls.* Panel. Stated to be from an old manor-house in Derbyshire. Bt. in Warwick, 1853.
 100. School of Holbein.—Henry Earl of Surrey. *B. ls.* Date, 1539. Bt. from Mr. Colnaghi, London, 1861.
 101. School of Vandyek.—Queen Henrietta Maria, in Blue Dress. $\frac{3}{4}$, *ls.* Bt. in Edinburgh, 1856.
 102. School of Vandyek.—Queen Henrietta Maria, in White Dress. $\frac{3}{4}$, *ls.* Bt. in London, 1862.
 103. Lady in Blue Dress, (called) First Duchess of Leeds. *F. ls.* Bt. in London, 1857.
 104. Gentleman with Pearl Ear-rings. *B. ls.* Panel. Bt. in London, 1863.
 105. Lady in Dark Green Dress, gold embroidered. *B. ls.* Panel. Bt. in London, 1864.
 106. School of Cranach.—Lady in Gold Brocade, with many Ornaments. *B. ls.* Panel. Signed A. C. Bt. in London, 1864.
 107. Girl holding Coral, Dog fawning on her. *F. ls.* Panel. Date, 1615. Bt. in London, 1861.
 108. Boy holding Coral, Dog playing near him. *F. ls.* Panel. Date, 1604. Bt. in London, 1862.
 109. Girl holding Coral. *F. ls.* Panel. Date, 1622. Bt. in London, 1862.
 110. Girl feeding Dog with Biscuit. *F. ls.* Bt. in London, 1862.
 111. Girl feeding Lamb. *F. ls.* Bt. in London, 1862.

112. Man with Game. *H. sm.* Bt. in 1823.
113. Man with Bag of Money. *H. sm.* Bt. in 1823.
114. Man holding Loaf. *H. sm.* Bt. at Rotterdam, 1826.
115. Mau holding Wine-glass. $\frac{3}{4}$, *sm.* Panel.
116. Doctor binding up Sore Arm. $\frac{3}{4}$, *sm.* Panel.
117. Mau playing on Violin. $\frac{3}{4}$, *min.* Panel. Bt. at Rotterdam, 1826.
118. Man playing on Hurdygurdy. $\frac{3}{4}$, *min.* Panel. Bt. at Rotterdam, 1826.
119. Allegorical: Pagan Heaven, Soldiers, Philosophers, etc. *Fig. F. sm.* Panel.
Present from the Earl of Gainsborough, 1853.
120. A Morris Dance. *Fig. F. sm.* Present from Hon. Charles Carnegie, 1866.
121. Dutch Farmyard. *Fig. F. sm.* Bt. c. 1821.
122. Adoration of the Magi. *Fig. F. sm.* Panel. Bt. c. 1821.
123. Landscape; Tower, Ships, etc. *Fig. F. sm.*
124. Mouks round a Fire. *Fig. F. sm.*
125. Boys Playing at Pitch-and-Toss. *F. sm.* Panel.
126. Noah and his Sons. $\frac{3}{4}$, *l.s.*
127. School of Jan Steen.—A Fish Shop. $\frac{3}{4}$, *l.s.* Bt. 1821.
128. A Miser. *H. l.s.*
129. Old Woman with Candle. *H. l.s.*
130. Copy from Vandyck.—Charles II. and Duke of York, as Children. *F. l.s.*
Bt. 1821.
131. Durer (Albert).—Engraving, dated 1504: Adam and Eve. Bt. from Mr. Colnaghi, 1854.
132. Durer (Albert).—Engraving, dated 1513: Knight of Death. Bt. from Mr. Colnaghi, 1854.
133. Durer (Albert).—Engraving, dated 1514: Melancholy. Bt. from Mr. Colnaghi, 1854.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND SPANISH PICTURES; NOT
INCLUDED AMONG FAMILY PORTRAITS.

134. Champagne (Philippe de), 1602-1674.—Hortense Mancini, Duchesse de Mazarin; a little Dog on a Table near her. *F. l.s.* Bt. from Mr. Colnaghi, London, 1862.
135. Hilliard (Nicholas), 1547-1619.—Queen Elizabeth; a little Dog with Pearl Ear-rings in her arms. *H. Nearly l.s.* Stated to have been in Coll. of the Earl of Oxford. Bt. in Warwick, 1852.
136. Steele (Gourlay).—Polled Angus Bull, 'Cupbearer.' *F. sm.* Painted for Lord Southesk in 1855.
137. Steele (Gourlay).—Polled Angus Bull, 'Druid;' in background, Kinnaird Castle. *F. sm.* Painted for Lord Southesk in 1858.

138. Villegas (P. de Marmolejo de), 1520-1597.—S. Sebastian in Costume of Sixteenth Century. *F. l.s.* Panel. Once in King Louis Philippe's Coll. Sold 1853. Sale C., 7. Bt. from Coll. of Mr. D. Bromley, 1863. Sale C., 57. Noticed by Waagen, III. 380; and by Mrs. Jameson, Sacred and Legendary Art, II. 26.
139. Lawrence (Sir Thomas).—Mrs. Lysons, Second Wife of the Rev. Daniel Lysons of Hempsted Court. (The head only by Sir T. Lawrence). *B. l.s.*
140. Naysmyth (Alexander), 1750-1840.—View in Scotland. *Fig. F. sm.*
141. Ziesel (G. S.)—Young Canary Birds, Grapes, etc. *l.s.* Signed. Bt. by Sir David Carnegie.
142. Henry Prince of Wales, son of James I. *F. l.s.* Panel. Bt. in London, c. 1857.
143. Portrait, inscribed 'Ye Daughter of Henry VII.' (? Mary Queen of Louis XII., King of France). *B. l.s.* Panel. Bt. from Mr. Colnaghi, London, 1861.
144. Mary of Lorraine, Queen of James V., King of Scotland. *B. l.s.* Bt. from Mr. Colnaghi, London, 1861.
145. Anne of Austria, Queen of Louis XIII., King of France. *B. l.s.* Bt. from Mr. Colnaghi, London, 1861.
146. Marguerite de Valois, Queen of Henry IV., King of France and Navarre. *B. l.s.* Bt. from Mr. Colnaghi, London, 1861.
147. Mary Queen of Scots. (Copy from _____). *H. l.s.* Bt. in Edinburgh, 1862.
148. Henry Lord Darnley. (Copy from _____). *H. l.s.* Bt. in Edinburgh, 1862.
149. Lady with Embroidered Crimson Mantle and Black Cap. *H., nearly l.s.* Panel. Bt. in London, 1857.
150. Lady of Seventeenth Century, in Russet and Blue Dress. *B. l.s.* Bt. in London, c. 1858.
151. Lady of Eighteenth Century, and Boy, near Tea-table. *H. l.s.*
152. Forest Scenery. Copy from _____, by Lady Carnegie (Elliot).
153. An Italian Lake. Crayon. *Fig. F. sm.*
154. Copy from Guido, by Lady Carnegie (Elliot).—S. Mary Magdalene. *Hd. l.s., Crayon.*
- 155.¹ Copy from _____, by Lady Carnegie (Elliot).—Lady Hamilton; three views of Face. *H. sm., Crayon.*
156. Mary Queen of Scots. Miniature on Ivory, mounted as Lid of a Snuff-Box. *B. min.* Present from Lord Panmure, 1820.

¹ This copy was made at Naples, with the help of the Artist who drew the original. Lady Hamilton frequently saw and approved of the copy.

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