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A  
**Genealogical History**

*John* OF *Erskine*

The Royal and Illustrious

**FAMILY**

*Lauderdale* OF THE *A. History &c.*

**STEVVARTS,**

From the Year 1034 to the Year 1710.

GIVING

An Account of the LIVES, MARRIAGES and ISSUE  
of the most remarkable Persons and Families of That  
Name.

To which are prefixed, FIRST,

**A General DESCRIPTION**

OF THE

**Shire of RENFREW,**

The peculiar Residence and ancient Patrimony of the  
**STEWARTS:**

And, SECONDLY, A REDUCTION of the

**Noble and Ancient Families,**

Proprietors there for upwards of 400 Years, down to the  
present Times: Containing the Descent, Original Crea-  
tions, and most remarkable Actions of their respective An-  
cestors; also the Chief Titles of Honour they now enjoy;  
with their Marriage and Issue, continued down to this pre-  
sent Year, and the Coat of Arms of each Family in Blazon.

*Collected from our Publick Records, Ancient Chartularies of the Mo-  
nasteries of Paisly, Arbroth, Kelfo, Dumfermling, Melrofs, Bal-  
merinoch, Scoon, Dryburgh, Cambuskenneth, Aberdeen and  
Murray; and from the Best Historians and private Manuscripts.*

EDINBURGH:

Printed by JAMES WATSON, on the North-side of the Cross. MDCCX.

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*To the Queen.*

MADAM,



THE Hereditary Virtues and Glorious Actions of Your Royal Ancestors, have employed our Ablest Historians; as the peculiar Glories of Your Majesty's Victorious and most Happy Reign shall for Ever afford Matter of History and Panegyrick to latest Posterity.

I have, with a great deal of Industry and Pains, Collected, from Original Papers and Authentick Records, the Genealogical Account of the Lives, Marriages, and Issue of Your Majesty's Royal Ancestors, for these Seven Hundred Years past: And how far soever I go back in the Tracing Your Line and Pedigree, find it always Royal: For all Historians agree, That *Bancho*, Grand-father to *Walter* the first *Stewart* upon Record, was descended of the Kings of *Scotland*; and from Him I trace Your Royal Line down to Your Majesty's Person.

Hence it is I presume to offer; in all Humility, this Performance to Your Majesty's Protection, which I hope will not be unacceptable: And that the Almighty and Gracious GOD may long Preserve Your Royal Person to be the Support of the Protestant Religion at Home and Abroad, is and shall be the Constant Prayer of,

*May it please your Majesty*

*Your Majesty's most Dutiful,*

*most Humble and Devoted*

*Subject and Servant,*

George Crawford.

## The Preface.

**I**Nstead of a Long and Tedious Preface, I shall briefly acquaint my Reader, whence I have collected my Materials for this History; and with all, mention my hearty Acknowledgments to such Honourable and Worthy Persons, by whose Means and Assistance I have carried it on.

And, in the First Place, my best Acknowledgments are ever due to the Right Honourable John Earl of Dundonald, who was pleased to allow me the Perusal of the Register of the Monastery of Pasly, by which I had some special Advantages of discovering the Antiquities of the most of the Noble and Ancient Families in the Shire of Renfrew, and of the Illustrious Family of Stewart. Having so often mentioned the Register or Chartulary of Pasly, I shall presume so far upon the Reader's Patience as to give a brief Account of the same.

In the old Monasteries of Scotland, there were Three Sort of Register-Books; as, I. A General One, which, by way of Annals or Chronicle, gave the yearly Occurrences relating to the Publick. II. Their Obituaries, wherein were recorded the Times of the Death and the Places of Interment of their Abbots, Priors, and other Great Men of their respective Houses, and their chief Benefactors. III. Their Chartulary or Register, wherein were recorded the Charters of the Kings and other Great Men, Bulls of the Popes, and the more private Grants of Inferiour Benefactors which had pass'd in their favours, such as this Book I am now to give Account of, which is a large Folio, all writ on Lombard Paper, in a fair legible Hand.

The First Leaf begins with an Alphabetical Index of all the Charters therein contain'd. Then follows the Charter of Foundation, which is Confirmed by the Pope's Bull, with another from King William; as also, several Privileges and Exemptions from the Bishops of Glasgow, Argile and the Isles. Then we have, through the whole Book promiscuously, Popes Bulls, Grants from the Sovereigns, and Donations by

## The Preface.

by the High Stewarts of Scotland, who were its Patrons and greatest Benefactors. In the 161 Leaf, we have *Carta Erektionis Villa de Pasleto in liberum Burgum*, by King James the IVth Anno 1488; the Grounds of the Erection are, His Devotion to St. Mirin the Holy Confessor, and his Love and Respect to the Venerable Father George Shaw Abbot of the Monastery of Pasly. Then we have several Grants by the Abbots to their Vassals, brought down to the Year 1545.

I had also considerable Assistance from the Honourable Sir James Dalrymple of Killoch, a Learned Antiquary, who was pleased to show me several very valuable Pieces of Antiquity: As also, from the Fam'd Antiquary Mr. William Hamilton of Wishaw: And the Learned Sir Robert Sibbald allowed me to peruse his Descriptions of the Shire of Renfrew, which he has among his Curious Geographical Collections. But I cannot forbear to mention how much I am obliged to Thomas Crawford of Cartburn, my Brother-german, who furnished me with a much Exacter Description of the Shire than ever hitherto had been given, with many curious Genealogical Notes for Illustrating the Families, and several other good Helps. The Right Honourable and Learned Sir Alexander Seton of Pitmedden Baronet, sometime one of the Senators of the College of Justice, was pleased to allow me the Favour of some of his curious Manuscripts relating to Scots Antiquities, of which his Lordship has a very handsome Collection. The Learned and Curious Antiquary Mr. Alexander Bailie of Castlegarie, who hath made considerable Genealogical Collections relative to Scots Antiquity's, gave me what Notes made for my Purpose. As also, the Ingenious Mr. David Symson, my worthy Friend lately deceased, freely interchanged his Observations on the Royal Family for those I had observed.

I was at the Pains to go through and take Notes from the Publick Records, which I had access to by the Favour of Mr. Alexander Baillie, from some Rolls of King Robert Bruce, down to the beginning of King James the IV's Reign. And since that time, I had, by the Favour of Robert Miln Writer in Edinburgh, a Person well known to be indefatigable in the Study of Scots Antiquities, his vast Collections from the Publick Records, frankly communicate to me. I likewise had Access, by the Favour of the Curators and Keepers of the Lawiers Library, to peruse the Chartularies of most of the Monasteries mentioned in the Title-Page.

## The Preface.

I must acknowledge how Unfit I am, both in Years and Experience for an Undertaking of this kind; but several of our most Learned and Judicious Antiquaries having perused my Collections, both relating to the Shire of Renfrew and the Royal Family, prevailed with me to Publish them, which gives me Encouragement to hope they have escaped with very few material Faults: Yet as in a Work of this Nature it would be next to an Impossibility; so it would be vain in me to suppose, that either through Inadvertency or Omission of the Pen, some Errors should not have escaped me, as some slight Faults may be owing to the Press; but where any such have come to my Knowledge, they are corrected in the Errata.

I have avoided all Reflections wherever I found them in the Histories I have followed; for next to being free of Errors, I shall reckon my self happy to have given no Offence.

I shall not say any thing as to the Usefulness of the Work; I think it may be of some Use to our Nobility and Gentry, to whom it is chiefly, with Submission, recommended. This is all I shall say by way of Preface.

Adieu.

## ERRATA.

In the History of the Shire of RENFREW.

Page 3. Line. 14. for *at*, read *as*. P. 5. l. 27. for *against*, read *and*. P. 9. l. last, for *Spousa*, read *Sponsa*. P. 12. l. 2. of the Notes, read *Greenock*. P. 17. l. 22. for *Argent*, a *Saltire Sable*, on an *Annulet Or*, read, on a *Saltire Sable*, a *Annulet Or*. P. 24. l. 17. for *Margaret*, read *Elizabeth*. P. 26. l. 7. for *10*, read *17*. P. 37. l. 4. read *Kilmarnock*. P. 53. l. 25. read, 1547. P. 54. l. last, dele *Lord*. P. 56. l. 12. read 1523. P. 60. l. 1. read, *George Lord Ross*. P. 68. l. 42. read, *Averston*. P. 71. l. 2. for *three*, read *there*. l. 36. for *Johannes*, read *Patricius*. l. penult. for *Patrick*, read *John*. P. 84. for *was*, read *were*. P. 93. l. 22. for *reliquos*, read *reliquas*.

In the History of the STEWARTS.

P. 55. l. 22. read *bore*. P. 75. l. 17. for *Andrew*, read *William*. l. 18. for *Alexander*, read *John*. P. 76. l. 32. for *John*, read *George*.

What other Mistakes may be, it's hoped the Candid Reader will please Correct with his Pen.

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# HISTORY

OF THE

## Shire of RENFREW.

**T**HE Shire of *RENFREW* lies to the West of the Sheriffdom of *Lanerk*, (commonly called *Clydsdale*) of which once it was a Part, and is bounded, on the East, with the Western Parts of *Clydsdale*; and, on the South and West, by the Bailiary of *Cuninghame* in the Shire of *Air*; and, on the North, by the River of *Clyde*; the Boundary of this Shire from the Sheriffdom of *Dunbartoun*: Excepting a little Part of it, about a Mile and a half in length and a Mile broad, that's upon the North-side of the River of *Clyde*, comprehending the Lands of *Jordan-hill*, *Scotstoun*, *Blawert-hill* and *Wester-Partick*, and makes a Part of the Paroch of *Renfrew*. The Length of this Shire, from the South-east in the Paroch of *Egelsbam*, adjoining to *Evan-dale* and *Kilbride* in *Clydsdale* and *Loudon-hill* in *Cuninghame*; to the North-west in the Paroch of *Innerkip*, adjoining to the *Largs* in the Shire of *Air*; is about Twenty Four Miles: And its Breadth from North to South, where broadest, is about Twelve Miles, *viz.* From *Greenock* lying on *Clyde*, to the Southern Places in the Paroch of *Lochwinnoch*, bordering with *Beech* in *Cuninghame*.

THE Ancient Denomination of this Country, was *Strath-Grief*, so call'd from one of its principal Rivers, as appears from a Donation by *Balduin de Bigres, Vicecomes de Lanerk* of the Kirk of *Innerkip*, to the Monastery of *Pasly*; by which he gives that Kirk to be possessed as freely by the Monks of that Abby, as the rest of the Kirks of *Strath-grief* were, *Ex dono Walteri, filii Allani, Dapiferi Regis Scotta.* This Donation is in the Reign of *Malcolm the IV.* (a). As also, in the same Reign, the Lands of *Kilpeter*, in *Strath-grief*, are given by *Balduin de Bigres, Vicecomes Regis*, to *Hugh de Padwinan*; from which *Hugh*, these Lands were called *Hugh's-Town*; of whom is Lineally Descended Sir *John Houstoun* of that Ilk, Baronet (b).

This Country came afterward to be designed, *The Barony of Renfrew*; so call'd from the principal Town of the same Name, and was the chief Part of the Patrimony of the *Great Stewart of Scotland*: And, after the

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(a) Chartulary of Pasly. (b) Carta penes D. Johan, Houstoun de Eodem. Bar.

## A History of the Shire of Renfrew.

Accession of that Illustrious Family to the Crown, the Barony of *Renfrew* was dissolved from the Shire of *Lanerk*, and erected into a distinct Sheriffdom by King *Robert* the III. when he erected the ancient Patri-mony of his Ancestors, which was, The Baronies of *Renfrew*, *King's-Kyle* and *Kyle-Stewart* in the Sheriffdom of *Air*; the Isles of *Bute*, *Arran* and *Cumbræes*; the Baronies of *Ratha* and *Innerweck* in the Sheriffdom of *Edinburgh*, into a Principality, in favours of *James*, Prince and Stewart of *Scotland* his Son; as is evident from the Original Charter of Erektion yet extant, dated at *Pert* the 10th of *December*, in the Year 1404. The most part of this Shire is holden of the Prince and Stewart of *Scotland*.

This Country, lying next to *Clydsdale*, partakes of the Fertility of that Soil, particularly those Parts that ly upon the Rivers of *Clyde*, *Cart* White and Black, and upon the River of *Grief*, being Champaign and Level, but having many pretty Risings of the Ground, from whence there are very agreeable Prospects of the most part of this Shire, as also of the Netherward of *Clydsdale*, and of many Places both of the Shires of *Dunbartoun* and *Stirling*, the South and Western Places being Mountainous. All of it is very Fertile and of a good Soil, especially the Lower Country, which abounds with Corns, as the Higher abounds with Grass and choise Pasturage, where there is made Excellent Butter and Cheese; and, beside what is made use of in the Country, there are considerable Quantities carried to the neighbouring Shires.

But to be more particular in the Description of this Shire, its Rivers, Lakes, and what is Rare of its Natural Product of several Kinds. The principal Rivers are Three, *viz.* White and Black *Cart*, and the River of *Grief*.

White *Cart* hath its Source betwixt *Bagelsham* in this Shire, and *Evan-dale* and *Kilbride* in *Clydsdale*; its Course for some Miles is Northward, till at the Castle of *Cathcart*, (within Two Miles of the City of *Glasgow*) it turneth North-west to *Pasly*, and from thence Northward to the Kirk of *Inchenan*, where meeting with Black *Cart*, they have their Influx into *Clide*, betwixt the *Ransfield* and some part of the Lordship of *Inchenan*, a little below that Church. In this River of White *Cart*, above the Town of *Pasly*, there are found Pearls so fine and big that they may compare with many Oriental, and have been taken notice of, by some of the most Famous Jewelers in *Europe*: They are found in the Ground of the River among the Sand, in a Shell larger than that of a *Muscle*. The proper Season of Fishing them, is in the Summer.

The River of Black *Cart* hath its Rise from *Castle-Semple-Loch*, and taketh its Course Eastward, till near the House of *Blackstoun*: It runneth Northward thro' the Mosses, which maketh the Water somewhat Blackish, from whence it taketh the Denomination of Black *Cart*. It hath its Influx into *Grief* at the *Walkinshaw*, and both meet and mix themselves with White *Cart*, opposite to the Point on which stands the Kirk of *Inchenan*: How they have their Influx into *Clide*, is above described.

The Third principal River of this Shire, is that of *Grief*, which hath its Source in the Western Parts of this Country in the Lands of *Garwock*, a part of the Barony of *Houftoun* (but lying in the Paroch of *Greenock*) and runs Eastward, till near the Influx of *Cart* into it; and thence Northward, till, as said is, it fall into *Clide*, in manner above describ'd. The Tide flows up the River of *Cart* to the Bridge of *Pasly*, and is reckon-

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## A History of the Shire of Renfrew.

ked to flow about Three Foot; by which Fishing, Boats from *Clide*, are carried up to that Place. All these Rivers are well replenish'd with Fish and Fowl; but, none of them being rare, I insist not on them.

There are several Lakes in this Shire; but the most considerable is that of *Castle-Semple* (or *Lochwhinyeoch-Loch*) which hath Communication with the Loch of *Kilbirny* in *Cuninghame*, by a small Rivulet: Its Extent is about Two Miles in Length, and near a Mile in Breadth. In the Middle of the Loch, opposite to the Church of *Lochwhinyeoch*, there is a little Rock, on which *Robert*, the Great Lord *Semple*, did raise a small Tower, called, *The Peel of Castle-Semple*, which as it was of use for Security, against the Insults of rambling Parties, in time of our ancient Feuds, so was it for Pleasure, when the Family of *Semple* did Recreate themselves by Diversion in their Boats of Pleasure on that Lake. There are also several lesser Lochs in this Shire, such as *Queenside-Loch*, out of which the River *Caldor* hath its Source, which empties it self into *Lochwhinyeoch-Loch*, below the House of *Barr*. As also, *Lochlibo*, in *Niel-shoun*, and *Bennen* in *Egelsbam*, about a Mile in Circumference. In all of which, there is Plenty of Fish and Fowl; but, being only such as are common, I insist not on them. The Country is well stor'd with Springs of Water; and particularly, there is a Spring in the Lands of *Woodside*, the Possession of *Hugh Crawford*, my Brother-german, that flows and ebbs at Spring-Tides, tho' at Three Miles distance from any part of the River of *Clide*, and Half a Mile from the Bridge of *Pasly*, where the River of *Cart* ebbs and flows; the Ground, where that Spring is, being much higher than that River.

And tho' the River of *Clide* hath not its Rise in this Shire; yet being its Northern Boundary from the Royal-Burgh of *Renfrew* to the *Gloch* in the Paroch of *Innerkip*, which is about 17 Miles; its fresh Water mixeth with the salt, a Mile below *Erskine*, where the River is a Mile broad. Some of its chief Ports and Havens upon the Coast are, The Bay of *Newark*, *Port-Glasgow*, *Crawfurds-dike*, *Greenock*, *Goarock* and *Innerkip*; all particularly describ'd in the following History, and rais'd of late by Trade and the Herring-Fishing; which tho' it may more properly belong to the River of *Clide* in general, than to any particular Shire lying on its Banks; yet of all the Shires that border on it, this may most justly claim a Right to it, the Inhabitants thereof, at *Greenock*, *Crawfurds-dike*, *Goarock*, *Newark* and *Innerkip*, making the greatest Number of the Fishers. I shall here take occasion to give some Account of the Herring Fishing, which sometimes is in the Firth of *Clide*. The Herrings which are caught there, being Larger, Firmer and of a better Taste; and taking better with the Salt, than any other the Kingdom affords, are more valued both fresh and salted, at Home and Abroad. When the Fishing was considerable in the River of *Clide*, there have been of Boats employed in Catching Herrings about Nine Hundred, built after the Form of little Gallies, each Boat having on board Four Men and Twenty Four Nets, every Net being Six Fathom long, and a Fathom and an half in Breadth, all join'd together, making a considerable length. Anciently none were allowed to Fish till the 25th of *July*, about which time the Shoals used to come from the Sea which is called *Lochin*; and such as went a Fishing before that Day, were liable to a certain Pecunial Mult. I understand, that anciently the Boats went a Fishing Three times a Year, which Times were called the *Drave*; and there was payable to the

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Crown out of each Boat, of such a Bigness as was then determined, a Thousand Herring each Drave, and were afterward paid by a Measure of a fixed Size and Bigness, from whence that Duty came to be called, the Assize Herring; which by Act of Parliament, in the Reign of King James III. was annexed to the Crown, of which the most Honourable his Grace John Duke of Argyle, as also his Ancestors, have for a long time had Tacks, with a Jurisdiction annexed, for Regulating the Fishing, and Punishing Crimes committed by any employed about it, betwixt the Firth of Pittland and the Mule of Galloway (the Isles of Orkney and Zetland excepted) the Herrings are sold by the Fishers to the Coopers, (viz. such as retail them for the Service of the Country) and Packers (i. e. such as are employed by Merchants to buy Herrings, to be barrell'd for Export and Foreign Sale) by the Maze, which contains 500. The Curing and right Packing of Herring for Export, is under good Regulations, by several Acts of Parliament, in the Reign of King Charles II. and his Successors; and particularly, That the Herring-Barrel is to contain 8 Gallons and a Quart, of Scots Measure: And for encouraging Merchants, there are, by some late Acts, considerable Draw-backs appointed to be allowed, in Consideration of the Duty upon Salt, made use of in Curing Herring. And, that this so profitable Product of this Country may be in good Esteem in Foreign Mercats, no Merchant can have the Benefit of any Draw-back, except he or the Curer Depone on Oath, That the Herring have been Cured with Foreign Salt, without any Mixture of Home-made Salt; and which Herring, before Export, are to be inspected by an Overseer, appointed for that Purpose, and Sealed, if found sufficient, with a certain Seal, to testify their Sufficiency. There was about the Year 1670 a Company erected, which employed a considerable Stock of Money for Curing Herring; and because His Majesty King Charles II. put in a Share of the Stock, they were called the Royal Company: They built a large House at Greenock, and made that Place the Seat of their Trade, where they had large Cellars for keeping their Salt and Herring, till Exporting. By this Erection, none, except that Company, were allowed to Cure Herring before the 20th Day of September Yearly; which being represented to the Government, as a very hard Restraint upon the Merchants, the said Company was dissolved, in the Year 1684. their Houses at Greenock being exposed to Roup, were purchased by the Magistrates and Town-Council of the City of Glasgow. The Fishing continues from the 25th of July to the 25th of December; after which there is no Allowance to fish that Season. The Number of Herring taken in the Firth of Clyde, some Years, is almost incredible, considering what hath been made use of by those employed in Fishing, Cooping, Packing and Barrelling, and the Home Consumption, beside what has been exposed to Foreign-Mercats; and particularly, I'm told that in the Year 1674 there were exported to the Port of Rochel in France, 1700 Last, beside what were exported to other Ports in France, Sweden, Dantzick and other Places within the Baltick. When there is a good Tack of Herrings in Clyde, they are mostly the Food of all Commons in the Shires adjacent, especially in the Harvest-Time, where they are a chief Part of the Diet made use of by the Reapers. There is near to, and within the Liberties of the Cities of Glasgow, a considerable Mercat for Herring during the whole Fishing-Season. There has also been excellent Red Herring dried at Cranford's-Dike, by Mr. John Spreal,

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Spreal, Merchant in Glasgow, Author of the Account current betwixt Scotland and England, who has large Conveniencies at that Place, for making Red-herring.

This Country fell likeways under the Roman Arms, and did on this Hand set a Bound to their Conquest; the Romans having never passed the Firth of Clyd to Argyle-Shire: For at Paisly there are the Vestiges of a large Roman Camp, with a Pratorium on the West-end, on a rising Ground, called Oak-shaw-head; upon the Descent whereof stands the Town of Paisly: The Pratorium is not large, but has been well fortified with Three Fosses and Dikes of Earth; it seems to have included all that Ground, which the Town stands upon, and may have been a Mile in Compass. When one treads upon the Ground of the Pratorium, it gives a Sound as if it were hollow, occasioned, probably, by some Vault underneath, such as are at Cameleon and Ardoch; two other Roman Camps, and about a Quarter of a Mile distant from this Pratorium, upon two little Hills, the one to the West upon the Lands of Woodside, the other to the South on the Lands of Castle-head, almost in a Triangular Form: By the Vestiges yet remaining they appear to have been larger than the other Pratorium, and probably were Stations for the Out-guards; which, I find, was the Opinion of the Reverend and Curious Antiquary Mr. William Dunlop, late Principal of the University of Glasgow, in a Description, by him, of the Shire of Renfrew, in MS. in the Hands of Sir Robert Sibbald, and is taken notice of by Doctor Nicolson, Bishop of Carlisle, in his Scottish Historical Library. At Langside also, within a Mile and an half of the City of Glasgow, there is an Appearance of an old Camp, on the Top of the Hill: Here the Battle was fought betwixt Queen Mary's Troops, against those of her Son King James VI. under the Command of James Earl of Murray, his Regent, which fell out the 10th of May 1568. and is called Langside-Field.

The Inhabitants of this Shire are generally frugal, both Nobility, Gentry and Commons: The Gentry, most of them, have a tolerable Measure of Learning, and are given to all the ordinary Exercises performed by Gentlemen, such as Haulking, Hunting, Gunning, &c. and live in good Friendship among themselves, being all of them related to one another, by frequent Intermarriages.

This Country abounds much with Coal and excellent Quarries of free Stone. The several Curiosities found in this Shire, which the Accurate Mr. Robert Woodrou, Minister of the Gospel at Eastwood, has observed, shall be taken notice of in the Descriptions of the several Places where they are found.

As to the Government of this Shire: beside the several Jurisdictions of Regalities and Barony, to be taken notice of in the subsequent History. As it is a Shire, the heritable Sheriff is the Right Honourable Alexander Earl of Eglintoun, who officiates by his Deputes. The present Sheriff-Depute is John Maxwell of Williamwood. His Lordship is also heritable Baillie of the Regality of Paisly. Both these Jurisdictions were acquired by Alexander Earl of Eglintoun, from Hugh Lord Semple, Anno 1636. whose Ancestors had enjoyed the heritable Sheriffship, from the Erection of the Barony of Renfrew into a distinct Shire, by King Robert III. as before that time, the Barons of Elieffoun, Ancestors to the Lord Semple, were Stewarts of this Barony. I have seen Robert Semple design'd, Senescallus Baronia de Renfrew, in a Charter granted by James,

High Steward of Scotland, Grandfather of Robert II. of that Name, King of Scotland, and First of the Stuarts, to Stephen the Son of Nicol, one of the Ancestors of Robert Hall now of Fulbar (c), of several Lands, (*juxta oppidum de Renfrew, ubi aqua de Grief cadit in aquam de Clyde*) which is before the Year 1309. that the Granter of that Charter died; as the Bailliary of the Regality of Palsy was bestowed upon Robert, Master of Semple, by John Hamilton, Abbot of Palsy, Anno 1545. which was enjoyed by that Family, until the Reign of King Charles I. that with the Sheriffship both these Jurisdictions came to the Family of Eglintoun.

In Relation to the Church, this Shire, in time of Episcopacy, is a Part of the Diocess of the Arch-Bishop of Glasgow; and, in the Time of Presbytery, all its Paroches, except Two, *viz. Eglestam and Cathcart*, being in the Presbytery of Glasgow, are united unto One Presbytery, whose Seat is at Palsy, and makes a Part of the Synod of Glasgow. The rest, *viz. Eastwood, Mearns, Palsy, Neilstoun, Lochwhinyeoch, Inerkip, Greenock, Port-Glasgow, Kilmalcolm, Kilbarchan, Killelan, Houstoun, Erskine, Inchenan and Renfrew*, are all in the Presbytery of Palsy.

There was one Monastery, in this Shire, at Palsy, pleasantly situate on the River Cart, within Two Miles of Clyde, founded in the Reign of King Malcolm IV. Anno 1160. by Walter, the Son of Allan, Dapifer Regis Scotiae, as the Original Charter of Foundation, in the Chartulary of that Abby (d), testifies, and bears as follows. "Sciant praesentes & futuri, quod, ego Walterus, filius Allani, Dapifer Regis Scotiae, pro anima quondam Regis David, & anima Henrici Regis Angliae, & anima Comitis Henrici, & pro salute corporis & animae Regis Malcolmi, & pro animabus omnium Parentum meorum & Benefactorum, nec non & mei ipsius salute, constituam quandam Domum Religionis, infra terram meam de Passetto, secundum ordinem Cluniacensem. (Which Order was instituted in the Year 910. by Bruno, in France, where they have their principal Abby; and then this Abby was planted with Monks of the Cistercian Order, distinguished by a white Habit, from the Benedictines, who went in Black: But afterward Palsy was replenished by Monks of Cluny again, as an Accurate Author (e) observes.) "Cum Consensu & Assensu Prioris & Conventus de Wenlock, (in the Diocess of Hereford in (f) England) & ad Domum illam construendam, habeo, de Domo de Wenlock XIII. Fratres & Prior qui de illis XIII. praecedere, Domum illam regendo praeficitur, per me & meum Consilium eligetur; & si contingat ipsum Priorem, vel per mortem vel per criminalem praeviationem, a Prioratu suo Deponi, per me & Consilium meum deponetur, & qui ei in Prioratum succedat per me & Consilium meum eligetur: This Foundation is confirmed by King William of Scotland, as also by Pope Innocent, and Stephen Abbot of Cluny. This Monastery was endowed with large Revenues, by the Great Stewards of Scotland, who were both Patrons and constant Benefactors to it. King Robert III. Erected all their Lands, which were either in the Baronies of Renfrew, or in Kyle-Stewart; as also their Lands of Molla, Hantlaw and Hassenden, in Roxburgh-Shire, and the Lands of Orde in the Shire of Peebles, in a Regality, *in honorem Dei, Beatae Virginis Mariae & Beato Jacobo Apostolo & Sancto Mirino, Confessori, pro salute animae suae & animarum Antecessorum Regum & Senescallorum Scotiae: reddendo, inde nobis*

(c) Carta penes Rob. Hall de Fulbar. (d) Chartulary of Palsy, Fol. 3. (e) Mr. William Forbes on Tithes. (f) Chartulary of Palsy.

*vis & Successoribus nostris, dicti Monachi & eorum Successores, orationem tantum, pro omni alio servitio seculari, as the Original Charter bears (g).* This Abby had under its Patronage these Churches, *viz.*

Inerweck in Lothian  
Legerwood in the Merfs  
Rutherglen  
Carmonock. And  
Dalziel in Clydsdale  
Riccourtoun  
Craigie  
Dundonald  
Monktoun  
St. Ebox  
Prestwick  
Auchinleck. And  
The Chappel of Corsby, all in Kyle  
Cumbra in Bute  
The Kirk of St. Oswald, of Turnberry in Carrick

Rofneth. And  
Kilpatrick in the Lennox  
Killcolmenel  
Kilkeran. And  
Kilfnian in Argile-Shire  
Cathcart  
Eastwood  
Mearns  
Neilstoun  
Palsy  
Kilbarchan  
Lochwhinyeoch  
Innerkip  
Erskin  
Houstoun. And  
Killelan in the Shire of Renfrew.

The Fabrick of this Monastery yet remaining, is both Large and Spacious. There was at this Place a Stately Cross-Church, which was built after the Model of a Cathedral, with a very lofty Steeple, which went to decay about the Reformation; the Chancel is only now standing, which is a fair Building. The Abby and Church, with its large Orchards and Gardens, are enclosed with one of the most Magnificent Walls in Britain, all built with square Stone upon both Sides, about a Mile in Circuit: This Wall, with most of the Fabrick of the Abby, that now stands, was built in the Reign of King James III. by George Shaw, Abbot of Palsy (of the Family of Sauchie) Anno 1484. which appears from this Inscription, on the Corner of that Wall, *viz.*

Thy calit the Abbot George of Shaw  
About my Abby gart make this Waw,  
An thousand four hundreth Zear  
Eighty four the Date but weir;  
Pray for his Salvation  
That laid this noble Foundation.

The Monks of this Abby wrote a Chronicle of Scotland, called, The Black Book of Palsy, an Authentick Copy of which was burnt in the Abby of Holy-rood-house, during the English Usurpation (h); as also another Copy of it was in Sir Robert Spotswood's Library, and after his Death carried to England by General Lambert (i). There is yet extant the Chartulary of the Monastery, wrote all in a very fair legible Hand, containing the Charter of Foundation of that Abby, with Charters and Bulls of Confirmations, from Kings and Popes, with Privileges and Exemptions from the Bishops of Glasgow, Argile and the Isles: There are a great many Donations given by the High Stewards of Scotland, both

(g) Chartulary of Palsy. (h) Description of the Shire of Renfrew, by Mr. William Dunlop. (i) Theatrum Scotiae.



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before and after their Accession to the Crown ; as also many Grants from other Great Men, who have been Branches of that Illustrious House, with less considerable Mortifications from private Persons, and is brought down to the Year 1548. John Hamilton, the last Abbot of Pasly, Natural Brother to James Duke of Chatlerault, upon his Promotion to the Episcopal See of St. Andrews; Anno 1546. resign'd the Abbacy of Pasly in Favours of Lord Claud Hamilton, Third Son of James Duke of Chatlerault, his Nephew ; which Resignation is confirmed afterwards by Pope Julius III. Anno 1553. (k). This Lord Claud Hamilton, Titular Abbot of Pasly, upon the Distribution which King James made of these Lands, which fell to the Crown upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries, obtained from that Prince a Charter, erecting the Possessions belonging to the Abby of Pasly, into a Temporal Lordship, dated at Edinburgh, July 29. Anno 1587. and afterwards was by the same Prince created a Lord of Parliament, by the Title of Lord Pasly, Anno 1591. He deceased Anno 1621. leaving Issue by Margaret his Wife, Daughter of George Lord Seaton, James, his Son and Heir ; which James, in the Year 1604. was Nominate One of the Commissioners for Scotland, to treat of an Union with England ; and at the same time he was created Lord Abercorn, and that Honour improven by James, First Monarch of Great-Britain, to the Dignity of Earl of Abercorn, by Letters Patent, bearing Date, at Whitehall July 10. Anno 1606: Which Dignity is now enjoyed by the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Abercorn ; Baron Hamilton of Straband in Ireland, descended of Mr. George Hamilton, Younger Son of James, First Earl of Abercorn, by Marion his Lady, Daughter of Thomas Lord Boyd : The Lordship of Pasly was dispoed by James Earl of Abercorn, to Archbald Earl of Angus, in the Year 1652, and acquired by William Lord Cochran, afterwards Earl of Dundonald, Anno 1653 (l), and is now the Principal Residence of the Right Honourable John Earl of Dundonald, his Great Grand-child, by whom it hath been of late Repaired, and much Beautified, having most pleasant Orchards and Gardens, and One prettily Adorn'd with Statues, with a Deer-Park, adjoining to them.

This Abby was honoured with being the Burial-place of the Great Stewards of Scotland, (for King Robert III. says, in a Charter to the Monks of Pasly, Ubi plurima corpora Progenitorum nostrorum sepeliuntur & requiescunt in pace (m). as also of King Robert II. and of Marjory Bruce his Mother, Daughter of the Renowned K. Robert I. where there is a Monument Erected to her Memory, cut in the Form of a Woman, raised about Two Foot, above the Surface of the Ground, and is called Queen Blearey's Tomb. A small Portion of the Ancient Church yet stands, which shows much of the Magnificence of that Structure.

A Succession of the Abbots of Pasly.

Tho' many of them be Buried in Oblivion, these few I have collected from the Register-Books of the Monastery, and other Ancient Documents, as follows. The First I have found is, Roger, who, with Consent of the Convent, gives Allowance to Robert de Croc to build a Chappel of Ease, in the Reign of King William. To whom succeeded

(k) Carta penes J. Comitum de Dundonald. (l) Carta penes Comitum de Dundonald. (m) Chartulary of Pasly.

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William, who, in 1225, makes an Agreement with Sir Hugh, the Son of Reginald (Ancestor of Sir John Housfoun) about the Lands of Auchinclofs.

Then these succeeded in Order.

Andrew, de Kelcov, is Abbot of Pasly, in the Reign of King Robert Bruce, and in 1318 makes an Agreement with Sir Reginald Mure of Abercorn. To whom succeeded

John, Abbot of Pasly, who in 1327. obtained a Confirmation, of the Kirk of Kilkerran, from the Bishop of Argyle, who was succeeded by another.

John, Anno 1369. who was succeeded by

Another of the same Name, 1409. His Successor was, William Chisholm, Abbot of Pasly, whose Successor was,

John Lithgow, in 1432. To whom succeeded

Thomas, Abbot of Pasly, who obtained from Robert Lord Lyle, the Fishing of Crocket-Shot upon Clyde, Anno 1452. (n) whose Successor was,

Henry, Abbot of Pasly, of whom I have found little more mention, than that he obtained, from John Laumund of That-Ilk, a Confirmation of the Patronage of the Kirk of Kilsinan, Anno 1466. His Successor was,

George Shaw, (of the Family of Sauchie) who built much of the Fabrick of the Monastery; and being a Privy-Counsellor to King James IV. it was in his Favours the Town of Pasly was Erected into a Burgh and Barony, Anno 1488: as the Charter of Election, yet extant, testifies (o). To George Shaw succeeded

Robert Shaw his Kinsman, who in 1509: was promoted to the Episcopal See of Murray; his Successor being

Robert Stewart, of the House of Lenox, whom I find granting Charters to his Vassals, from the Year 1511. to the Year 1529. whose Successor was

John Hamilton, Natural Son of James Earl of Arran, who, being promoted to the Episcopal See of St. Andrews, as I formerly observed, anno 1546. his Successor was,

Lord Claud Hamilton, Third Son of James Duke of Chatlerault, who was Titular Abbot and Commendator of Pasly; and being forsaulted after the Field of Langside, an. 1568, that Dignity was conferred upon

Mr. William Erskine, Parson of Campsy, afterwards Titular Bishop of Glasgow, which he enjoyed, until the Road of Stirling, an. 1585. That Lord Claud Hamilton was, with others of his Kindred, restored.

The next and last I have found designed Commendator of Pasly, was,

Claud Hamilton of Shawfield, Second Son of Claud Lord Pasly; who in 1601. resign'd his Right of that Commendatory in Favours of James, Master of Pasly, his Brother (p). And this much as to the Succession of the Abbots of Pasly.

There was also, in this Country, the Collegiate Church of Lochbhin-yoch, commonly called the College of Castle-Semple, (near to the House of Castle-Semple) Founded by John, first Lord Semple, an. 1505. In honorem Dei & Beatae Virginis Mariae; & pro prosperitate Jacobi quarti, Regis & Margaretae, Reginae suae; & pro anima Margaretae Colvill, quondam sponsae suae.

PART I. D (n) Chartulary of Pasly. (o) Chartulary of Pasly. (p) Carta penes, J. Comitum de Dundonald.

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sua, nec non pro salute animæ suæ & Margaretae Crichton, spouse suæ modernæ, omnium Antecessorum & Successorum suorum & omnium fidelium defunctorum; which the Original Charter of Foundation, yet extant, bears. This Foundation was confirmed by King James IV. at Edinburgh, the 5th of June 1506 (g). It was richly endowed with a large Revenue, for the Maintainance of a Prebend and Three Chaplains, for celebrating Divine Service, by mortifying to it the Lands of Upper and Nether Pennelds, and the Mill thereof, and the Lands of Achlodmont; as also the Feinds of Glasfoord were annexed to it: And since our happy Reformation, 'tis now of no other use than a Place of Sepulture to that Noble Family, where John, Lord Semple, and Janet Cobvil his Lady, ly under a Monument, carrying that Inscription; as also his Successors ly in a Vault below Ground, some of them in Leaden Coffins.

There were also several Chappels of Ease in this Country, but one of the most Ancient was near Neilstoun, Founded by Robert de Croc, in the Reign of King William; and to which Roger, Prior of Paisly, with Consent of the Convent, gave *infirmis fratribus, Hospitalis quod Robertus Croc construxit in terra sua, ut habeant Capellam & Capellanum qui iis Divina celebret officia ita quod Robertus Croc, eidem Capellano stipendia & omnia alia necessaria providebit, qua Divini officii usibus conveniet.* As there were likewise Chappels at Pollock Upper and Nether: At Ransurly there was a Chappel founded by the Family of Ransurly, and dedicated to St. Mary, to which the Lands of Kirkland were annexed. At the Side, in Kilmalcolm, there was also a Chappel Founded by the Lord Lyle: I have seen Magister David Stonyer designed, *Hermita Capella de Syde, Anno 1555.* And at Greenock there were two Chappels of Ease upon both the Lands of Easter and Wester-Greenock, and at several other Places thro' the Country.

There are now no Forrefts in this Country, tho' anciently there was one upon the South-west of Paisly, out of which Walter, the Founder of the Monastery of Paisly, grants several Privileges, as the Chartulary of that Abby testifies. Also I have seen John Le Hunter de la Forreste de Paisly, in Ragman's Roll, Anno 1296. (r). There was another at the Fernieneese, an Ancient Possession of the Family of Semple. There are many Woods in this Shire, almost one, upon the Possession of every Proprietor; the most considerable are at Eastwood, Pollock, Halkhead, Ralstoun, Erskine, Houstoun, Craigends, Barochan, Duchal and Greenock.

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(g) Carta penes Francisc. Dom. Semple: (r) Prin's History of King Edward I.

A  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
Shire of RENFREW.  
Part Second.

HAVING thus briefly finish'd the Geographical Description of the Sherifdom of Renfrew, which I only designed as an Introduction to the following Parts of this History; I proceed to the Second Part, wherein I propos'd to give a Description of the several Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, with the Genealogical Account of their Families, in this Method; following the several Courses of the Rivers, as they are above described.

As I observed in the Geographical Description of this Shire, That the River of White-Cart had its Source betwixt Kilmbride in Clydsdale, and Egelsbam in this Shire; upon the Bank of which (some few Miles from its Source) stands; first the Castle of Punnoon, the principal Messuage of the Barony of Egelsbam, an ancient Possession of the Montgomeries, a Family Originally of Norman Extraction (a), who have been of great Antiquity in Renfrew-Shire, and for well nigh 600 Years possessed, of a fair Inheritance in those Parts, is clear enough from the following Account. For Robert de Mundegumbri is a Witness in the Charter of the Foundation of the Monastery of Paisly, Anno 1160. (Reg. Malcolm IV.) (b) As Allan de Mundegumbri, in the same Register of Paisly, is mention'd a Witness in the Confirmation of that Donation of the Kirk of Inerweek, to the Monks of Paisly: Which Allan, the Son of Walter the Founder, made pro salute animæ Willielmi Regis (c): Robert de Mundegumbri & Johanne fratre suo, are both Witnesses to that Donation, which Walter, the Son of Allan, High Stewart of Scotland, made to the Monks of Paisly, in the Reign of King Alexander II. about the Year 1234. The principal Family of this Name was of Egelsbam; Sir John Montgomery is so Design'd in the Register of Paisly, in the Reign of Robert II. Anno 1388.

D 2

And

(a) Cambden in his Description of Scotland, and the Learn'd Sir James Dalrymple, in his Preface to his Observations on the Scots History. (b) Chartulary of Paisly. (c) Chartulary of Paisly.

And the same Valiant and Heroick Person, being at the Battle of *Otterburn*, took *Henry Piercy*, Sirnam'd *Hotspur*, Prisoner with his own Hand, and with his Ransom-Money Built the Castle of *Pannoon* (d). This Sir *John Montgomery* of *Egellsham* obtained the Baronies of *Eglintoun* and *Ardrrossan* in *Cuninghame*, by Marriage of the Heiress of Sir *Hugh Eglintoun* of *That-Ilk* (e), and of *Giles*, his Lady, Daughter of *Walter*, High Stewart of *Scotland*, and Sister to King *Robert II.* by reason of which Marriage, the Earl of *Eglintoun* bears the Coat of *Eglintoun* of *That-Ilk*, which is; *Gules*, Three *Annulets Or*; Stoned *Azure*, quarter'd with the Coat of *Montgomery*, viz. *Azure*, Three *Flower-de-Luce's Or*. This Family afterwards took Designation of *Ardrrossan*: I have seen Sir *Alexander Montgomery* so design'd, in a Commission which he had from King *James I.* Anno 1430 (f), to be Governour of *Kintyre* and *Knapdale*: Which Sir *Alexander* was advanced to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, with the Title of Lord *Montgomery* of *Ardrrossan*, Anno 1445. He deceased Anno 1453. leaving Issue; Three Sons, *Alexander* his Son and Heir; *Robert*, Author of that Branch of the *Montgomerys* of *Giffen*, a Son of which Family was *James Montgomery*, commonly called Count *De Montgomery*, who was Captain of the *Scots Guard du Corps*, that was instituted by *Charles V.* King of *France*, for a Guard to him, as a Signal Mark of their Fidelity and Favour; who in a Tournament slew *Henry II.* of *France* with a Splinter of his Spear, which penetrated through the Eye into his Brain, of which he died.

Of *George Montgomery*, a Third Son of *Alexander*, first Lord *Montgomery*, descended the Honourable Family of *Skelmurly*; (quod vide infra) Beside these Sons he had likewise several Daughters; viz. *Christian*, who married *John*, first Earl of *Lenox*, of whom that Noble Family descended; and *Janet*, Wife of Sir *Robert Cuninghame* of *Kilmaures*; Ancestor to the Earl of *Glencairn*.

To *Alexander*, Lord *Montgomery*, succeeded *Alexander* his Son and Heir; who in Anno 1454. acquired the Heritable Bailliary of *Cuninghame* from Sir *Alexander Cuninghame* of *Kilmaures*, his Nephew; whose Successor was *Alexander*, Lord *Montgomery*; and of *Robert*, his Second Son, descended the Family of *Braidstane*: For this I have (g) seen a Charter granted by *Alexander* Lord *Montgomery*, an. 1452. of these Lands dilecto suo Nepoti, *Roberto Montgomery*; from which *Robert* lineally Descended, Sir *Hugh Montgomery*; Son and Heir of *Adam Montgomery* of *Braidstane*, who was raised, to the Dignity of Lord Viscount of *Airds* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by King *James VI.* of *Scotland*, and first Monarch of *Great-Britain*; and in the Person of *Hugh*, Viscount of *Airds*, his Son, improven to the Dignity of Earl of *Mount-Alexander* in that Kingdom, by King *Charles II.* to whom the Right Honourable the Earl of *Mount-Alexander* is Lineal Heir.

But to return to the Principal Branch of this Family: The First, who laid the Foundation of that Honour, which his Posterity have ever since enjoyed, was *Hugh*, Son and Heir of *Alexander* Lord *Montgomery*, who was by the Bounty and Favour of King *James IV.* (the 14th Year of his Reign) anno 1503. Created Earl of *Eglintoun* (h). This Noble Peer was married with the Lady *Helen Campbel*, Daughter of *Archbald* Earl of

(d) Holinshed and Lefly. (e) Dalrymple. (f) Haddingtoun's Collections in Bib. Juridica. (g) Carta D. Johannis Shaw, de Greedock, Bz (h) Productions at the Decreet of Ranking.

of *Argile*, by whom he had several Sons, of which, *John* Master of *Eglintoun* was the eldest, killed in that Conflict upon the Street of *Edinburgh*, betwixt the Earls of *Angus* and *Arran*, the 30th of April 1520. Earl *Hugh's* Second Son was Sir *Niel*, Author of that Branch of the *Montgomerys* of *Langshaw*; who obtained the Lands of *Skeldone* and *Holy-Chapel*, by the Marriage of *Margaret*, Daughter and sole Heir of *Quintine Muir* of *Skeldoun*, of whom *James Montgomerie* now of *Langshaw*, is Lineally Descended. His Third Son was *William*, who obtained the Lands of *Stane* in *Cuninghame*, by Marriage of *Janet Frances*, Daughter and Heir of *Frances* of *Stane*; which Family produced the *Montgomerys* of *Achinhood*, of whom issued the *Montgomerys* of *Broomlands*, *Wrae* and *Slofs* (i). *Robert*, a 4th Son of Earl *Hugh*, was Bishop of *Argile*: And beside these Sons, he had likewise Six Daughters; first *Margaret*, who married *William*, 2d Lord *Semple*, and had Issue; the 2d, *Marjory*; married *William* Master of *Somerveil*, and had Issue; the 3d, *Maud*, was married to *Colin Campbel* of *Arkinglass*; and of her that Family is descended. The 4th Daughter was married to *John Blair* of *That-Ilk*, and had Issue. The 5th was first married to *Robert Montgomery* of *Giffen*, and afterwards she became the Wife of *John Mure* of *Caldwall*, of whom the *Mures* of *Caldwal* and *Glanderstoun*, are descended. The 6th Daughter, *Agnes*, was married to *John Ker* of *Kersland*, and had Issue: As to the precise time of Earl *Hugh's* Death, I know not, but he was immediately succeeded by *Hugh*, his Grandson and Heir, viz. Son of *John*, Master of *Eglintoun*, who died in his Lifetime, by *Janet* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Archbald Edmonstoun* of *Duntreath*, by whom he had also a Daughter, *Christian*, married to Sir *William Douglas* of *Drumlenrig*, of whom *James Duke* of *Queensberry* is the Lineal Heir; which *Hugh* Earl of *Eglintoun*, was appointed one of the Governours of *Scotland*, upon King *James V.*'s going for *France*, in the Year 1536 (k). He was married to *Marion Seatoun*, Daughter of *George Lord Seatoun*, by whom he had *Hugh* his Successor, who after his Father's Death, in an. 1558. is a Minor, and under the Tutory of Sir *Richard Maitland* of *Lethingtoun*, and Mr. *Andrew Crawford*, Rector of *Egellsham*. He married *Agnes*, Daughter of Sir *John Drummond* of *Innerpeffer*, by whom he had Two Sons; and as many Daughters; *Hugh* his Successor, and *Robert Montgomery* of *Giffen*, commonly called Master of *Eglintoun*, who took to Wife *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *Matthew Campbel* of *Loudoun*, by whom he had a Daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to *Hugh* Earl of *Eglintoun*, (her Cousin:) His Lady surviving him, was afterwards married to *Ludovick Duke* of *Lenox*. His Earls Daughters were; first, *Margaret*, married *George Lord Seatoun*, and had Issue *Robert*, of whom the Family of *Wintoun* is descended; and *Alexander*, of whom the Earl of *Eglintoun*, is come. Earl *Hugh*, had a 2d Daughter, *Agnes*, married to *Robert*, 4th Lord *Semple*, and had Issue. Upon his Death, which happened about 1582. his Estate and Honours devolved upon *Hugh* his Son and Heir, who survived him but a short time, being killed at *Stuarttoun*, in 1586. by the *Cuninghames*, leaving Issue by *Giles* his Wife, Daughter of *Robert Lord Boid*; *Hugh*, his only Son and Heir, a Minor at his Death, and under the Tutory of *Robert*, Master of *Eglintoun*, his Uncle. This Earl *Hugh* was twice married; first to Lady *Jean Hamilton*, Daughter of *James Duke* of *Chatel-*

(i) Genealogy of *Eglintoun*. (k) Holinshed:

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rault; she deceased in December 1596. without Issue, and was buried in the Abby-Church of Holy-rood-house. 2dly. He took to Wife Elizabeth Montgomery, his first Cousin, only Daughter of Robert Master of Eglintoun, his Uncle. He departed this Life, without any Succession, in the Year 1612. His Estate and Honours, according to his Destination, descended on Mr. Alexander Seaton, his Cousin-German, Son of George, Lord Seaton, by Lady Margaret Montgomery, Daughter of Hugh, Third Earl of Eglintoun, and Aunt to this last Earl, with this Proviso, That he and his Successors carry the Name and Arms of Montgomery (1): Which Alexander married Ann, eldest Daughter of Alexander, First Earl of Linlithgow, by Helen his Wife, Daughter of Andrew, Earl of Errol, by whom he had Hugh his Successor. The 2d. Sir Harry of Giffen, died without Succession. The 3d. Colonel James of Coilsfield, Father of Hugh Montgomery now of Coilsfield. The 4th. Major General Robert, who by Margaret his Wife, Daughter of James Viscount of Kilsyth, had Issue Mr. James Montgomery, his Son and Heir. This Earl had likewise one Daughter, Margaret, married first to John Earl of Tweeddale, for his 2d Wife, and had Issue Mr. William Hay now of Drumellior; she, surviving her first Husband, married secondly William Earl of Glencairn, Lord Chancellor of Scotland, but to him had no Issue. This Earl Alexander, surviving his first Lady, he secondly took to Wife Margaret Scot, Daughter of Walter, Lord Buscleugh, and Dowager of James Lord Ross; but by her he had no Issue: He was Captain of His Majesty's Guards, when in Scotland; an. 1650. He survived the Restauration of King Charles II. and departed this Life an. 1661:

To whom succeeded Hugh his Son and Heir; which Hugh was twice married, first with the Lady Ann, Daughter of James Marquis of Hamilton; by whom he had only one Daughter, Ann, married to James Earl of Finlator, and had Issue. Secondly he married Mary, Daughter of John Earl of Rothes; by whom he had Two Sons, Alexander his Successor, and Mr. Francis of Giffen; who married, first; Margaret, Countess and sole Heiress of Alexander Earl of Leven: But she dying soon after, he remarried Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir Robert Sinclair of Lochermachouse, by whom he had Two Sons and a Daughter, John Montgomery Younger of Giffen, who is married with Mary, Daughter of John Earl of Hyndford, and hath Issue. The 2d Colonel Alexander: His Daughter Elizabeth is married to Colonel Patrick Ogilvie of Longmay. This Mr. Francis hath been since the Revolution one of the Commissioners of the Thesaury, as also sometime Captain and Governour of Her Majesty's Castle of Dunbartoun; and one of those Nominate by Her Majesty to treat on the Union with England an. 1706: He is also at present a Member of Parliament for the Shire of Air, an. 1709. Earl Hugh had likewise several Daughters, viz. Mary, married George Earl of Wintoun, but had no Issue. The 2d. Margaret, James Earl of Loudoun. The 3d. Christian, was married to John Lord Balmerinloch, and had Issue. The 4th, Elenor, to Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon, and had Issue. The 5th Ann, to Sir Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, and had Issue. Earl Hugh dying an.

To him succeeded Alexander, his Son and Heir, who departed this Life at London, an. 170 and his Corps were transported to Scotland, and buried at Kilwinning, among his Ancestors, leaving Issue, by Elizabeth his

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(1) Spotiswood's History.

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Countess, Daughter of William, 2d Earl of Dumfries; Alexander now Earl of Eglintoun, his Son and Heir; likewise a Daughter, Mary, married to Sir James Agnew of Lochnaw, and hath Issue; which Alexander now Earl of Eglintoun hath been thrice married; First to Margaret Cochran, Daughter of William Lord Cochran, Son and Heir of William Earl of Dundonald; by whom he had Hugh, then Master of Eglintoun, who died at the University of Glasgow, an. 1696; and Four Daughters. Catharine married James Earl of Galloway; hath Issue. The Second, Euphem, to George Lockhart of Carnwath; hath Issue. The Third, Lady Grace; The Fourth, Lady Jean; both yet unmarried. His Second Lady was Ann, Daughter of George Earl of Aberdeen; by whom he has one Daughter, Lady Mary. He is thirdly married to Susanna, Daughter of Sir Archibald Kennedy of Colzean, Baronet.

The Armorial bearing of the Family of Eglintoun is, Two Coats quarterly; First Azure, Three Flower-de-luces Or; Secondly Gules, Three Annulets Or, Stoned Azure, all within a Border Or, Flower'd and Counter-flower'd Gules, supported by Two Dragons Vert; and for Crest, a Maid holding in one Hand a Man's Head, and in the other an Anchor, with this Motto, Garde bien.

West from the Castle of Punnoon stands the Paroch-Church of Egelsham, a Parsonage, and an Ancient Dependency upon the Cathedral of Glasgow. In the Reign of King James VI. Mr. Andrew Boyd, Natural Son of Thomas Lord Boyd, Parson of Egelsham, was an. 1613. advanced to the Episcopal See of Argile, where he continued till his death, an. 1638. The Reverend Mr. John Stewart is present Minister of Egelsham: South from this Church stands the House and Lands of Achinhood, an ancient Possession of the Montgomeries, a Branch of the Family of Eglintoun, and is now the Property of Mr. John Montgomery of Wrae, Depute-Secretary for North-Britain, descended of the Family of Achinhood.

North-West of Egelsham, and upon the Bank of Cart, lies the Barony of Cathcart, where, upon an Eminence, stands the Castle of Cathcart, the Principal Messuage of a fair Lordship of the same Denomination; whose Ancestors (without doubt) have taken Sirname and Designation from their Hereditary Lands, when fixed Surnames came to be used: For in the Reign of King William, and about the Year 1179. Rainaldus de Cathcart is a Witness to the Donation of the Church of Cathcart, by Allan the Son of Walter, Dapifer Regis Scotia, to the Monks of Pally (m). But the First of this Family I have found design'd of Cathcart, was Dominus Allanus de Cathcart, Dominus ejusdem, Miles, an. 1387. (regnante Roberto II.) (n), who obtained the Baronies of Sundrum and Achincrew in Kyle, in Right of Sir Duncan Wallace of Sundrum his Uncle.

But, the First of this Family stood ranked with the Peers of this Realm, was Sir Allan Cathcart of That-Ilk, who was dignified with the Honour of Lord Cathcart of Cathcart, by King James II. an. 1447. I have seen him then design'd, Nobilis & Magnificus Dominus Allanus de Cathcart, Dominus ejusdem. The same Prince gave a Charter of Confirmation of the Barony of Cathcart, dilecto Consanguineo suo, Allano Domino Cathcart. To Allan Lord Cathcart, formerly mentioned, succeeded John

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(m) Register of Pally. (n) Genealogy of the Lord Cathcart, in the Hands of the Honourable and Learned Antiquary Sir James Dalrymple, Baronet; excerpted from the Writs of that Family, and courteously communicate to me.

his Grandson and Heir; (his own immediate Son dying in his Lifetime) which John was married first with Margaret Kennedy, a Daughter of Kennedy of Blaquhan, by whom he had Allan his Successor. Secondly he took to Wife Janet Daughter of Sir William Douglass of Drumlenrig (Ancestor to the Duke of Queensberry) and of Elizabeth Crichton, Daughter to the Lord Sanguhar. By the Contract, yet extant, the said Elizabeth Crichton Lady Drumlenrig obliges her self to pay to the said John Lord Cathcart, 700 Merks of Tocher with the said Janet Douglass her Daughter. The Issue of this Marriage were Two Sons, John and James. The first Brother obtained the Barony of Carloun, by Marriage of Margaret, Daughter and sole Heiress of Allan Cathcart of Carloun, an Ancient Family of that Name. To whom Sir Hugh Cathcart of Carloun Baronet, is now the Lineal Heir. Mr. Andrew Cathcart of Glasgow, Merchant, is his Brother-German; as James Cathcart, the 2d Son of John Lord Cathcart, obtained the Lands of Carbiestoun, by Marriage of Margaret, Daughter and Co-heir of William Cathcart of Carbiestoun, of whom is lineally descended Mr. James Cathcart of Carbiestoun.

To John Lord Cathcart, who lived till the Year 1530. succeeded Allan his Son, who in 1507 obtained a Charter of the Barony of Cathcart; upon the Resignation of his Father: He was married to Agnes, Daughter of Robert Lord Lyle (o), by whom he had Allan his Successor; which Allan and Helen his Wife, Daughter of William Lord Semple, obtained a Charter of the Barony of Cathcart, from King James V. an. 1537. He alienate the Lordship of Cathcart about the Year 1546. to Gabriel Semple, of Ladymure; and was killed at the Battle of Pinkie, an. 1547 (p). The Right Honourable Allan Lord Cathcart, is his Lineal Heir.

The Barony of Cathcart being sold by Allan Lord Cathcart, to Gabriel Semple of Ladymure, who was one of the younger Sons of John Lord Semple, by Janet Colvil his Lady, took thence Designation of Cathcart. I have found him so designed, an. 1547. He married Janet Spreul, Daughter of John Spreul of Coudon, and Relict of John Pollock of That-Ilk. William Semple of Cathcart was his Son: He had likewise a Daughter, Margaret, married John Pollock of That-Ilk, and had Issue (q). To William succeeded another Gabriel, who was Father of Bryce Semple of Cathcart, whose Son and Heir is Sir William Semple now of Cathcart, whose Armorial bearing is Argent, a Chevron Checquie Argent, and Gules betwixt Two Bugles, Sable, in Chief; stringed Gules, and a Flower-de-luce in Base of the Threed, and for Crest a Stag's Head, with this Motto, *Keep Tryst.*

At the Castle of Cathcart, there is a Stone-Bridge over the River, near to which stands the Paroch-Church of Cathcart, an Ancient Dependency on the Monastery of Paisly, given to that Abby by Walter, the Son of Allan, *Dapifer Regis Scotia.* The Patronage of this Church was in the Family of Dundonald. The Church at present is vacant.

West from the Church of Cathcart lies the Village of Langside, a Place only Memorable for the Defeat given to Queen Mary's Troops, by these of her Son King James VI. under the Command of James Earl of Murray, Regent, an. 1568. A Part of which is the Property of James Hamilton

(o) Carta penes Allatum Domin. Cathcart. (p) Precept for Infesting Allan Lord Cathcart, as Heir to Allan his Father, kill'd at Pinkie, 1547. (q) Carta penes Dom. Rob. Pollock, de eadem, Bar.

milton of Aikenhead, by Purchase of James Hamilton of Aikenhead, his Grandfather, who was a Merchant in Glasgow, and Provost of that City; and a younger Son of Robert Hamilton of Torrence, who was descended of a younger Brother of the Noble Family of Hamilton; whose Armorial bearing, is Gules, a Hunting Horn, betwixt Three Cinque Foils Argent.

South from Langside lies the House and Lands of Bogtoun, built by John Blair of That-Ilk, and Griffel his Lady, Daughter of Robert Lord Semple, in an. 1580. after these Lands were acquired, from the Lord Cathcart, by the Laird of Blair, an Ancient Family in Cuninghame, where their principal Residence is, and who, as appears from unquestionable Documents, have been possessed of the Lands of Blair, before the Twelfth Century, that William de Blair is mentioned, an. 1205. in a Contract of Agreement betwixt Ralph de Eglintoun and the Village of Irvine (r). From the Family of Blair, the Lands of Bogtoun came to Sir Adam Blair of Bogtoun, Nephew of Bryce Blair of That-Ilk, by Robert his Brother-German; which Sir Adam sold the Lands of Bogtoun to James Hamilton of Aikenhead, about the Year 1679.

Near Bogtoun is the House of Williamwood, the Seat of, and from whence, John Maxwell, Sheriff-Depute of Renfrew, takes his Designation, and is descended from the Maxwells of Aldhouse, who were, of a Son of the Ancient Family of Pollock, and gives for his Armorial, bearing the Coat of that Family, viz: Argent, a Saltire Sable, on an Annulet Or, Stoned Azure, with a suitable Distinction.

South from Bogtoun lies the House and Lands of Newlands, which were acquired from Hugh Earl of Eglintoun, by John Anderson Merchant in Glasgow, and soon afterward disposed by him, to John Leckie, a Wealthy Merchant in that City, (who was descended from the Leckies of Wester-Catter, in the Sheriffdom of Dunbartoun) whose Son John Leckie of Newlands dying an. 1707. his Estate came, by Marriage of Susanna his Daughter, and sole Heir to Francis Dunlop of That-Ilk, Chief of that Name, and Head of an Ancient Family in Cuninghame.

West from the Paroch of Cathcart is Eastwood, where, first, we have the Village of Pollockshaw, the Property of Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, Baronet, one of the Senators of the College of Justice; at which Place there is a Stone-Bridge of Two Arches over the River of Cart. And not far from this, towards the West, stands the Castle of Nether-Pollock, the Principal Manour of an Ancient Family, of the Surname of Maxwell, a Branch of those of Carlawerock (Ancestor to the Earl of Nithsdale) adorn'd with curious Orchards and Gardens, with large Parks and Meadows, excellently well planted, with a great deal of Regular and Beautiful Planting, which adds much to the Pleasure of this Seat. Upon an Eminence, near to this, stood the old Castle of Pollock, the Ancient Seat of that Family, where are still the Remains of a Draw-Bridge and a Fossy.

This Ancient Family derive their Descent from John Maxwell of Pollock, who was Brother to Sir Herbert Maxwell of Carlawerock, in the Reign of King Alexander III. (s) and is a Witness to that Donation, which Sir Herbert Maxwell gave to the Monks of Paisly, out of his Lands of Mearns, about the Year 1273. (t) and design'd, *Johanni Maxwell Domino*

PART II.

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(r) In the Charter-chest of the Burgh of Irvine, an Excerpt of which I have seen by the Favour of Richard Cuninghame of Bedland. (s) Sir James Dalrymple in his Appendix to the Observations of the Scottish History. (t) Charrulary of Paisly.

de Nether-Pollock: Of which John, did Sir John Maxwell of Pollock Lineally descend; who lived in the Reign of King David Bruce, and in that of his Successor, Robert II. and is frequently found in Charters granted by that Prince; particularly I find he was a Witness to that Confirmation, which Robert Earl of Strathern, and John Lord Kyle, his eldest Son and apparent Heir, gave of that Mortification, by Sir William Mure of Abercorn, to the Monks of Pasly, an. 1367. The same Sir John Maxwell and Elizabeth Lindsay his Spouse, Niece to King Robert II. obtained from Robert Earl of Strathern, a Part of the Lands of Badruel, in the Earldom of Strathern; of which Lands he obtained also a Charter of Confirmation from David Earl of Strathern, eldest Son of King, Robert II. by Euphem Ross his Queen, which is dated at Eainburgh the 10 of May 1372 (u). Which Lands of Badruel the same Sir John Maxwell exchanged with Sir Bernard Hauden, Ancestor to the Laird of Glenagies, for the Lands of Jacktoun, in the Barony of Kilbride and Sheriffdom of Lanerk, an. 1398, as is evident from the Original Charter of Excambion, yet extant (w). He had Issue by Elizabeth Lindsay his Lady, Daughter of Sir James Lindsay of Crawford, and of Giles his Wife, Daughter of Walter High-Stewart of Scotland, and Sister to King Robert II. Two Sons, Sir John his Successor, and Robert, Author of that Branch of the Maxwels of Calderwood (which produced the Family of Newark, of whom issued the Maxwels of Stainly, Dargevel, &c.) For this I have seen a Charter granted by Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, dilecto filio suo Roberto Maxwell, of the Lands of Calderwood, dated at Pollock the 4th of May 1401 (x). He obtained the Lands of Mauldsley, Nether-Finlaystoun and Stainly, by Marriage of Elizabeth, Daughter and one of the Co-heirs of Sir Robert Dennistoun of That-Ilk. I have seen, by the Favour of my Lord Pollock, a Contract in the Year 1405. betwixt Duncan Earl of Lenox, upon the one Part; and Sir William of Cuninghame, Lord of Kilmarares, and Sir Robert of Maxwell, Lord of Calderwood, with Consent of Margaret and Elizabeth Dennistouns, their Spouses, Daughters and Co-heirs of Sir Robert Dennistoun Knight, upon the other Part, relative to the Division of their Lands, on Account of which Marriage, the Family of Calderwood carry the Coat of Dennistoun of That-Ilk, viz. Argent, a Bend Dexter Azure, quarter'd, with the Paternal Coat of Maxwell, of whom William Maxwell of Calderwood is Lineally descended.

To Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, formerly mentioned, succeeded Sir John, his Son and Heir, who lived in the Reign of King James I. To whom succeeded another Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, who an. 1477. obtained the Lands of Glanderstoun, from John Lord Darnly, pro homagio & servitio suo, as the Original Charter, yet extant, bears. When he died I find not; but he left Two Sons, Sir John his Successor, and Mr. Robert, first Rector of Torbolstoun; I find him so design'd, an. 1521. (y) He was afterwards Provost of the Collegiate Church of Dunbartoun, and from thence, in the Reign of King James V. advanced to the Bishoprick of Orkney.

Which Sir John, last mentioned, was Co-temporary with King James IV. and from that Prince obtained the Honour of Knighthood: He was married to a Daughter of the Family of Houstoun of That-Ilk; by whom

(u) Sir James Dalrymple's Edition of Cambden. (w) Carta Dom. Johan. Maxwell de Nether-Pollock, Baronet. (x) Carta penes Dom. Joh. Maxwell de Pollock, Baronet. (y) Chartulary of Pasly.

whom he had only one Daughter, Elizabeth Maxwell, his sole Heir: Which Elizabeth took to Husband John Maxwell, her First Cousin, who was Son of George Maxwell of Cowglen, a Brother of the Family of Pollock; and in an. 1558. she is retoured Heir of Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, her Great Grandfather (z). This Sir John was Knighted by Queen Mary, and adhered zealously to that unfortunate Princess; and after her Escape from Lochleven, an. 1568. he being a Person in whom she had Assurance, both of his Fidelity and Affection to her Interest, orders him to meet her at Hamiltoun with his Friends and Servants, bode in Fear of Weir, as the Original Letters, yet extant, bear, and continued with Her Majesty, until the Defeat of her Troops at Langside: He deceased an. 1578. To whom succeeded John his Son and Heir, who also obtained the Honour of Knighthood from King James VI. and being at the Conflict at Lockerby, an. 1593. assisting the Lord Maxwell against the Laird of Johnston, he was there slain, leaving Issue; by Margaret his Lady, Daughter of William Cuninghame of Capringtoun, Sir John his Son and Heir; likewise a Daughter, Agnes, who was married to John Boyle of Kelburn, whose Ancestors have been possessed of these Lands upwards of Five Hundred Years, as the Writs of that Ancient Family do sufficiently demonstrate: The Right Honourable David Earl of Glasgow, is the Great Grandchild of the above-mentioned John Boyle of Kelburn, by the said Agnes Maxwell his Lady.

Sir John, Son and Heir of Sir John his Father, formerly mentioned, was twice married; first with Campbell, Daughter of Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudoun; and, surviving her, he secondly took to Wife Grisfel, Daughter of John Blair of That-Ilk; but, he dying without Succession, as appears by the Probate of his Testament, the 1st. of November 1647, His Estate devolved upon Mr. George Maxwell of Aldhouse, his Cousin and nearest Heir Male; which Mr. George was Lineally descended of Hugh Maxwell, Brother of Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, in the Reign of King James IV. For this I have seen a Remission granted by that Prince, an. 1500. dated at Renfrew, to John Maxwell, Son and apparent Heir of Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, and to Hugh Maxwell, Brother-German to the said Sir John, for a Slaughter committed by them on Hector Mure, Son to the Laird of Caldwell: From which Hugh did Lineally descend John Maxwell of Aldhouse, Father of Mr. George Maxwell of the same Place, who was thrice married; first with Janet, Daughter of John Miller of Newtoun, and of Giles his Wife, Daughter of John Pollock of That-Ilk; by whom he had Mr. John his Son and Heir: He secondly took to Wife Jean, Daughter of William Mure of Glanderstoun, by whom he had William Maxwell, who was Author of that Branch of the Maxwels of Sprinkel, whose Son is Sir Patrick Maxwell now of Sprinkel, Baronet. He was thirdly married to Janet Douglass, Daughter to the Laird of Waterside; by whom he had a Son, Hugh, who obtained the Lands of Dalswintoun, by Marriage of Elizabeth, Daughter and Heir of John Maxwell of Dalswintoun, whose Son is George Maxwell now of Dalswintoun.

To Mr. George Maxwell of Aldhouse above-mentioned, succeeded Mr. John his Son and Heir, who married Elizabeth Stewart, Daughter of James Stewart, Tutor of Blackhall; by whom he had Two Sons, Mr. George, who succeeded to Sir John Maxwell of Pollock. And the Second

(z) Carta penes D. Joa. Maxwell de Pollock, Baronet.

was *Zacharias* of *Blawart-hill* (*quod vide*) Father of Mr. *John Maxwell* now of *Blawart-hill*; which Mr. *George Maxwell* of *Pollock* obtained the Honour of Knighthood from King *Charles II.* He was a Gentleman of singular Accomplishments, and, justly esteemed a Person Eminent for Piety, Learning, and other good Qualifications: He was married to *Anabel*, Daughter of Sir *Archbald Stewart* of *Blackhall*, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Bryce Blair* of *That-Ilk*, by whom he had *John*, his Successor, and Three Daughters; First, *Marion* married *William Stewart* of *Rosyth*; had no Issue. Secondly, she married Sir *Charles Murray*. The Second Daughter *Anabel* married, first, *John Cathcart* of *Carloun*, but had no Issue: She afterwards married Sir *Robert Pollock* of *That-Ilk*, and had Issue. The Third Daughter was *Margaret*, married to *Alexander Maxwell* Younger of *Calderwood*. This Sir *George* deceased *an. 1677.* To whom succeeded *John*, his Son and Heir; which *John* was raised to the Dignity of Baronet, by King *Charles II.*'s Letters Patent, bearing Date, at *Whitehall*, the 12th of *April 1682.* And that Dignity is since confirmed to his Heirs of *Tailzie*: And being unanimously chosen by the Freeholders of the Shire of *Renfrew*, as one of their Commissioners to the Convention of Estates, which met at *Edinburgh*, *March 14. an. 1689.* He was, by His late Majesty, King *William*, Nominate one of his Privy-Council for *Scotland*, upon the First Constitution thereof; and afterwards, in the Year 1696, was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the *Thesaury* and *Exchequer*; and in 1699 constitute one of the Senators of the College of *Justice*, and Lord *Justice-Clerk*. He married *Marion*, Daughter of Sir *James Stewart* of *Kirkfield*.

The Armorial bearing of this Ancient Family is *Argent*, on a *Saltire Sable*, an *Annulet Or*, Stoned *Azure*, supported by Two *Monkies*; and for Crest a *Stags-head*, with this Motto, *I am ready.*

South of *Nether-Pollock* stands the House and Lands of *Aldhouse*, situate upon a Rivulet of the same Denomination, where there are found a great many Fossile Shells, collected by the Reverend Mr. *Robert Woodrow*, Minister of the Gospel at *Eastwood*, (my very worthy Friend) a Gentleman well seen in the Curious Natural Products of this Country. The Lands of *Aldhouse* are now the Property of *Robert Sanders*, Printer in *Glasgow*, a Vassal to my Lord *Pollock*. And South from this stands the Paroch-Church of *Eastwood*, an Ancient Dependency on the Monastery of *Pally*, well provided with a large Manse. The present Minister is the Reverend Mr. *Robert Woodrow*; his Predecessor was that Reverend and Learn'd Divine, Mr. *Matthew Crawford*, who was descended of the House of *Carse*, and deceased in the Month of *December, an. 1700.* and left a Compleat History of the Church of *Scotland*, of his own Composition, collected from several rare Manuscripts, from the Planting of the Christian Faith down to the late Revolution; wherein that Reverend Author hath given sufficient Proof of his indefatigable Pains, as well as of his profound Judgment and Industry. He hath given an Account of a great many Transactions, from the Year 1638 to the Year 1662, from Original Papers. The Manuscript is in two large Volumes in Folio, all write in a fair legible Character, and is in the Hands of Mr. *Matthew Crawford*, his Son, Preacher of the Gospel, and Keeper of the Library of the University of *Glasgow*, who designs with all Expedition to publish the same.

South

South from this Church lies the Castle of *Eastwood*, the principal Manour of that Barony, an Ancient Possession of the Family of *Eglintoun*, of which Noble Family I have already treated, Page

Some Two Miles South from *Eastwood* lies the Paroch of *Mearns*; the Southern Places of which, bounds the Shire of *Renfrew* from the Bailliary of *Cuninghame*; where, upon an Eminence, stands the Castle of the same Name, the chief Messuage of that Barony, a Seat of the Lord *Maxwel*; but the First, using that Designation, is *Rolandus de Mearns*, who is mentioned a Witness in that Donation; which *Eschina de Molla*, Wife of *Walter*, High-Stewart of *Scotland*, Founder of the Monastery of *Pally*, gave to the Monks of that Abby, *pro salute Domini sui Willielmi Regis Scotiae (a).* But this Barony of large Extent, came to the *Maxwels* of *Carlawerock*, by Marriage of an Heireis of the Sirname of *Mack-Geachin*, as the Genealogy of the Family of *Maxwel* bears (b), in the Days of King *Alexander II.* For in that Reign I have seen *Eumerus de Maxwel* a Witness to the Confirmation of the Church of *Dandonald*, to the Monks of *Pally*, by *Walter*, *Senescallus Regis Scotiae*; as also *Herbertus Maxwel*, Miles, in a Donation to the Monastery of *Pally*, in the Reign of King *Alexander III.* gives *pro salute anime sua & animarum omnium Antecessorum & Successorum suorum, octo acras & dimidium, & viginti octo particatas terra, in nova villa sua de Mearns, & sex mercas argenti de proventibus molendinorum suorum de Mearns (c).* I have also seen *Johannes Maxwel Dominus de Mearns*, granting a Charter to *Jon Pollock* his Grand-child, by *Agnes Maxwel* his Daughter, *an. 1372 (d).* Sir *Herbert Maxwel* of *Carlawerock* and *Mearns*, was created a Lord of Parliament, with the Title of Lord *Maxwel*, by King *James II.* about the Year 1445, whose Successor, *John* Lord *Maxwel*, in the Reign of King *James VI.* in Right of *Elizabeth Douglas* his Lady, Daughter and one of the Co-heirs of *James* Earl of *Morton*, upon the Forfaulture of *James* Earl of *Morton*, Regent, (his Brother-in-Law) who had married another of the Daughters and Co-heirs of that Earldom, did, in the Year 1581, obtain the Earldom of *Morton*, with that Dignity: But *Archbald* Earl of *Angus*, Nephew to the Regent (*Morton*) being restored to the Earldom of *Morton, an. 1585.* the Lord *Maxwel* was obliged to relinquish that Title, and returned to his former Dignity of Lord *Maxwel*; and *Robert* Lord *Maxwel*, his Son, was declared Earl of *Nithsdale*, by King *James VI.* in the Parliament, *an. 1617.* with Precedency from the time of his Predecessor's being created Earl of *Morton*, which was in *an. 1581.* *Robert*, Earl of *Nithsdale*, alienate the Barony of *Mearns*, about the Year 1648. to Sir *George Maxwell* of *Pollock*, from whom those Lands were soon after acquired by Sir *Archbald Stewart* of *Blackhall*, and is now the Property of Sir *Archbald Stewart* of *Blackhall*, Baronet, his Grand-child.

West from the Castle of *Mearns* stands the Paroch-Church of the same Denomination, which was a Dependency upon the Monastery of *Pally*. The Reverend Mr. *James MacDoual* is the present Minister.

West from the Castle of *Mearns* lies the *Newtown*, the Seat of the Burgh and Barony of *Mearns*, erected in Favours of the Lord *Maxwel*: The Lands of *Newtown* were anciently possessed by the *Rankins*, and by Marriage of *Margaret*, Daughter and sole Heir of *John Rankin* of *Newtown.*

PART II.

G

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(a) Register of *Pally*. (b) Genealogy of the Lords *Maxwel*. (c) Chartulary of *Pally*. (d) Carta penes, D. Rob. Pollock de eadem, Bar.

town; these Lands came to Matthew Stewart, who was descended of the House of Blackhall, and is now the Propertie of Lieutenant Matthew Stewart, his Son.

And a little West from this stands the Castle of Upper-Pollock, the principal Messuage of that Barony, situate upon a rising Ground: It had a handfom old Tower, according to the ordinary Model, with a large Battlement: But the present Sir Robert Pollock thought fit to demolish that Fabrick, and in place of it raised a Stately large House, of a new Model: 'Tis also well planted, and hath good Orchards, and large and commodious Parks.

This Ancient Family have been possessed of these Lands for many Ages, and derive their known Descent from one Peter, the Son of Fulbert, who assumed both Sirname and Designation from his Hereditary Lands, when Surnames were commonly used. I have seen him design'd, *Petrus de Pollock, filius Fulberti*: He is an Early Donator to the Monastery of Pasly; for in the Reign of King Malcolm IV. *Petrus de Pollock* mortifies to the Abby of Pasly, *Ecclesiam de Pollock, cum pertinentiis suis pro anima Domini, David Regis & Regis Malcolmi, nec non pro salute Wilhelmi Regis, & David fratris sui, & pro anima Domini Walteri filii Allani, pro animabus patris & matris sue & pro salute sua & uxoris sue Helena.* Which Donation is confirmed by Joceline, Bishop of Glasgow, who died (e). an. 1199. The same *Petrus de Pollock* is Witness in a Charter by King William, of the Lands of Burgin, to the Abby of Kinlofs in Murray, an. 1190 (f). He is also Witness with *Robertus, filius Fulberti*, his Brother, to the Confirmation of the Kirks of Bute, to the Abby of Pasly, by Allan the Son of Walter, *Dapifer Regis Scotia* (g).

Whose Successor Robert of Pollock, Son of another Robert, mortifies to the Monks of Pasly, *Duodecem denarios de firma terra sua de Pollock, pro animabus Walteri filii Allani, & Allani filii sui, & pro animabus Petri de Pollock & Roberti filii Fulberti, fratris & pro animabus omnium Antecessorum suorum, nec non pro salute sui ipsius & uxoris sue & heredum suorum.* Which Donation is in the Reign of King Alexander II. (h). And in the same Reign *Thomas de Pollock* is a Witness to the Resignation, by *Dungallus filius Cristini Judicis de Lenox*, of the Lands of Calibeth, to the Monks of Pasly (i), an. 1234.

I have also seen *Petrus de Pollock*, in the Year 1296. mentioned as one of the Scots Barons that gave Allegiance to Edward I. of England, by *Prin* in his History of that Prince; as also in the Reign of King Robert II. *John Pollock*, Son and Heir of Robert Pollock of That-Ilk, by Agnes his Wife, Daughter of Sir John Maxwell of Mearns, obtained a Charter of his Lands of Pollock, from the said Sir John Maxwell; his Grandfather; therein designed, *Johanne de Pollock filio & heredem Roberti de Pollock, & Agnetæ Maxwell filia dicti Domini Johannis Maxwell*; and is dated, at Carlawerock, in the Year 1372. as the Original Extant shows (k). As also Charles Pollock of That-Ilk, his Successor, obtained a Charter of his Lands of Pollock, from Robert Lord Maxwell, an. 1486. He married Margaret Stewart, Daughter to the Laird of Minto, by whom he had Two Sons, John and David, successively Lairds of Pollock: Which

(e) Chartulary of Pasly. (f) Sir James Dalrymple's Appendix to the Observations on the Scots History. (g) Chartulary of Pasly. (h) Chartulary of Pasly. (i) Chartulary of Pasly. (k) Carta Dom. Rob. Pollock, de eodem, Bar.

Charles dying, an. 1508. to him succeeded John, his Son and Heir, whose Posterity failzieing, his Estate devolved upon David Pollock, his Brother, who obtained a Charter of the Lands of Pollock, an. 1523. and departed this Life, an. 1543. leaving Issue, by Marion his Lady, Daughter of William Stewart of Castlemilk, John his Successor; And of a younger Son, descended the Pollocks of Balgray; which John Pollock of That-Ilk was married with Margaret, Daughter of Gabriel Semple of Cathcart; and departed this Life in 1567. To him succeeded John, his Son and Heir; which John took to Wife Janet, Daughter of William Mure of Glandsfoun, by whom he had John, his Son and Heir; who was married first with Maud, Daughter of Sir Niel Montgomery of Langfoun; and then to Dorothea Stewart, Daughter of James Stewart of Cardonald; and being at the Conflict at Lockerby, an. 1593. assisting the Lord Maxwell (his Cousin) against the Laird of Johnstoun, was there slain, leaving Robert, his Son and Heir, (by his Second Wife;) which Robert was married to Jean, Daughter of James Mowat of Busbie, by whom he had Robert, his Son and Heir, who died in the Year 1675, leaving Issue, by Jean his Lady, Daughter of Cornelius Crawford of Jordan-hill, and of Mary his Wife, Daughter of Sir James Lockhart of Lee; which Robert was one of the Commissioners to the Scots Parliament for the Shire of Renfrew, and was one of the Scots Members, to the Parliament at Westminster, on commencing the Union: He was also, by Her present Majesty, in Consideration of his early and seasonable Appearances for the Government, with his being Chief of an Ancient and Honourable Family, advanced to the Degree and Dignity of a Baronet, in the Year 1703: He hath been twice married, first with Anabel, Daughter of Sir George Maxwell of Pollock; and, Secondly he married Anabel, Daughter of Walter Stewart of Pardovan, by whom he has Issue, Robert, his Son and apparent Heir.

The Armorial bearing of Pollock of That-Ilk, is Vert, a Saltyre Gules betwixt Threë Bugles Or, stringed of the Second, supported by Two Ratches; and for Crest, a Boar, pierced with a Dart, and this Motto, *Audacter & Strenue.*

West from the Place of Upper-Pollock lies the House and Lands of Balgray, an Ancient Inheritance of a Family of the Sirname of Park. Alexander Park of Balgray alienate those Lands, an. 1603. to David Pollock in Lee, whose Successor David Pollock of Balgray, dispon'd his Lands to Thomas Pollock, a Wealthy Merchant of the City of Glasgow; which Thomas was Son of Mr. David Pollock, Minister at Glentute, by Margaret his Wife, Daughter of Mr. James Boyd of Trochrig, Arch-Bishop of Glasgow. This Mr. David was descended of a Brother of the Family of Pollock, in the Reign of Queen Mary; whose Grandchild is Thomas Pollock now of Balgray; whose Armorial bearing is the Coat of the Family of Pollock, and adds a Molet in Chief, for a Brotherly Difference.

South from the House of Balgray lies the House and Lands of Fingletoun, an Ancient Inheritance of the Hamiltons of Prestoun; whose Original Ancestor, Sir John Hamilton of Rosaven, obtained a Charter of the Lands of Fingletoun, from Sir David Hamilton of Cadzow, his Nephew, an. 1359. (regnante Davide Secundo) which Lands came from the Family of Prestoun, to Sir James Oswald of Fingletoun.

South-West off the Paroch of Mearns lies Neilsfoun, an Ancient Possession of the Croc's of That-Ilk, a Family of great Antiquity in this Shire: For Robert de Croc is a Witness in the Foundation of the Monastery of Pasly,



*Pasly*, an. 1160. Which *Robert* gives the Patronage of the Kirk of *Neilstoun* to the Monastery of *Pasly*, *pro salute anime sue* (1), in the Reign of King *William*.

To *Robert de Croc* succeeded *Allan* his Son; for this I have seen in the Register of the Monastery of *Pasly*, a Donation of the Mill of *Pasly* to the Monks of that Convent, by *Allan*, the Son of *Walter*, Founder of that Monastery; to which *Robert de Croc* & *Allan* filio suo, are Witnesses; and by *Marion de Croc*, Daughter and Heiress of another *Robert de Croc*. The Lands of *Crocfoun*, *Darnly* and *Neilstoun*, came by Marriage to a younger Brother of the Illustrious Family of *Stewart*, of whom issued the *Stewarts*, promiscuously designed, of *Crocfoun* and *Darnly*, afterwards Earls, and then Dukes of *Lenox* (*quod vide*). In *Neilstoun* are the Seats of several Ancient and Respective Families; as, *Arthurly*, anciently the Inheritance and Designation of a Family of the Surname of *Stewart*, a Branch of the Noble Family of *Darnly*. *Walter Stewart* of *Arthurly* obtain'd from King *James* the III. Anno 1452. a Charter, of the Lands of *Wester-Partick*. By *Margaret Stewart*, his Daughter and Heir, these Lands came by Marriage to *William Cuninghame*, a Son of *Alexander*, First Earl of *Glencairn*, Ancestor of the *Cuninghames* of *Craigens*: Upon which Account that Family carries the Coat of *Stewart*, quartered in their Achievement. The Lands of *Arthurly* are now the Property of *Allan Pollock* of *Arthurly*.

In this Paroch of *Neilstoun* is also *Glanderstoun*, the Residence of *William Mure*, upon a small Rivulet, adorn'd with regular Orchards and large Meadows, beautified with a great deal of Regular and Beautiful Planting. The House was of an old Model, which the present *Glanderstoun* thought fit to demolish; and in place of the old one, hath raised a pretty House, of a new Model, with several well finish'd Apartments. The Lands of *Glanderstoun* being a Part of the Lordship of *Neilstoun*, were given by *Matthew*, First Earl of *Lenox*, to *John Stewart* his Brother, in the Year 1507. who leaving only one Daughter, *Margaret Stewart*, who became the Wife of *John Frizel* of *Knock* (m); the Lands of *Glanderstoun* came to the Family of *Caldwel*, and were disposed by *John Mure* of *Caldwel*, to *William Mure* his Brother-German, an. 1554. He was married with *Elizabeth Hamilton*, a Daughter of the Family of *Raploch*, and Aunt to *Gavin*, Commendator of *Kilwinning*, by whom he had *William*, his Successor, and several Daughters, viz. *Janet*, married *John Pollock* of *That-Ilk*, and had Issue; *Jean*, married to Mr. *George Maxwell* of *Aldhouse*. The Third, *Margaret*, to *William Hamilton* of *Duncarnock*. To *William Mure* of *Glanderstoun*, formerly mentioned, succeeded *William*, his Son and Heir, who took to Wife *Jean Hamilton*, Daughter of Mr. *Hans Hamilton*, Minister of the Gospel at *Dunlop*, and Sister of *James Hamilton*, Earl of *Clanbrysal* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*; by whom he had Two Sons and Six Daughters; *William* his eldest Son and Heir; the Second *James* of *Bellybregach*, in the County of *Doun*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. His Daughters were, first, *Orsula*, who was married to *William Ralston* of *That-Ilk*, and had Issue. The Second, *Jean*, to *John Hamilton* of *Halcaig*, and had Issue. The Third, *Margaret*, to Mr. *Zacharias Boyd*, Minister of the Barony of *Glasgow*; and afterward she became Wife of that Eminently Learn'd and Pious Divine Mr.

(1) Chartulary of *Pasly*. (m) Carta penes W. Mure de *Glanderstoun*.

Mr. *James Durham* of *Pourie*, Minister of the Gospel at *Glasgow*; but had no Issue. The Fourth Daughter, *Janet*, to Mr. *John Carstairs*, Minister of the Gospel at *Glasgow*; they were Father and Mother to the Reverend Mr. *William Carstairs*, Principal of the University of *Edinburgh*. The Fifth Daughter, *Elizabeth*, was married to Mr. *Alexander Dunlop*, Minister of the Gospel at *Pasly*, whose Son was the Reverend Mr. *William Dunlop*, Principal of the University of *Glasgow*, and Historiographer for *Scotland*. The Sixth, *Agnes*, married *William Porterfield* of *Quare-toun*. This *William Mure* of *Glanderstoun* deceased an. 1640. To whom succeeded *William*, his Son and Heir; which *William* deceased in the Year 1658. leaving Issue Two Sons and Three Daughters, by *Barbara* his Wife, Daughter of *Robert Mure* of *Caldwel*: viz. *William* his Successor; the Second, *James* of *Rhoddens*, in the County of *Doun* and Kingdom of *Ireland*, whose eldest Son and apparent Heir, is Mr. *William Mure* of *Duncarnock*, Advocate. His Daughters were *Jean*, married to *James Lindsay* of *Dovehill*; but had no Issue. The Second, *Elizabeth*, to *James Stewart* of *Hartwood*, and had Issue. The Third, *Barbara*, to Captain *James Mure* of *Bellybregach*, and had Issue.

To *William*, formerly mentioned, succeeded *William* his Son and Heir; which *William Mure* now of *Glanderstoun*, hath married *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *George Mowat* of *Inglisfoun*, descended from the Ancient Family of *Balquhollie* in *Aberdeen-Shire*; but as yet hath not any Issue.

The Armorial bearing of this Family is, *Argent* on a *Fess Azure*, Three *Molets* of the First, within a Border, *Gules*, with a *Crescent* in *Base*, of the Third; and for Crest, a Hand holding a Sword, with this Motto, *Help at Hand*, Brother.

West from *Glanderstoun* stands the Paroch-Church of *Neilstoun*, the Patronage of which was given by *Robert de Croc*, *pro salute anime sue*, to the Monks of *Pasly*, in the Reign of *William*. And near to that Church lies the Lands of *Kirkstoun*, the Property of the Reverend Mr. *John Miller*, present Minister of the Gospel at *Neilstoun*; which he obtained by Marriage of *Janet*, Daughter and sole Heiress of *James Adam* of *Kirkstoun*, Merchant in *Glasgow*; which Mr. *John* was Son and Heir of Mr. *Robert Miller*, Minister at *Ochiltree*, by his Wife, Daughter of Colonel *Hugh Cochran*, Brother-German to *William* Earl of *Dundonald*.

South from the Church of *Neilstoun* lie the House and Lands of *Neilstoun-side*, a Part of the Lordship of *Neilstoun*; of which Lands I have seen a Charter granted by *John* Earl of *Lenox*, to *John Maxwell* of *Stainly*, and *Agnes Lyle* his Spouse, an. 1522 (n); but these Lands came afterwards to the *Stewarts*: And by Marriage of *Margaret*, Daughter and sole Heir of *Hugh Stewart*, came to *William Wallace*, of the Family of *Eldersly*, whose Son is *John Wallace* now of *Neilstoun-side*, Heir and Representative of the Ancient Family of *Eldersly* (*quod vide*.)

West from this Church lies the Barony of *Syde*, an Ancient Possession of the *Montgomeries* of *Skelmurly*, who derive their Descent from *George Montgomerie*, a younger Son of *Montgomerie* of *Ardrrossan*. But of this Family I have not found any thing memorable, until the Reign of Queen *Mary*, that *Robert Montgomerie* of *Skelmurly* married *Mary*, Daughter of *Robert Lord Semple*, by whom he had Two Sons, *William* and

(n) Carta penes J. Com. de *Dundonald*.

Robert, as likewise a Daughter, *Margaret*, married to *William Cochran* of That-Ilk, of whom the Right Honourable *John Earl of Dundonald*, is Lineally descended: Which *Robert Montgomery* of *Skelmurly*, above-mentioned, and *William*, his eldest Son and apparent Heir, were both killed, by *Patrick Maxwell* of *Newark*: (o), an. 1584. To whom succeeded *Robert*, his Second Son and Heir; which *Robert*, being a Person of an ample Fortune, was the Tenth in Number, as to Precedence of those Barons, whom King *Charles I.* raised to the Degree and Dignity of Baronet, the Third Year of his Reign, his Patent bearing Date the First Day of *January* 1628 (p). He was married with *Margaret*, Daughter of *Sir William Douglass* of *Drumlanrig*, by *Elizabeth* his Lady, Daughter of *Sir John Gordon* of *Lochenvar*, by whom he had, *Sir Robert*, his Son and Heir, who wedded the Lady *Mary Campbel*, Daughter of *Archbald* Earl of *Argile*; and of *Ann Douglass*, Daughter to the Earl of *Morton*, by whom he had *Sir Robert*, his Successor, who departed this Life an. leaving Issue Two Sons, by *Ann* his Lady, Daughter and one of the Coheirs of Colonel *Sir James Scot* of *Rossie*, viz. *Sir James Montgomery* of *Skelmurly*, and *Hugh Montgomery* now of *Busbie*, Esquire, and late Provost of the City of *Glasgow*: Which *Sir James Montgomery* being chosen one of the Commissioners for the Shire of *Air* to the Convention of Estates, which met at *Edinburgh* the 14th of *March* 1689, was one of the Scots Commissioners Nominated in that Great Meeting, with *Archbald* Earl of *Argile*, and *Sir John Dalrymple*, afterward Earl of *Stair*, to wait on their late Majesties, King *William* and Queen *Mary*, with an Offer of the Crown: But afterwards retiring to *France*, he died there an. leaving Issue, by *Margaret* his Lady, Daughter of *James* Earl of *Anandale*, Two Sons, *Sir Robert Montgomery* now of *Skelmurly*, Baronet, and Lieutenant-Colonel *William Montgomery*, his Brother-German.

The Armorial bearing of this Family, is Two Coats quarterly, first *Azure*, Three *Flower-de-Luce's Or*, within a double *Tressure*, Flower'd and Counter-flower'd of the 2d: Secondly, *Gules*, Three *Annulets Or*, Stoned *Azure*: Third as Second: Fourth as First: And for Crest, an Anchor, with this Motto, *Garde, Garde*.

West from the Barony of *Syde* lies the Lands and Castle of *Caldwel*, the Possession of an Ancient Family of the *Mure's*, descended of the Family of *Abercorn* in *West-Lothian*, who obtained the Lands of *Caldwel* by Marriage of an Heirefs of the same Surname: But that the Descent of *Caldwel* from the Family of *Abercorn*, may not be received without a sufficient Document, you'll find from the Chartulary of *Pasly* (q), presently in my Hands, by the Favour of the Right Honourable *John*, Earl of *Dundonald*, a Submission an. 1328. betwixt *And. de Kelchor*, Prior of *Pasly*, and Procurator for the said Abby, on the one Part; and *Reginald Mure*, Procurator for the Master, Chanons and Monks of *Simpringhame*, on the other; concerning Fourty Merks of Annuity, payable by the Monastery of *Pasly* to *Simpringhame*, and assigned by them to the said *Sir Reginald*: On which Submission the Abbot is decerned to pay the Fourty Merks to the said *Sir Reginald* and his Successors, he getting a sufficient Writ from those of *Simpringhame*, to secure *Pasly* for what they pay: And for further Security

(o) Carta penes Alex. Porterfield, de eodem. (p) An exact List of Baronets, in the Hands of the Honourable and Learn'd Antiquary *Sir James Dalrymple*, Baronet. (q) Chartulary of *Pasly*.

to the said *Sir Reginald* and his Son *Sir William Mure*, designed of *Abercorn*, consign a Writ, disposing his Lands of *Sanackar*, *Camsestrang*, *Donlarigs*, *Cowdams*, *Stafour* and *Flornisdale*, lying in the Baronies of *Renfrew* and *Cowal*, in Warrantice to the said Abby, for securing them, until he produced the said Writing from *Simpringhame*; and the Monks of *Pasly* afterwards addressing to *Robert* Earl of *Strathern*, High Stewart of *Scotland*, and to *John* Lord *Kyle*, his eldest Son and apparent Heir, who were Superiors of the Lands disposed to them for their Security, desiring a Charter, whereby they might be Seased in the said Lands: Which *Robert* Earl of *Strathern*, and *John* Lord *Kyle*, his Son, did grant an. 1367. These Lands above-mentioned continued, many Ages, a Possession of the *Mures* of *Caldwel*; and the Lands of *Cowdams* are held of that Family to this Day. But not having seen the Writs of this Honourable Family, I can say but little about them, save that they were Honoured with diverse Matches from sundry Noble Houses, as the Families of *Eglintoun*, *Semple*, *Valyfield*, *Rouallan*, *Knox* of *Ranfurlly*, and many others: *William Mure*, late of *Caldwel*, in the Reign of King *Charles II.* married *Barbara*, Daughter of *Sir William Cuninghame* of *Cuninghame-head*, but having no Mail Issue, that Estate came to *Barbara Mure*, his Daughter and sole Heirefs, who hath taken to Husband *John Fairly*, Second Son of *William Fairly* of That-Ilk, who assumes the Name and Arms of that Ancient Family, viz. *Argent*, on a Bend *Azure*, Three *Molets* of the First, within a Border, Ingraed *Gules*.

Near the Castle of *East-Caldwel* stands the House and Lands of *Wester Caldwell*, the Possession of an Ancient Family of the same Surname, and Representative of the Old *Caldwels* of That-Ilk, most of whose Estate went to a Son of *Abercorn*, who was Ancestor of the *Mures* of *Caldwel* above-mentioned, which Family continued in Reputation for several Hundreds of Years, and made Intermarriages with these Honourable Families, as the *Wallace's* of *Craigie*, *Semples* of *Milbank*, *Montgomeries* of *Langshaw*, *Mures* of *Rouallan* and *Stewarts* of *Allantoun*, and failzied in the Person of *John Caldwell* of That-Ilk, who was one of the Commissioners for the Shire of *Renfrew* to the Parliament, since the Revolution. These Lands belong now to the Right Honourable *John* Earl of *Dundonald*.

In the Paroch of *Neilstoun* lies the Lands of *Coudoun*, which gave first Title of Lord to *Sir William Cochran*, afterwards Earl of *Dundonald*, an Ancient Family of the *Spreuls*, did possess the forementioned Lands for many Ages: But the First of that Name I have found mentioned in Charters, was *Walter Spreul*, *Senescallus de Dunbartoun*, who obtain'd from *Malcolm* Earl of *Lenox*, a Charter of the Lands of *Dalquhern*, pro homagio & servitio suo, as the Charter testifies (r), and by the Witnesses appears to be in the beginning of the Reign of *Robert Bruce*: As also I have seen a Resignation of the Lands of *Coudoun*, by *Walter Spreul*, so design'd, in Favours of *Thomas Spreul*, his Son and apparent Heir, an. 1441 (s); which *Thomas* was Father of *John Spreul* of *Coudoun*, who had a Charter of these Lands, an. 1481. as *Robert Spreul*, his Son, had a Charter of the same Lands, an. 1515. Which *Robert*, last mention'd, was Father of *John Spreul* of *Coudoun*, who was succeeded by a Son of the

(r) A Collection of Charters belonging to the Earls of *Lenox*, in the Burgh of *Dunbartoun's* Charter-chest. (s) Writs of *Coudoun*, in the Hands of the Earl of *Dundonald*.

the same Name, who was Father of James Spreul of Coudoun, in whose Person this Family failed: He sold his Estate to Alexander Cochran of That-Ilk, an. 1622; Which Lands became the Patrimony of Mr. William Cochran his Son, afterwards Lord Coudoun, and Earl of Dandonald, and is now the Property of the Earl of Dandonald.

The Armorial bearing of Spreul of Coudoun, was Or, a Cheveron Chec- quie, Azure and Argent, betwixt Three Purfes Gules. Of this Family of the Spreuls of Coudoun, are several of good Note descended; as John Spreul now of Miltoun, and my very good Friend Mr. John Spreul of Glasgow, Merchant, Author of the Accompt Current betwixt Scotland and England.

To the North from the Paroch of Neilstoun lies the Paroch of Pasly, in the South-part whereof stands the Place of House-hill (situate on the Rivulet Leoran, which hath its Influx unto Cart near to this Place) a neat and handsome Dwelling, the Seat of James Dunlop of House-hill, Son and Heir of James Dunlop his Father, who was Son and Heir of Thomas Dunlop of the same Place, by Griffel his Wife, Daughter of Alexander Cochran of That-Ilk; which Thomas was one of the Younger Sons of James Dunlop of That-Ilk, and acquired those Lands from the Laird of Minto.

In the same Paroch of Pasly, and near to the River of Cart, stands some considerable Remains of that Noble and Stately Edifice, the Castle of Crocstoun, the Principal Messwage of the Regality of Crocstoun; which Regality comprehends the Lordship of Darnly and Inchenan in this Shire, and the Lordship of Torbolton in the Shire of Air, where was one of the principal Seats of the Noble Family of Darnly. This Ancient Building did consist of a large Quarter, with Two very lofty and high Towers, with Battlements on the Wings thereof, in which there has been many spacious and large Rooms: It had a very agreeable Prospect through a great Part of the Country, and had, adjoining to it, some square and level Pieces of Ground, where (no doubt) there were Orchards, and surrounded with pleasant Woods: Hard by the Castle is to be seen that Noble Monument, the Ew-Tree, called, the Tree of Crocstoun, of so large a Trunk, and well spread in its Branches, that 'tis seen at several Miles Distance, from the Ground where it stands; the Impress of which is on the Reverse of the large Pieces, of an Ounce Weight, coined by Queen Mary, after her Return from France, that she had taken Henry, Lord Darnly, for her Husband; as that Coin is described at large by the Reverend Dr. Nicolson, Bishop of Carlyle, in his Scottish Historical Library, Page 322. But, because what that Learn'd Author has write, is in few Hands, and all the Scots Coin, except what is now in the Cabinets of the Curious, is called in by the Proclamations of Council, since the late Union, I presume it will not be unacceptable to the Reader, to insert the said Author's Words more particularly, concerning that Coin, viz. "After the Queen's Return from France, she coined the large Pieces of an Ounce Weight; on the first of these is the Shield of Scotland, crowned and supported by Two Thistles, Maria & Henricus Dei Gratia R. & R. Scotorum: On the Reverse, a Palm-Tree (the Author should have nam'd it an Ew) crowned, with this Motto on a Schedule hung in it, Dat gloria vires, and subscribed 1565, and circumscribed, Exurgat Deus, dissipentur inimici ejus. Some call the Tree on the Reverse, an Ew-Tree, and report, that there grew a "Pa-

"Famous one of that kind in the Park or Garden of the Earl of Lenox; which gave Occasion to the Impress. This Reverend and Curious Author, being a Stranger, having writ at second Hand, speaks thus dubiously; but if he had thought fit, might have seen the Tree himself, when in Scotland: And it stands at this Day as I have described it. The same Author says further, "Wherein the Tree being bound, denotes the Advancement of the Lenox's Family, by Henry, Lord Darnly, his Marriage with the Queen; and the Lemme of Dat gloria vires, is observed very well to comport with the Device. Thus far that Reverend Author.

The Ancient Proprietors of this Barony and fair Lordship, were of the Sirname of Croc, having (no doubt) taken their Sirname from their Hereditary Lands, when fixed Sirnames came to be used; and this is a good Document of their Antiquity, their Sirname being Local; from the Place of their Habitation. I find Robert de Croc a Witness to the Charter of Foundation of the Abby of Pasly, in King Malcolm IV.'s time. This Barony of Crocstoun, with many other Lands, came by Marriage of the Heirels of Robert de Croc, to a Son of the Illustrious Family of Stewart, Ancestor of the Dukes of Lenox (quod vide); and Charles, now Duke of Lenox, having lately sold his Fortune in Scotland, to His Grace James Duke of Montrose, the Head of the Ancient and Eminent Family of the Grahame's, who in all Ages have been Persons of the greatest Valour and Renown. And His Grace (the Duke of Montrose) being now a considerable Proprietor in this Shire, I shall take Occasion to descend upon the History of this most Noble Family, who (are said to) derive their Descent from that Heroick and Valiant Grahame, whose Valour was especially seen, when he made that Breach upon the Trench, or Wall, which the Emperor Severus had made, and set up for the utmost Limit of the Roman Empire, betwixt the Scottish Firth and the River of Clyde, whence that Trench retains the Name of Grahame's Dyke. But not to insist upon so remote an Origins, and also to give unquestionable Documents for the Antiquity of this Family, from the Evidents thereof, in the Hands of His Grace the Duke of Montrose; I find, King William gave a Charter of the Lands of Kinahyre, Charlton and Borrowfield, cum earum pertinentiis: as piscari in aqua de Northesk, ubicunque aqua currit infra Vicecomitatum de Forfar, Davidi de Grahame, Militi, pro homagio & servitio suo (t). The same Sir David de Grahame obtained from Malduin, Earl of Lenox, Carrucatum Terra que vocatur Muckram (u). He had also a Charter from the same Earl of Lenox; with Consent of Malcolm, his Son and apparent Heir, of the Lands of Strathblane, an. 1248: (regnante Alexandro Secundo.) To Sir David de Grahame succeeded Sir David, his Son and Heir, who lived in the Reign of King Alexander III. and from that Prince obtain'd a Charter of Confirmation, the Twentieth Second Year of his Reign, of the Lands and Barony of Kincardine, granted by Malise Earl of Strathern, to this Sir David de Grahame (w). The next of this Noble Family, of whom I have found any memorable mention, is Dominus Patricius Grahame, Miles, Vicecomes de Strivelling, who was employed in several Foreign Embassies, by King Alexander III. (x). As another Sir David de Grahame, Successor to the

PART II.

I

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(t) Carta penes Jacobum Ducem de Montrose. (u) Carta penes Jac. Ducem Montrose. (w) Appendix to Sir James Dalrymple's Observations in the Scottish History. (x) Spotswood's History.

former Sir Patrick, was one of these Scottish Barons, that's insert in the Letter to the Pope, asserting the Independency of the Kingdom of Scotland, an. 1320 (y). The same Sir David, designed of Dundaff, obtained from the Heroick King, Robert Bruce, pro homagio & servitio suo; & in excambium pro terra de Cardross, quam habuit ab ipso Dom. Davide, totam terram de veteri Montrose infra Vicecomitatum de Forfar, apud Sconam, quinto Martii, an. regni nostri vicesimo (z). As also in the Reign of King David Bruce, Dom. Dav. Grahame, Dom. de Dundaff, is Nominated one of the Scottish Commissioners to treat for the Ransom of that Prince, taken Prisoner at the Battle of Durham, 1348 (a).

To this Sir David succeeded Sir Patrick his Son; for this I have seen a Charter granted by Dominus Angustus Halkincross, Dominus ejusdem, Domino Patricio Grahame, Militi, filio & heredi Domini David de Grahame, Domini de Dundaff, & Domina Matilda, Spouse dicti Domini Patricii; whereby he gives tertiam partem terra sua de Halkincross, qua tertia pars vocatur Polcair in Comitatu de Lenox, & Vicecomitatu de Stirling, pro quinquaginta Marcarum Sterlingorum, an. 1372. regnante Roberto Secundo. The same Sir Patrick Grahame, then designed Fitz & Heir, Seigneur David de Grahame de Dundaff, is one of the Hostages sent to England, for the Ransom of King David II. an. 1357 (b). Which Sir Patrick was the First of this Noble Family, who assumed the Designation of Kincardine, and is frequently found to designed in Charters of King Robert II. He left Two Sons, Sir William his Successor, and Sir Patrick, who married Eupham, Daughter and sole Heiress of David Stewart, Earl of Strathern, eldest Son of King Robert II. by Eupham Ross his Queen, and was Ancestor of the Grahame's, Earls of Monteith, of whom descended the Grahame's of Kilbryde, which produced those of Esk, of whom the Viscount of Preston in England descended, and the Grahame's of Gartmore; Robert Grahame is now of Gartmore; as also the Family of Gartur, &c. Which Sir William above-mention'd, promiscuously design'd of Kincardine and Mugdock, obtained from Patrick, Count Palatine of Strathern, his Brother, a Charter of the Lands of Dalruach, in the Earldom of Strathern, which is dated at Perth the 19th of June 1406 (c). He obtain'd also, from Duncan Earl of Lenox, with Consent of Murdo Duke of Albany, and of Isabel Dutches of Albany, Daughter to the said Earl Duncan, a Charter of Confirmation of the Barony of Mugdock. I have also seen, by the Favour of that Industrious Antiquary, Mr. David Symphon, late Historiographer for North-Britain, (my worthy Friend) a Tailzie of the Lordship of Grahame, in the Year 1424. by Sir William Grahame of Mugdock, in Favours of Patrick Grahame, his Grandchild, Son to the deceased Alexander Grahame his eldest Son. This Sir William married for his Second Wife, Lady Mary Stewart, Daughter of King Robert III. and Widow both of William Earl of Angus; and of James Kennedy of Dunmore, by whom he had Three Sons, Robert; Author of that Branch of the Grahame's of Fintrie in Angus, of whom descended the Grahame's of Claverhouse, afterwards Viscount of Dundee; which produced the Families of Potentio and Duntroon (d). Patrick, Arch-Bishop of St. Andrews, was his Second Son; and Walter his Third Son, who obtained, from Patrick Lord

Grahame,

(y) Carta penes Jac. D. Montrose. (z) Rymers Fœdera Angliæ. (a) Rymers Fœdera Angliæ. (b) Carta penes Jac. D. de Montrose. (c) Mr. David Simpson's Collections. (d) Nisbet's Heraldry.

Grahame, his Nephew, the Lands of Wallacetoun in Dunbartoun-Shire; an. 1444. pro homagio & servitio suo, as the Original Charter, yet extant; testifies (e). Which Walter was Author of that Family of the Grahame's of Knockdolian in Carrick, now extinct; and of them descended the Grahame's now of Dougalstoun.

But the First of this Noble Family, who arrived to the Dignity of Peerage, was Sir Patrick Grahame of Kincardine, Grandson and Heir of Sir William above-mentioned, (by Alexander his eldest Son, who died in his Lifetime) who was, by King James II. created Lord Grahame; about the Year 1445. And his Successor, another William Lord Grahame, was by King James IV. the 15th Year of his Reign, an. 1504. created Earl of Montrose; and in Consideration of the said Earl's Services to the Crown, had the Lands of Aldmontrose erected into a free Barony and Earldom, by a Charter, dated at Edinburgh the 3d of March 1504. (f) He was one of the Generals of the Scottish Army at the Battle of Floudoun, which fell out the 9th Day of September 1513. where he was slain. He was married with Margaret, Daughter of Archbald Edmondston of Duntreath, leaving Issue William, his Son and Heir: And of Patrick (another of his Sons) descended the Grahame's of Inchbrackie; a Younger Son of which Family, in the Reign of King James VI. was Mr. George Grahame, first Minister at Scone, and then, an. 1606. advanc'd to the Bishoprick of Dunblain; and in 1615 translated to the Episcopal See of Orkney, where he continued until the Year 1638; That, being threatened with the Censures of the Assembly of Glasgow, he renounc'd his Episcopal Office, and betook himself to a particular Charge. He was Ancestor of the Grahame's of Gorthie, Grameshall and Bracknesh.

To William, first Earl of Montrose, who was killed at Floudoun, succeeded William his Son and Heir; which Earl was one of those Loyal Lords, to whom John Duke of Albany, Governour of Scotland, in the Minority of King James V. committed the Tuition of that Prince, upon his going for France, an. 1515 (g). He married Janet Keith, Daughter of William Earl Marischal of Scotland; by whom he had Four Sons, Robert, Master of Grahame, who, being at the Battle of Pinkie, which fell out the 10th Day of September 1547, had the hard Fate to be killed by the English, after he and several other Scottish Peers had both asked and obtained Quarter; as the Masters of Buchan and Erskine, &c. (h). His Second Son was Alexander of Wallacetoun; which Lands he obtained from Robert Grahame of Knockdolian, in the Reign of Queen Mary (i); but he died without Succession. Of William and Mungo, his Third and Fourth Sons, descended the Family of Kilearn and Orchil; for this I have seen a Charter granted by William Earl of Montrose, of the Lands of Orchil, Kentigerno Grahame, filio suo in an. 1560. As also in the same Year William Earl of Montrose gave a Charter of the Lands of Trimbeg, to William Grahame, Parson of Kilearn, his Son, of whom John Grahame of Kilearn is now the Lineal Heir, as James Grahame, now of Orchil, is Lineal Successor to the above-mentioned Mungo Grahame, his Ancestor.

Beside these Sons, Earl William had also several Daughters, viz. Jean, married John Earl of Caithness, and had Issue. The Second, Ann, to

F 2

Sir

(e) Carta penes Geo. Napier de Kilmahew. (f) Haddingtoun's Collections in Bibliotheca Juridica. (g) Holyshed's History. (h) Balfour's Annals in MS. (i) Carta Dom. Humphr. Colquhoun de Lufs, Bar.

Sir William Murray of Tullibardin, Ancestor of John Duke of Athol; and of whom His Grace is descended. The Third, Margaret, married Sir Andrew Murray of Balwaird, and had Issue. As to the precise time of Earl William's Death, I have not found, but he was immediately succeeded by John, his Grandson and Heir, viz. Son of Robert, Master of Grahame, who died in his Lifetime, by Margaret his Lady, Daughter of John Lord Fleming; which John was one of the Peers that sat upon the Trial of James Earl of Morton, Regent, an. 1581. And being Lord High Chancellor of Scotland at that time, when King James came to possess the Crown of England, upon Queen Elizabeth's Death, an. 1603, he was Nominated His Majesty's High Commissioner for holding the Parliament, 1604. In which Eminent Station he continued till his Death. He was married with the Lady Margaret Drummond, Daughter of John Lord Drummond, by whom he had John Earl of Montrose, his Son and Heir. The Second, Sir William of Braco, whose Grandchild, Sir William Grahame, died without Succession, an. 1689. He had likewise a Daughter, Lillias, married John, first Earl of Wigton, and had Issue.

To John Earl of Montrose, succeeded John, his Son and Heir, who, being a Person of singular Endowments and large Abilities, having performed several Honourable Embassies, for His Majesty King James VI. was called to be President of the Council, by King Charles I. He died an. leaving Issue by the Lady Margaret Ruthven his Wife, Daughter of William Earl of Gourie, by Dorothea his Wife, Daughter of Henry Lord Methven, and of Janet his Lady, Daughter of John Earl of Athol; James, his only Son and Heir, and Four Daughters, viz. The First, Lillias, married to Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, Baronet, and had Issue. The Second, Margaret, to Archibald Lord Napier, and had Issue. The Third, Dorothea, to Sir James Rollo of Duncrab, but had no Succession. The Fourth, Beatrix, to David Lord Maddertie, and had Issue.

Which James Earl of Montrose, was a Person of a very Martial Spirit, in the Time of our late Civil Wars, under King Charles I. and whom that Prince entrusted most with the Management of the War in Scotland; and, for that End, did constitute this Noble and Heroick Peer, His Majesty's General, and Lieutenant Governour of the Kingdom of Scotland; and, as a special Mark of this Royal Favour, did raise him, in an. 1643. to the Dignity of Marquis of Montrose. He fought, in that great Character, in the Royal Cause, successively, in the several Battles of Tippermure, Alfuird, Aldern, Aberdeen, Innerlochie and Kilsyth: But in September 1645. was defeat at Philiphaugh, by a strong Party of Horse, under the Command of General David Lesly, afterward Lord Newark, detached from the Scottish Army, then in England; but escaping, retired Abroad, where he continued several Years, in the Character of His Majesty's Ambassadour, to the Court of Denmark, and several of the Protestant Princes of Germany. He returned to Scotland an. 1650, after the Murder of King Charles I. for the Service of His Majesty King Charles II. who, as a signal Mark of that Prince's Favour, and of the Merit of this Noble Lord, made Choice of him as one of the Knights Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter. But, an exact Memorial of the Life and Actions of James, the Great Marquis of Montrose, being no Part of the Subject I now treat of, I refer to our publick Historians of the Transactions of that Time, and particularly to a History of his Life and Actions, by the Learn'd Doctor George Wilbart, late

late Bishop of Edinburgh, and sometimes his Lordship's Chaplain; that there is no need to say any thing further about him here. He was married to the Lady Magdalen Carnegie, Daughter of David, First Earl of Southesk, and of Elizabeth his Countess, Daughter of Sir David Lindsay of Edzel, sometime Earl of Crawford; by whom he had only James, Second Marquis of Montrose, his Son and Heir, who died an. 1669. leaving Issue, by the Lady Isobel Douglass, his Wife, Daughter to William Earl of Morton, Lord High Thesaurer of Scotland, and Dowager of Robert, First Earl of Roxburgh; James, his Son, and Heir; and Three Daughters, Ann married Alexander Earl of Calender, Mother to the Right Honourable George Earl of Linlithgow and Calender: Lady to Sir Jonathian Urquhart of Cromarty, and had Issue: The Third, Lady Griffel, married to Mr. William Cochran of Kilmarnock, Son of William Lord Cochran, and has Issue.

Which James, Third Marquis of Montrose, was first Constituted Captain of His Majesty's Troup of Guards, and afterwards President of the Privy-Council; he died young, about the 27th Year of his Age, universally lamented, leaving Issue by the Lady Christian his Wife, Daughter of John Duke of Rothes, by Ann Lindsay, his Lady, Daughter of John Earl of Crawford and Lindsay, Lord High Thesaurer of Scotland, only James, his Son and Heir: Which James, Marquis of Montrose, was, by Her present Majesty Queen Ann, Constituted Lord President of the Privy-Council, and, by Her Royal Favour, raised to the Dignity of Duke (and Marquis) of Montrose, an. 1707. And since the Commencing of the Union, he was made Lord Privy-Seal for Scotland. His Grace hath married Lady Cristina Carnegie, Daughter of David, Second Earl of Northesk, by the Lady Elizabeth Lindsay his Wife, Daughter of John Earl of Crawford and Lindsay, Lord High Thesaurer of Scotland, by whom he hath Issue David, Marquis Grahame.

The Armorial Bearing of this Noble Family is Quarterly, First and Fourth Or, a Chief Sable, Three Escalops of the First, for the Name of Grahame, Second and Third Argent, Three Roses Gules, for the Title of Montrose, supported by Two Storks; and for Crest with this Motto, *Ne obliis*.

Near to the Castle of Crocstoun, upon the opposite Side of the River, stands the Place and Lands of Cardonald, well planted and beautified with pleasant Gardens; one of the Seats of the Right Honourable, Walter Lord Blantyre. An Ancient Family of the Stewarts did possess the Lands of Cardonald, and were Originally descended of Al Stewart, Natural Son of John, First Earl of Lenox; which Al and Marion Semple his Spouse, obtained these Lands, an. 1487. (k), and failed in the Person of James Stewart, the last of that Race, who leaving Three Daughters: First, Elizabeth married Robert Stewart, of the Family of Garlies, whom I have found designed of Cardonald: Another of his Daughters, Margaret, married Sir John Stewart of Minto; as the Third, Dorothea, did John Pollock of That Ilk, of whom Sir Robert Pollock of That Ilk is descended.

The Lands of Cardonald, in the Reign of King James the VI. came to Walter Stewart, Prior of Blantyre, Son of Sir John Stewart of Minto, by Margaret his Wife, Daughter of James Stewart of Cardonald, above-mentioned: But whether he obtained these Lands by Right of Succession

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(k) Genealogy of the Family of Lenox.

tion or Conquest, I have not found. The Family of *Minto* was a Cadet of the Ancient Family of *Dalswinton* and *Garlies*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Galloway*; for I have seen a Charter granted by Sir *William Stewart* of *Dalswinton* and *Garlies*, with Consent of *Alexander Stewart* of *Garlies*, his Son and apparent Heir, of the Lands of *Minto* and *Marbotle* in *Teviotdale*, in Favours of *Thomas Stewart* his Son; which Family failed in the Person of Sir *John Stewart* of *Minto*, who died in the Expedition to *Darten*, an. 1699. The Lord *Blantyre* became the next Heir and Representative of that Family. Which *Walter*, above-mentioned, was one of the Privy-Council to King *James VI.* One of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Lord Privy-Seal, in an. 1595. He was appointed one of these Eight Persons, called the *Octavians*, which that Prince made Choice of, to Rule the Affairs of his Exchequer; and the same Year he was Constituted Lord High Thesaurer of *Scotland*, upon the Demission of Sir *Thomas Lyon* of *Albar*, Master of *Glames* (l): And, upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries and their Dependencies, the Priory of *Blantyre*, a Cell depending on the Abby of *Kelso* (m), and the Barony of the same Denomination, were by *James*, First Monarch of *Great-Britain*, erected into a Temporal Lordship, in Favours of this *Walter*, Prior of *Blantyre*: And in Consideration of his many Faithful Services to that Prince, he created him unto the Dignity of Lord *Blantyre*, by Letters Patent, bearing Date, at *Whitehall* the 10th of *July* an. 1606. He was married with *Nicolas Somervell*, Daughter of Sir *James Somervell* of *Cannethan*, by whom he had Three Sons and a Daughter, viz. Sir *James Stewart*, Master of *Blantyre*, killed by Sir *James Whartoun*, in a Duel near the City of *London*, an. 1609 (n). The Second, *William* his Successor. The Third, was *Walter Stewart*, Esquire, Doctor of Physick, Father of the Lady *Frances Stewart*, late Dutchess Dowager of *Lenox* and *Richmond*, Relict of *Charles Duke of Lenox*, who being Ambassadour Extraordinary from King *Charles II.* of *England*, to the Crown of *Denmark*, died at *Elfsnore* the 2d of *December* 1672. The Dutchess continued his Widow, and departed this Life the 15th of *October* 1702. and thought fit to leave her Estate, which was very considerable, and in Money, to *Walter*, then Master of *Blantyre*, with which he is enjoined to purchase Land in *Scotland*, which is to be called *Lenox-Love*. The Trustees were the Earl of *Rochester*, *Alexander* late Lord *Blantyre*, Sir *William Whitlock*, and one Mr. *Gray* (o).

*Walter*, First Lord *Blantyre*, had likewise a Daughter, *Margaret*, who married *Alexander Abernethy* Lord *Saltoun*.

To *Walter*, Lord *Blantyre*, succeeded *William* his Son and Heir, who (by *Mary* his Lady, Daughter of Sir *William Scot* of *Ardross*, and of *Margaret* his Lady, Daughter of Sir *John Skeen* of *Currie-hill*, Lord Clerk-Register) had Two Sons, *Walter* and *Alexander*, successively Lords *Blantyre*. For the First Brother dying without any Succession: his Estate and Honours descended to *Alexander*, his Brother; which Lord *Alexander* took to Wife *Margaret*, Daughter of *John Shaw* of *Greenock*; by *Helen* his Wife, Daughter of *John Houston* of *That-Ilk*, by whom he had *Alexander*, his only Son and Heir, who died an. 1704. leaving Issue, by *Ann* his Lady, Daughter of Sir *Robert Hamilton* of *Presminnan*, and

(l) Spotswood's History. (m) Mr. William Forbes on Tithes. (n) Scotstarvet's Memoirs. (o) State of Europe, for the Year 1702.

and Sister to *John* late Lord *Belhaven*, *Walter* now Lord *Blantyre*, his Son and Heir. The Second, Capt. *Robert*. The Third, Mr. *John*. The Fourth, *Hugh*: Besides these Sons, he had likewise Three Daughters, *Marion*, married to *James Sterling* of *Keir*, and has Issue. The Second, *Frances*, to Sir *James Hamilton* of *Rosehall*, Baronet. The Third, *Ann*, as yet unmarried.

The Coat Armorial of the Right Honourable the Lord *Blantyre*, is Or, a Fels Checquie, Azure and Argent, surmounted of a Bend Ingraled, Gules, with a Rose in Chief of the Third, supported upon the Dexter, with a Savage Proper, wreathed about the middle with Laurel; and on the Sinister with a Lion Rampant; for Crest a Pigeon, with an Olive Leaf in its Mouth, with this Motto, *Sola juvat virtus*.

South-West from the Castle of *Crookoun* lies the Castle and Barony of *Halkhead*, situate upon the River of *Cart*, the principal Residence of the Right Honourable *William* Lord *Rofs*. This Fabrick is built in the Form of a Court, and consists of a large old Tower, to which there were lower Buildings added, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* an. 1634. by *James* Lord *Rofs*, and Dame *Margaret Scot* his Lady, and adorn'd with large Orchards, fine Gardens and pretty Terrasses, with Regular and Stately Avenues, Fronting the said Castle, and almost surrounded with Woods and Inclosures, which adds much to the Pleasure of this Seat.

This Ancient Family of the *Rosses* derive their Descent from *Robert Rofs* of *Wark* (p), an English Gentleman, who came to *Scotland* in the Reign of King *William*, upwards of Five Hundred Years ago: But that the Family of *Rofs*, in this Country, is of great Antiquity, the Chartulary of the Monastery of *Pally* doth plainly demonstrate; for *Godofridus de Rofs*, Miles, filius & hares quondam *Godofridi Rofs*, confirms illam terram in villa de *Stewartoun*, ex collatione Domini *Jacobi Rofs*, bonæ memoria, Monasterio de *Passetto*, an. 1281 (q).

The Barons of *Halkhead* were Eminent in the Reign of King *Robert II.* For then it was, that Sir *John Rofs* of *Halkhead* obtained the Barony of *Melvil*, in the Sheriffdom of *Edinburgh*, by Marriage of *Agnes*, Daughter and sole Heiress of Sir *John Melvil* of *That-Ilk* (r), by whom he had Issue, Sir *John* his Son and Heir, who had a Charter of these Lands, as Heir of *D. Agnes Melvil*, his Mother, as is clear enough from the Originals yet extant; by reason of which Marriage the Family of *Rofs* carry the Coat of *Melvil*, viz. Gules, Three Crescents within a Border Argent, charged with Eight Roses of the First, quartered in their Achievement. And in the Reign of King *Robert III.* an. 1401, there is a Perambulation betwixt *John Stewart* of *Darnly* and Sir *John Rofs* of *Halkhead*, whose Successor, another Sir *John Rofs* of *Halkhead*, obtained from King *James II.* an. 1450. a Charter of Confirmation of the Lands of *Tarbart* and *Achinbach*, upon the Resignation of *Robert Rofs* of *Tarbart*: But what Relation in Blood this Sir *John Rofs* of *Halkhead* had to the Family of *Tarbart*, I have not seen, nor can't yet discover.

But the First of this Family, who laid the Foundation of that Hereditary Honour, which his Successors have ever since enjoyed, was Sir *John Rofs* of *Halkhead*, who being a Favourite of King *James IV.* was, by that Prince, created a Baron of this Realm, with the Title of Lord

(p) Sir James Dalrymple's Edition of *Cambden*, Printed 1695. (q) Chartulary of *Pally*. (r) Carta penes *Gulielmum Dominum Rofs*.

Rofs of *Halkhead* and *Melwil*, about the Year 1492 (f). He was slain at that Fatal Battle of *Floudonn*, which was fought the 9th of September 1513. leaving Issue by *Margaret* his Lady, Daughter of *William*, Second Lord *Ruthven* (t), *Ninian* Lord *Rofs*, his Son and Heir, whose eldest Son and apparent Heir, *Robert*, Master of *Rofs*, being kill'd at the Battle of *Pinkie*, the 10th of September 1547, his Estate and Honours devolved upon *James*, his Second Son and Heir; which *James*, Lord *Rofs*, is one of the Peers that sat upon the Trial of *James* Earl of *Bothwell*, for the Murther of King *Henry*, an. 1567 (u), and constantly adhered to the Interest of Queen *Mary*, and was one of those Lords that met Her Majesty at *Hamilton*, after her Escape from *Lochleven*, Anno 1568. He was married with *Jean Semple*, Daughter of *Robert* Lord *Semple*, by *Elizabeth Carlile* his Wife, Daughter to the Lord *Torthorald*, by whom he had Two Sons, *Robert* his Successor, and Sir *William Rofs* of *Murestoun*; which *Robert* Lord *Rofs*, took to Wife *Jean*, Daughter of *Gavin Hamilton* of *Raploch*. He departed this Life, an. 1596. To whom succeeded *James*, his Son and Heir; which *James*, Lord *Rofs*, married *Margaret Scot*, Daughter to *Walter* Lord *Buccleugh*, by whom he had *William* his Successor, and several Daughters, viz. *Margaret*, married to Sir *George Stirling* of *Keir*, and *Elizabeth* to Sir *Robert Innes* of *That-Ilk*, and had Issue.

To *James* Lord *Rofs*, formerly mentioned, succeeded *William* his Son, who dying without Succession, his Estate and Honours devolved upon Sir *William Rofs* of *Murestoun*, his Grand-Uncle; which Lord *William* was twice married, first to *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Patrick Houstoun* of *That-Ilk*, and Widow of *John Whitefoord* of *That-Ilk*, but had no Issue. He afterward took to Wife *Helen*, eldest Daughter of *George* Lord *Forrester* of *Corstorphine*, and of *Margaret* his Lady, Daughter of Sir *William Livingstone* of *Kilsyth*, by whom he had *George*, his only Son and Heir; which *George*, Lord *Rofs*, was One of the Privy-Council to His Majesty King *Charles* II. And upon the Death of the Earl of *Kelly*, the Lord *Rofs* succeeded, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Guards, commanded by the Earl of *Linlithgow*, and deceased Anno 1682, and was buried, among his Ancestors, at *Renfrew*. He was twice married; First, to *Griffel Cochran*, Daughter of *William*, First Earl of *Dundonald*, by whom he had *William*, his Successor, and a Daughter, married to Sir *Alexander Gilmore* of *Craigmillier*, and had Issue, surviving his First Lady. He was Secondly married to *Jean*, Daughter of *George* Lord *Ramsay*, and Earl of *Dalbousie*, by whom he had a Son, Mr. *Charles*, now a Lieutenant-General in the Service of Her Majesty Queen *Ann*.

To *George* Lord *Rofs* succeeded *William*, his Son and Heir; which *William* now Lord *Rofs*, was One of the Privy-Council, both to the late King *William*, and to Her present Majesty Queen *Ann*, and was Her High-Commissioner to the General-Assembly of this National Church; which his Lordship discharged with universal Applause. He was One of the *Scottish* Peers Nominated by Her Majesty Queen *Ann*, to Treat on the Union with *England*, an. 1706. and One of the Commissioners of the *Treasury*, when that Commission was dissolved on Commencing of the Union, 1707. His Lordship married, first, *Agnes*, Daugh-

(f) Miscellaneous Collections of Alex. Baillie of Castlecary. (u) Spotswood's History.

Daughter and sole Heiress of Sir *John Wilkie* of *Foultoun*, by *Mary* his Lady, Daughter of *James* Lord *Carmichael*, by whom he had *George*, Master of *Rofs*, and Three Daughters, viz. *Eupham*, married *William* now Earl of *Kilmarnock*, and hath Issue. The Second, *Mary*; The Third, *Griffel*, as yet both unmarried. He married Secondly Daugh-  
ter of *Philip* Lord *Whartoun*, but by her he had no Issue.

The Armorial Bearing of the Family of *Rofs* is Two Coats quarterly; first *Or*, a Cheveron Checquie *Argent* and *Sable*, betwixt Three Water-Budgets of the Third; Secondly *Gules*, Three Crescents within a Border *Argent*, charged with Eight Roses of the Field, Third as Second, Fourth as First; and for Crest, a Hawk's-head erased, supported by Two Goshawks; The Motto, *Think on*.

South from this Place lies the Lands of *Rais*, now the Property of the Right Honourable *William* Lord *Rofs*: An Ancient Family, of the Surname of *Logan*, did possess these Lands. I have found *John Logan* of *Rais* an Arbitrator betwixt the Abbot of *Pasly* and the Burgh of *Renfrew*, an. 1488 (v).

South from this is the House and Lands of *Stewart's Rais*, an Ancient Possession of the Family of *Halrig*, a Branch of the Noble Family of *Darnly*. I have seen a Charter granted by *John* Lord *Darnly*, and Earl of *Lenox*, of the Lands of *Halrig* and *Rais*, to *Alexander Stewart*, *Consanguineo suo*, upon the Resignation of *Heitor Stewart* of *Rais*, his Father, an. 1484 (x): They are now the Property of *Charles Stewart*, Writer in *Glasgow*.

Lower, upon the Bank of *Cart*, lies the House and Lands of *Whitefoord*, the Seat, and whence an Ancient Family, of the same Surname, took Appellation, who, for many Ages, were both of great Antiquity, and possessed of a plentiful Fortune in those Parts; as is clear enough from the following Account. For *Walter de Whitefoord* obtained these Lands, which he so called, in the Barony of *Renfrew*, from the Stewart of *Scotland*, for his good Service at the Battle of the *Largess* against the *Norwegians*, an. 1263, in the Reign of King *Alexander* III. (y); of whom descended *John Whitefoord* of *That-Ilk*, who lived in the Reign of King *James* I. whose Son, *Patrick Whitefoord* of *That-Ilk*, obtained from the King a Confirmation of these Lands, upon the Resignation of *John Whitefoord* of *That-Ilk*, his Father, an. 1431 (z). Which *Patrick* was Father of another *John*, and he of *Quintine Whitefoord* of *That-Ilk*, who had Seisin of the Lands of *Whitefoord*, an. 1507. (regnante *Jacobo Quarto*.) Which *Quintine* above-mentioned, was Father of *Adam Whitefoord* of *That-Ilk*, returned an. 1519. whose Son, *John Whitefoord* of *That-Ilk*, lived in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, as *John* his eldest Son and Successor, did in that of King *James* VI. and died without Succession, an. 1606. His Estate devolved upon *Adam Whitefoord* of *Miltoun*, his Brother, which *Adam* was Son of *John Whitefoord* of *That-Ilk*, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Robert* Lord *Semple*: This *Adam*, had by *Somervell* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *James Somervell* of *Cannethan*, Two Sons, *James* his Successor, and Dr. *Walter Whitefoord*, first Sub-Dean of *Glasgow*, after that Parson of *Moffat*, and in an. 1635 advanced to the Episcopal See of *Bri-*  
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(v) Chartulary of *Pasly*. (x) Carta penes D. Jacob. Dalrymple de *Killoch*, Baron. (y) Genealogy of *Whitefoord* of *That-Ilk*, by the Accurate and Judicious Antiquary, Mr. *William Hamilton* of *Wishaw*. (z) Carta penes J. Com. de *Dundonald*.

chen, where he continued till the Revolution of that Government, an. 1638. By Progress, from the Family of Whitefoord, these Lands came to the Earl of Dandonald.

But the Principal Branch of this Ancient Family is Whitefoord of Blaquhan in Carrick, who descended from that Family, several Ages ago. Sir Adam Whitefoord is now of Blaquhan, Baronet, who bears the Coat of that Ancient Family, viz. Argent, a Bend Cotised Sable, with a Garb in chief of the Second; and for Crest, a Pigeon upon the Top of a Garb, with this Motto, Tout est d'en Haut. Bryce VVhitefoord of Dindaff is Brother-German to Sir Adam VVhitefoord of Blaquhan.

A little North from VVhitefoord lies the Lands of Ralstoun, the Possession of an Ancient Family of the same Sirname, who are said to derive their Pedegree from Ralph, a younger Son of One of the Earls of Fife; who having obtained these Lands from the High-Stewart of Scotland, they were afterwards called Ralpstoun, from the proper Name of their Predecessor. The Sirname is of great Antiquity in this Country: For Nicolaus de Ralpstoun is Witness to the Donation, which Sir Anthony Lombarde made to the Monks of Pasly (a), an. 1272. as Jacobus Ralstoun, Dominus ejusdem, is Witness in an Instrument, electing an Abbot of the Monastery of Pasly, an. 1346. And John Ralstoun of That-Ilk, Successor to the former, is one of the Arbiters betwixt the Abbot of Pasly and the Burgh of Renfrew, an. 1488. As Thomas Ralstoun of That-Ilk obtained a Charter of his Lands of Ralstoun, from John Lord Ross, an. 1505 (b). From whom the Seventh, in a direct Line, is Gavin Ralstoun of That-Ilk; whose Armorial Bearing is Argent, on a Bend Azure, Three Accorns in the Seed, Or.

From the Castle of Halkhead, a little toward the West (upon the River of Cart) lies the House and Barony of Blackhall, which is well adorn'd with Beautiful Planting; It is one of the Seats of Sir Archbald Stewart, Baronet, who derives his Descent from Sir John Stewart of Ardgowan, one of the Natural Sons of King Robert III. which is instructed from Three several Charters, in the Hands of Sir Archbald Stewart of Blackhall, granted by that Prince, Johanni Senescallo, filio suo naturali: The First, of the Lands of Achingoun, in the Shire of Renfrew, which is dated the 20th of May, the First Year of his Reign (an. 1390.): Another, of the Lands of Blackhall, an. 1396. (Anno reg. sexto): As also he obtain'd the Lands of Ardgowan, in the 14th Year of his Reign; (an. 1404.) Which Original Lands are yet enjoyed by his Successors: From which Sir John Stewart of Ardgowan above-mentioned, did John Stewart of Blackhall and Ardgowan Lineally descend, who obtain'd from King James IV. an. 1508 (c), a Confirmation of King Robert's Charter, made to his Ancestor, of the Lands above-mentioned; as also James Stewart of Ardgowan, his Lineal Successor, obtained from King James VI. a Charter, erecting his Lands of Ardgowan, Blackhall and Achingoun, into a Barony, an. 1576. Which James last mentioned, by Margaret his Wife, Daughter of William Wallace of Johnstoun, had John his Son and Heir, Father of another Archbald Stewart of Blackhall, by Margaret his Wife, Daughter of Archbald Stewart of Castlemilk; which Archbald was a Person of singular Wisdom, Prudence and consummate Experience in Business,

(a) Chartulary of Pasly. (b) Carta penes Gavinum Ralstoun, de eodem. (c) Carta penes D. Arch. Stewart de Blackhall, Baronet.

ness: For, being chosen One of the Commissioners to the Parliament for the Shire of Renfrew, in the Reign of King Charles I. in that Great Convention he made his Parts so conspicuous, That that Prince chose him to be One of his Privy-Council, and advanced him to the Dignity of Knighthood: He was also of the Privy-Council to King Charles II. when in Scotland, an. 1650. He was married to Margaret, Daughter of Bryce Blair of That-Ilk, by whom he had John his eldest Son, who died in his Lifetime. The Second, Archbald, who obtained the Lands of Scotstoun, by Marriage of Margaret, Daughter and Heiress of Mr. John Hutcheson of Scotstoun. His Third Son was Walter, who by Marriage of Elizabeth, Daughter and sole Heiress of Robert Stewart of Pardovan, obtained these Lands, whose Son and Heir is Walter Stewart now of Pardovan. He had likewise a Daughter, Anabell, married to Sir George Maxwell of Pollock, and had Issue. He deceased an. 1665. To whom succeeded Archbald his Grandson and Heir, viz. Son of John, his eldest Son, who died in his Lifetime, by Mary his Lady, Daughter of Sir James Stirling of Keir, by whom he had also several younger Sons, viz. Walter of Kin-carachie, David of Kirkwood, and James of Lumloch; as also Two Daughters, Mary, married to Sir Alexander Cuninghame of Corsehill, and had Issue. The 2d, Anabel, to William Porterfield of That-Ilk, and had Issue.

Which Archbald Stewart of Blackhall was, by King Charles II. raised to the Degree and Dignity of Baronet, by Letters Patent, bearing Date, at Whitehall the 27th of March 1667. He married Ann, Daughter of Sir John Crawford of Kilbirny, by whom he had Mr. John Stewart Younger of Blackhall, his eldest Son and apparent Heir, who was One of the Commissioners to the Parliament, for the Shire of Renfrew, upon Commencing the Union. Sir Archbald had also several other Children, viz. Patrick, and Mr. Walter Stewart Advocate; as likewise a Daughter, Margaret, who married John Brisbane of Bishop-toun, and had Issue.

The Armorial Bearing of this Family is, Or over a Fess Checquie Azure and Argent, a Lion Rampant Gules, Arm'd and Langu'd Azure; for Crest, a Lion's Head erased Gules, with this Motto, Spero Meliora.

To the Westward of Blackhall, on the North side of the River (Cart) pleasantly situate in a fair Soil, stands the Abby and Church of Pasly, which I have already described, (PART I. Page 6.) And South from that, on the opposite Side of the River, (adjoined by a Bridge of Two very large Arches) stands the Burgh (and Barony of Pasly, the Principal Town of that Regality, erected into a Burgh and Barony by King James IV; and because I'm concern'd to give some Account of the Burghs & Baronies in this Shire, I shall give the Original Charter of Erection, yet extant, in the Register of the Monastery of Pasly, Fol. 161. The Tenor whereof is,

"JACOBUS, D. G. Rex Scotorum: Sciatis, Quod, ob singularem  
"Devotionem, quam habemus Glorioso Confessori Sancto Mirino &  
"Monasterio nostro de Pasletto, per nostros Nobilissimos Progenitores  
"fundato, ubi plurima Progenitorum nostrorum corpora sepeliuntur  
"& requiescunt, & ob singularem Favorem & Amorem quem gerimus  
"Venerabili in Christo Patri, Georgio Shaw, moderno dicti Monasterii  
"Abbati, nostro Consiliario apprime Dilecto, ac pro fideli obsequio, per  
"dictum Venerabilem Patrem nobis, temporibus retroactis, multiplici-



“ter præfrito & præcipue ob virtuosam educationem & nutritionem  
 “chariffimi fratris nostri, Jacobi Ducis Rosseni, in sua tenera ætate;  
 “*Fecimus*, Infeodavimus, Ereximus; ac, tenore præsentis Chartæ nostræ,  
 “*Facimus*, Infeodamus Erigimus & Creamus villam de Passetto, jacen-  
 “infra Vicecomitatum de Renfrew, liberum Burgum in Baronia;  
 “concessimus etiam dictum Burgum inhabitantibus & in posterum in-  
 “habitaturis, plenam & liberam potestatem emendi & vendendi, in ip-  
 “so Burgo, vinum, ceram, pannum laneum & lineum amplum seu ar-  
 “ctum, & quæcunque aliâ bona & mercimonia illuc advenientia; cum  
 “potestate & libertate habendi & tenendi ibidem pistores, brasatores  
 “carnifices & tam carniū quam piscium macellarios, & artium qua-  
 “rumquunque operarios, ad libertatem Burgi in Baronia spectant:  
 “seu spectare valent: Concessimus etiam Burgensibus & inhabitanti-  
 “bus dictum Burgum de Passetto ut, in ipso Burgo habeant & possideant  
 “crucem & forum, pro perpetuo, singulis hebdomadis, die Lunæ; & duas  
 “nundinas publicas quolibet anno in perpetuum; unam videlicet in die  
 “Sancti Mirini, & aliam in die Sancti Marnoci, cum Tholoniis & aliis  
 “libertatibus, ad hujusmodi nundinas spectant: seu spectare valent: in  
 “futurum tenendi & habendi præfatam villam de Passetto perpetuis fu-  
 “turis temporibus in merum & liberum Burgum in Baronia; cum præ-  
 “dictis privilegiis, libertatibus, concessionibus ac universis aliis liberta-  
 “tibus, adeo libere quiete, plenarie, integre, honorifice, bene & in pace  
 “in omnibus & per omnia sicut Burgi de Dunfermling, Newburgh &  
 “Aberbrothock aut aliquis alius Burgus in Baronia, in regno nostro,  
 “quibuscunque temporibus retroactis liberius infeodatur seu tenetur: ac  
 “insuper concessimus, dicto Venerabili Patri & Successoribus suis Ab-  
 “batibus de Passetto, facultatem & potestatem eligendi annuatim Præpo-  
 “situm, Balivos & alios Officiarios dicti Burgi & eisdem toties quoties  
 “opus fuerit removendi & alios in eorum locis de novo eligendi &c. In  
 “cujus rei testimonium, huic præsentis Chartæ nostræ, Magnum Sigil-  
 “lum nostrum apponi præcepimus. Testibus Reverendis in Christo Pa-  
 “tribus, Roberto, Episcopo Glasguensi; Georgio, Episcopo Dunkelden;  
 “dilectis Consanguineis nostris, Colino, Comite de Argyle, Domino  
 “Campbel, Cancellario nostro; Arch: Comite Angustie Domino de  
 “Douglas; Patricio Domino Halys, Magistro Hospitii nostri; Roberto  
 “Domino de Lyle, Justiciario nostro; Andrea Domino le Gray; Lau-  
 “rentio Domino Oliphant; Johanne Domino Drummond; apud Stir-  
 “ling: Decimo nono die mensis Augusti, 1488. & regni nostri primo.

The Town consists of One principal Street, well built with hand-  
 some Houses, about half a Mile in length, with several other Lanes and a  
 large Town-House, where the Sheriff-Court is kept, also the Courts of  
 the Regality of *Pasly*: Both the Sheriffship and Regality are now in the  
 Family of *Eglintoun*, by Purchase from the Lord *Semple*, in the Reign of  
 King *Charles I.* as I have already observed. At *Pasly* is likewise kept  
 the Justice of Peace Courts, called the *Quarter Sessions*. This Burgh has  
 a Weekly Mercat, on *Thursday*, where there is Store of Provisions: But  
 that which renders this Place considerable, is its Trade of Linnen and  
 Muslin, where there is a great Weekly Sale in its Mercats of those sorts  
 of Cloath; many of their Inhabitants being chiefly employed in that sort  
 of Manufactory. It has several Fairs, the Greatest of which is on the  
 25th of *July*, called *St. James's-Day*; to which there is a great Concourse  
 of

of People from many Places, about Business; as there is of others, for  
 Diversion, to see their Horse and Foot-Races, which are run on Ground  
 excellently fitted for that Purpose; 'tis governed by Two Baillifs, one  
 of which used to be Annually Nominated by the Abbot of *Pasly*, before  
 the Reformation, and afterwards by the Lord of the Erection. But that  
 Privilege was disposed by *William Earl of Dundonald*, to the Commu-  
 nity of that Burgh, *an. 1654*. The most Part of their Revenue is held  
 immediately off the Crown, whereby One, commissioned from the  
 Town-Council, hath Right to Vote at the Election of the Commission-  
 er to the Parliament for the Shire of *Renfrew*.

There is a Prospect both of the Abby and Town of *Pasly* in Mr. *Slezer's*  
*Theatrum Scotiae*.

From the Town of *Pasly* the River of *Cart* hath its Course Northward;  
 upon the East-side whereof lie the Lands of *Knoc* or *Knox*, an Ancient  
 Possession of a Family of the same Name, promiscuously designed of  
 That-Ilk, and of *Ransfurly*. I have seen a Charter granted by *Uchter*  
*Knox* of *Ransfurly*, of the half of the Lands of *Knoc*, to *George Knox* his  
 Son and *Janet Fleeming* his Spouse, *an. 1503 (d)*; from whose Successor,  
 Sir *Matthew Knox*, a Churchman, these Lands were acquired, by *Wil-*  
*liam Cuninghame* of *Craigends*, *an. 1526*: and, from *Alexander Cuning-*  
*hame* of *Craigends*, Anno 1654, by *Colin Campbel* of *Blythwood*.  
 At this Place there is a high Cross standing, called *Queen Bleareie's Cross*;  
 but no Inscription is legible: Tradition hath handed down, that it  
 was erected on this Occasion. *Marjory Bruce*, Daughter of the Renown-  
 ed *Robert I.* and Wife of *Walter*, Great-Stewart of *Scotland*, at that time  
 Lord of this Country, being hunting at this Place, was thrown from  
 her Horse, and by the Fall suffered a Dislocation of the *Vertebra* of her  
 Neck, and died on the Spot; She, being pregnant, fell in Labour of  
 King *Robert II.*; the Child or *Fetus* was a Celar: The Operation being  
 by an unskillful Hand, his Eye being touched by the Instrument, could  
 not be cured; from which he was called King *Bleareie*. This, ac-  
 cording to our Historians, fell out in the Year 1317 (e). She lies bur-  
 ied at *Pasly*, where there is a Monument erected to her Memory.

Somewhat lower, upon the Bank of the River of *Cart*, lie the Lands  
 of *Porterfield*, an Ancient Possession of a Family of the same Surname; and  
 from whence they, without doubt, have taken both Surname and Desig-  
 nation. But, that what is to be said of the Antiquity of the *Porterfields*,  
 may not be received without a Document, you'll find, in the Register  
 of the Abby of *Pasly*, That in the Reign of King *Alexander III.* *an. 1262*;  
*John de Porter* was a Witness to that Donation of the Kirk of *Dundonald*,  
 by *Alexander*, High-Stewart of *Scotland*, to the Monks of that Abby:  
 Likeas I find, *Walter le Porter* is mentioned in *Ragman-Roll*, *an. 1296*.  
 (f) But to descend a little more particularly upon the Genealogy of the  
*Porterfields*: In the Reign of King *David II.* *Stephen de Porter* obtained  
 a Charter, of his Lands of *Porterfield*, from *Robert Earl of Strathern*, a-  
 bout the Year 1362 (g). But of this *Stephen de Porter* I have not seen  
 any more than that he Mortified to the Monastery of *Pasly*, pro salute ani-  
 ma sue annuum redditum duodecem denariorum ex Burgagio Michaelis Sper-

PART II.

M

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(d) Carta Colini Campbel de Blythwood. (e) Description of Renfrew-Shire, by  
 Mr. William Dunlop. (f) Prin's History, Page 663. (g) Carta Alex. Porterfield,  
 de eodem.

lin in Renfrew (b). To Stephen succeeded Robert, his Son and Heir: Which Robert, out of his Charity to the Church and Poor, (according to the Opinion of those times, that they did a very agreeable Service to GOD Almighty, to be liberal to the Church and Clergy) mortified to the Monastery of Passy, pro salute anima sua, patris & matris ejus, & pro salute omnium Antecessorum & Successorum annuum reditum sex decem denariorum de Burgagio Johannis Walker in Renfrew, in liberam puram & perpetuam elemosinam ad duos anni terminos per aequales portiones, viz. ad Festum Pentecostes & Festum Sancti Martini, & insuper ego prefatus Robertus Porter, Dominus de Porterfield, ratifico approbo & hac presenti Charta mea confirmo illam donationem & concessionem, quam Stephanus Porter quondam pater meus fecit Deo & Beate Virgini Maria & Beatis Jacobo & Beato Mirino Confessori de Passetto & Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus.

From Robert Porterfield, formerly mentioned, did John Porterfield of That-Ilk lineally descend, who obtained from King James III. a Charter of Confirmation of his Lands of Porterfield, an. 1460. Which John was Father of another John Porterfield of That-Ilk, who married Catharine, Daughter of Patrick Mackgrigor of Ardrinconel, by whom he left Issue. Robert his Successor obtained a Charter of the Lands of Porterfield, from K. James IV. an. 1500; and by Isobel Maxwell his Wife, a Daughter of the House of Newark, had Two Sons, Alexander and Mr. John. Which Alexander died without Succession, having resign'd the Lands of Porterfield in Favours of his Brother Mr. John Porterfield of That-Ilk, an. 1540. Which Mr. John being a Person of great Learning, (at that time) raised his Family by several considerable Purchases, viz. the Barony of Duchal from John Lord Lyll, with Consent of James Master of Lyll, his eldest Son and apparent Heir, an. 1544, as the Original Writs, yet extant, sufficiently testify (i). He acquired the Lands of Spangow in Innerkip, from Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudoun, an. 1565. He was twice married, first with Beatrix, Daughter of William Cuninghame of Craighends, by whom he had William his Son and Heir. Secondly, he took to Wife Jean Knox, Daughter to the Laird of Ransfury, by whom he had Two Sons, Gabriel, who had a Charter of the Lands of Blairlin, from his Father, an. 1568. and John, who obtained from his Father the Lands of Greenend; an. 1573. He had likewise a Daughter, called Elizabeth, married to Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood. He deceased an. 1575. To whom succeeded William his Son and Heir, who married (an. 1565) Isobel, one of the Daughters of John Cuninghame of Glengarnock, by Margaret his Lady, Daughter to the Lord Fleeming, by whom he had Alexander his eldest Son, who died in his Lifetime; and Three Daughters, Jean, married first to Alexander Cuninghame of Waterstoun, and after his Death became the Wife of Sir William Mure of Rowallan. The Second, Mary, to Alexander Cuninghame of Corsehill. The Third, Marion, to Patrick Maxwell of Dargewell. Which William Porterfield of That-Ilk deceased an. 1612, and was immediately succeeded by Alexander his Grandson, viz. (Son of Alexander his eldest Son, who died in his Lifetime, by Agnes his Wife, Daughter of Sir Patrick Houston of That-Ilk): Which last Alexander Porterfield of That-Ilk departed this Life in the Year 1675, leaving

(b) Chartulary of Passy. (i) Carta penes Alex. Porterfield de eodem.

ing Issue by Agnes his Lady, Daughter of John Blair of That-Ilk, and of Isobel his Wife, Daughter of Thomas Lord Boyd, Three Sons and a Daughter, viz. John his Successor; the Second William of Quarreltoun; the Third Alexander, Father of Mr. Alexander Porterfield, Chirurgion in Glasgow. And Griffel, married to John Semple of Fulwood. Which John Porterfield of That-Ilk took to Wife Jean, Daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill, by whom he had William his eldest Son, who died in his Lifetime; Alexander now of Fulwood; and several Daughters; Ann, married James Hamilton of Aikenhead, and Margaret to Archbald Crawford of Achinames.

William Porterfield Younger of That-Ilk, in his Father's time married Anabel, Daughter of John Stewart Younger of Blackhall, by whom he had Alexander, who immediately succeeded his Grandfather, and died an. 1690. Which Alexander was one of the Commissioners to the Parliament for the Shire of Renfrew, upon the dissolving thereof on Her Majesty's Accession to the Crown. He hath married the Lady Catharine Boyd, Daughter of William Earl of Kilmarnock, by whom he hath Issue William, his eldest Son and apparent Heir.

The Armorial Bearing of this Family is Or, a Bend betwixt a Stag's Head erased in Chief, and a Bugle in Base; Gules; supported by Two for Crest a Laurel, with this Motto, Sub pondere fortis.

Near Porterfield lie the Lands of Kirkland, a Part of which has, for some considerable time, been the Possession of Robert Ross, Portioner of Kirkland's Ancestors, who were descended from the Rosses of Tarri-ven, an old Cadet of the Family of Falkhead. They have made Inter-marriages with these following Respective Families in this Country, viz. Semple's of Fulwood, Whitefoord's of That-Ilk, and Cuninghame's of Quarreltoun. Which Robert Ross above-mentioned was married with

Hamilton, Daughter of Major Alexander Hamilton of Fore-house, (descended of the Family of Torrence) by whom he had Mr. Andrew Ross his eldest Son, now Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow.

And below Kirkland, upon the Confluence of Clyde and Grief, in a plain Field, stand the House and Lands of Ransfield, adorn'd with pleasant Orchards and Gardens, beautified with very much Planting and regular Avenues, from both the Rivers of Clyde and Grief, to the Ransfield House; which adds much to the Beauty of this Seat. Who were its Ancient Proprietors, I have not found, before the Year 1568, that Mr. Andrew Hay, designed Chanon of Glasgow; (and afterwards Parson of Renfrew, a younger Brother of the Family of Linplam, who were a Branch of the Ancient and Noble Family of Locherwart; afterward Lord Yester, and now Marquis of Tweeddale) obtained from James Earl of Murray, Regent, a Charter of these Lands; as did also Mr. John Hay, Parson of Renfrew, his Son; and whose Son, Mr. John Hay of Ransfield, also Parson of Renfrew, sold these Lands an. 1654, to Colin Campbell of Blythswood, a Wealthy Merchant, and Provost of the City of Glasgow, whose Original Ancestor was a younger Brother of the Ancient Family of Ardkinglass, whose Ancestor was John Campbell, a Brother of the Illustrious Family of Argyle, in the Reign of King Robert II. whose Grandchild is Colin Campbell now of Blythswood. Whose Armorial Bearing is (k), Two Coats quarterly; first Gironne of Eight Pieces, Sable and Or, each Gironne

(k) Nisbet's Heraldry.

charged with a Trefoil, split and counter-changed; Secondly *Argent*, a Gally with her Oars in Action; for Crest, a Ship with her Sails trussed up; Third as Second, Fourth as First; with this Motto, *Vincit labor*. Mr. John Hay of Inchnoch is the Representative of the Hays of Ranfield.

Two Miles North of Paisly, upon the River of Clyde, stands the Royal Burgh of Renfrew, the Principal Town of this Country, both before and after its Erection into a distinct Shire, and seems to be *Randuara* mentioned by *Protony*; as a Learned Author observes (l): But that the Burgh is of great Antiquity, the Chartularies of Dunfermling and Paisly do plainly demonstrate: For, in the First of these, *Walterus, filius Allani, Dapifer Regis Scotia, pro amore Dei & salute corporis & anima sua*, gives *Ecclesia Sancta Trinitatis de Dunfermling in perpetuam elemosinam unum tostum plenarium in Burgo suo de Renfrew (m)*. And the same *Walterus, filius Allani*, gave to the Monks of Paisly, *Insulam juxta oppidum suum de Renfrew, cum piscatura inter ipsam Insulam & Portbeck, & dimidiam Marcam Argenti de firma ipsius Burgi ad Luminare Ecclesie de Passeto (n)*.

At Renfrew, the Lord High-Stewart of Scotland had a Castle, the chief Manour of this fair Barony: For this I have seen a Charter granted by James, High-Stewart of Scotland, (Grandfather to King Robert II.) *Stephano filio Nicolai (o)*, (one of the Ancestors of Robert Hall now of Fulbar) *pro homagio & servitio suo, totam terram illam qua data fuit Patricio de Selwinland, qua terra jacet apud Burgum de Renfrew, ubi aqua de Grief descendit in aquam de Clyde: Reddendo inde dictus Stephanus & heredes sui nobis & successoribus nostris, quolibet anno, duodecem denarios argenti, nomine feodi-firma. Apud Manerium nostrum de Renfrew; Testibus Tho. Randolph, Roberto Boyd, Willielmo Fleeming de Barughan, Finlao de Housoun, Militibus: Roberto de Coningsburgh, Glesio de Eastwood; Roberto Semple, tunc Senescall: Baronia de Renfrew.* This Castle was situate upon a pretty rising Ground, called *Castle-hill*, upon the Brink of the River of Clyde; from whence there has been a very agreeable Prospect of the Country, many Miles distant every way, and surrounded with a large and deep Fossie. I have also seen, by the Favour of the Judicious and Learned Antiquary, Mr. Alexander Baillie of Castlecary, a Tack of the Castle of Renfrew, with the Orchards and Meadows, to Robert Lord Lyll, and to his Heirs Male, for the Payment of *iiii lib. vi sh. viii d.*, Anno 1468. The Barons *Rofs* of *Halkhead* have been Heritable Constables of this Castle, of a long time; by vertue whereof the Lord *Rofs* hath Power to uplift Customs at the Principal Fairs of this Burgh. It was erected into a Royalty, by King Robert III. when the Barony of Renfrew was disjoin'd, from the Sheriffdom of Lanerk, and erected into a distinct Shire by that King, the 14th Year of his Reign. They obtained from that Prince a Charter, confirming their Privileges granted, by himself or his Predecessors, the 6th Year of his Reign (p). As also King James VI. in the Year 1577, confirms the Privileges of this Burgh; and, in an. 1703, the Royal Burgh of Renfrew hath obtained an ample Charter from Her present Majesty Queen Ann.

This Burgh was, in the Scots Parliament, the 30th in Number, as to Precedency among the Burrows, and ranked immediately after *Dunbartoun*,

(l) Camden's Britania. (m) Chartulary of Dunfermling. (n) Chartulary of Paisly. (o) Carta penes Rob. Hall de Fulbar. (p) Carta penes Burgum de Renfrew.

town, and before *Dunbar*; and since the late Union, 'tis joined in that District with the City of *Glasgow*, the Burghs of *Dunbartoun* and *Ratherglen*.

The Town consists of One Principal Street, about half a Mile in Length, with some small Lanes; it has a spacious Market-Place, and a handsome Town-House, with a Steeple covered with Lead. It hath One Paroch-Church, very large, also of an Old Model: It was Anciently a Parsonage, and a Dependency on the Cathedral of *Glasgow*, from the time of King David I. That *Ecclesia de Renfrew, cum decimis & consuetudinibus suis*, are given to the Cathedral See of *Glasgow*, *quas tenuit a tempore Regis David (q)*, as the Learned Antiquary Sir James Dalrymple has observed. And since the Reformation, (in an. 1617.) it was annexed to the Univerfity of *Glasgow*, with the Burden of Twelve Chalders of Victual to the Minister of *Renfrew*. Adjoining to the Church there is a spacious Isle, the Burial-place of the Family of *Rofs*; as also on the South-side of this Church lies the Statue of Sir *Jofias Rofs* of *Halkhead*, and *Marjory Mure*, a Daughter of *Caldwel*, his Wife, as big as the Life, with their Coats of Arms over them, each carved in one Stone: About the Verge of the Tomb I find this Inscription:

*Hic jacet Jofias Rofs, Miles, quondam Dominus de Halkhead, & Marjoria uxor ejus. Orate pro illis.*

The present Minister of *Renfrew* is the Reverend Mr. Patrick Simpson, now the Eldest Minister of the Church of Scotland who is in Office.

This Burgh had once some little Foreign Trade; but the Business in which its Inhabitants are mostly employed now, is in Trade to *Ireland*. It has a very convenient Harbour, called *Puddoch*, made by the Tract of the Ancient Channel of the River of *Clyde*, into which the Tide flows; and whereby Vessels of considerable Burthen; at Spring-tides, are carried up to the Bridge of *Renfrew*.

'Tis governed by a Provost and Two Baillifs: The present Provost is *Colin Campbel* of *Blythswood*; their Revenue consists of Land-Rents, Ground-annuals, Customs, &c. and it has also belonging to it a Publick Ferry-Boat over the River of *Clyde*, betwixt the Isle called the *King's Inch*, and *Blawert-Hill*, upon the North-side of the River, whereby there is considerable Intercourse betwixt the Shires of *Renfrew* and *Dunbartoun*.

At the Burgh of *Renfrew*, in the Reign of King *Malcolm IV.* an. 1164, was that signal Defeat given to the Arch-Rebel *Sumerled*, Thane of *Argile*, who, upon that Prince's Accession to the Crown, being a Man of unbounded Ambition, rose in Rebellion against him: But *Gilchrist*, Earl of *Angus*, the King's Lieutenant, being sent against him with an Army, put him to flight, and obliged him, with a few more, to fly to *Ireland*; but, some Years afterwards, landing with a considerable Company, he plundered the Country as far as *Renfrew*; there his Forces were put to flight, and himself being apprehended, as *Buchanan (r)* says, and brought to the King, was hanged on a Gibbet. But the Chronicle of *Melrofs* bears, *Sumerledus Regulus Argathelia per duodecem annos contra*

(q) Excerpta ex Regist. de Glasgow. (r) Buchanan's History of Scotland.

*Règem Scotiæ Malcolmum, Domnium suam natalem, impiè Rebellans, cuius copiosam de Hibernia & diversis locis exercitum trahens, apud Renfrew applicuit: tandem ultione Divina cum filio suo ibidem occisus. M. C. LXIII. (s)*

Near this Burgh, upon the River of *Clyde*, stands the *Inch Castle*, one of the Ancient Seats of the Barons *Rofs* of *Halkhead*, and is now the Propriety of the Right Honourable *William Lord Rofs*.

Opposite to that, upon the North side of the River of *Clyde*, ly the Lands of *Wester-Partick* and *Blavert-hill*, anciently a Possession of the *Stewarts* of *Arthurly*: For, of these Lands, I have seen a Charter granted by King *James II.* an. 1452, to *Walter Stewart* of *Arthurly*; and by Marriage of one of the Coheirs of that Branch of the *Stewarts* of *Darnly*, these Lands came to the Family of *Minto*, and are now the Property of Sir *John Maxwell* of *Pollock*, Baronet, one of the Senators of the College of Justice; as the Lands of *Blavert-hill* are of Mr. *John Maxwell*; whence he takes Designation, being only Son and Heir of *Zacharias Maxwell* of *Blavert-hill*, (Brother-German to Sir *George Maxwell* of *Pollock*) by *Jean* his Wife, only Daughter of *John Maxwell* of *South-Bar*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *William Cuninghame* of *Craigends*. He hath married the Lady *Ann Carmichael*, Daughter of *John Earl of Hindfoord*.

Not far from this, toward the East, is the House and Lands of *Scotstoun*, an Ancient Inheritance of the *Montgomerys*, a Branch of the Family of *Eglintoun*: *Robert Montgomery* of *Scotstoun* is recorded in the Chartulary of the Abby of *Pally*, to have been an Arbitrator betwixt the Abbot of that Convent, and the Town of *Renfrew*, an. 1488 (t). *John Montgomery* of *Scotstoun*, the last of this Race, alienated these Lands, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* to Mr. *John Hutcheson*; and they came, by Marriage of *Margaret*, his Daughter and Heiress, to *Archbald Stewart*, Second Son of Sir *Archbald Stewart* of *Blackhall*; and from *George Hutcheson* of *Scotstoun*, their Son, these Lands were acquired (an. 1691) by *William Walkingshaw*, (Son of *John Walkingshaw* of *Borrowfield*, descended from a Younger Brother of the Family of *Walkingshaw* of *That-Ilk*, in the Reign of K. *James VI.*) by whom this Place is much improved, by a very handsome House, well finished and adorned with curious Orchards and Gardens, Stately Avenues, and large Inclosures, sheltered with a great deal of Beautiful Planting: So that it has become one of the sweetest Seats, upon the River of *Clyde*, in this Shire.

The present *William Walkingshaw* of *Scotstoun* was married with *Marion*, Daughter of *Thomas Crawford* of *Cartsburn*, by whom he had *John*, his Son and apparent Heir. Their Armorial Bearing is, *Argent* upon a Mount, a Grove of Firrs, proper surmounted with a Mullet, for a Brotherly Difference; and, for Crest, he bears a Martlet, with this Motto, *In Season*.

Towards the North from *Scotstoun*, pleasantly situate upon an Eminence, stands the House of *Jordan-hill*, the principal Manour of these Lands, of late repaired by *Laurence Crawford* now of *Jordan-hill*, beautified with pleasant Orchards and Gardens, and likewise well planted. These Lands have, for near 150 Years, been the Possession of a Family of the Surname of *Crawford*, the latest Cadet of the Ancient and Honourable Family of *Kilbirny*, in the Shire of *Air*, now dignified with the Title of Viscount of *Garnock*. Their Ancestor was, that Brave Gentle-

(s) Chron. de Melros, in Bibliotheca Universitatis Glasguensis. (t) Chartulary of *Pally*.

Gentleman, Captain *Thomas Crawford*, who was a Younger Son of *Lawrence Crawford* of *Kilbirny*, by *Helen* his Lady, Daughter of Sir *Hugh Campbel* of *Loudoun*, Sheriff of *Air* (Ancestor to the Right Honourable *Hugh* now Earl of *Loudoun*.) This Gentleman gave very early Proofs of his Courage and Bravery: For, being at the Battle of *Pinkie*, where was a Bloody Conflict, the 10th of September 1547, betwixt the Scottish Army, under the Leading of *James Earl of Arran*, Governour to Queen *Mary* of *Scotland*, and *Edward Duke of Somerset*, Uncle and Protector to King *Edward VI.* of *England*, on Occasion of the Scots refusing to bestow their Young Queen *Mary* in Marriage to the said King *Edward*; where Eight Thousand Brave Scots were slain: & many taken Prisoners, of which Number Captain *Thomas Crawford* was one. After his Release he went for *France*, where he became so much valued by King *Francis I.* that he made him one of the Guard of Scots-Men, that waited on his Royal Person, as a special Mark of their Fidelity and Favour. He continued in that Kingdom till the Death of *Francis II.* Husband of our Queen *Mary*, an. 1561: And returning Home with his Princess, he lived Privately and Loyally, until the Execrable Murder of King *Henry*, That he thought himself bound in Duty to associate, with other Loyal Subjects, to revenge that Murder, and obtained from the Earl of *Murray*, then Regent, the Command of a Body of Men; after which he was known by the Designation of Captain *Crawford*. He accus'd Sir *William Maitland* of *Lethingtoun*, Secretary of State, at a Convention at *Stirling*, an. 1569, as being accessory to King *Henry's* Murder: Upon which Accusation the Secretary was sent Prisoner to the Castle of *Edinburgh*. As also, during the Regency of *Matthew Earl of Lennox*, he surprized the Castle of *Dunbartoun*, the 2d of April 1571, a Strength at that time thought Impregnable (u): Which Memorable Adventure is mentioned by all our Historians of the Time. In Consideration of his many Faithful Services to his King and Country, he obtained the Lands of *Bishop's-Meadow*, *Blackstoun-Barns*, and Mills of *Partick*, with a Pension of 200 l. Yearly, payable out of the Priory of *St. Andrews*; of all which Lands he obtained from K. *James* a Charter, confirming a former, granted by *James Boyd*, Arch-Bishop of *Glasgow*, dated the 10th of March 1573, as is evident from the Original yet extant, viz.

JACOBUS, D.G. Rex Scotorum: Sciatis: Nos dedisse, Thomæ Crawford de Jordan-hill, Capiteo, Militi prudenti, ac in rebus bellicis audaci & esperto, pro remuneratione ejusdem Thomæ Crawford ob Castrum Dunbartonense, non solum viris Rebellibus, Regi regnoque & Legibus resistibus, sed etiam Victualibus, Machinis bellicis & armorum copia repletum, sed ob portentuosum illius sitam in summitate rupis asperrima, munitissimam omnium judicio inexpugnabile, labore & industria ipsius Thomæ, captum & expugnatum &c. (w)

He was also one of the Commanders under the Earl of *Morton*, at that Conflict, which happen'd the 10th of June 1571, at the *Gallow-lee*, betwixt the Earl of *Huntly*, Lieutenant for the Queen, and the said Earl of *Morton*, for the young King, where *Huntly* was defeat, and

(u) Crawford's Memoirs of the Four Regents. (w) Carta penes Laurentium Crawford de Jordan-hill.

some Fifty or Sixty of his Men slain: In Memory of which Action, *Morton* gave Captain *Crawfurd* for Motto these Words, *God show the Right*, and is ever since born by his Family; which Words were expressed by Sir *William Drury*, the *English* Resident, when he had rode betwixt the Two Parties, endeavouring to mediate a Peace betwixt them. The Story is particularly related by Mr. *Hume* of *Godscroft*, in his History of the Family of *Douglafs*: And upon the Dissolution of the Religious Houses, he acquired the Lands of *Jordan-hill* from Sir *Bartholomew Montgomery*, Chaplain of the Chappel of *Drumray*, an. 1562. To which the Lands of *Jordan-hill* had been Originally Mortified, and afterwards that Chappel was Richly Endowed with a Plentiful Revenue, by *Lawrence Crawfurd* of *Kilbirny*, (Father of Captain *Crawfurd*) about the Year 1546. *pro salute anime sue & Helena Campbel, Spouse sue, &c. (x), & omnium Antecessorum & Successorum suorum.*

King *James VI.* had so Grateful a Sense of the Captain's Services, that he writes him a Letter, I thought fit as a Proof thereof to subjoin.

CAPTEN CRAWFORD,

I HAVE heard sic Report of your guid Service done to me from the Beginning of the Wars against my Onfriends, as I shal sum Day remember the same, GOD willing, to your greit Contentment: In the main quhyle be of guid Comfort, and reserve you to that time with Patience, being assured of my Favour. Fareweil.

15. Sept. 1575.

Your Guid Freind,

JAMES REX.

He was also Provost of the City of *Glasgow*, an. 1577, then in the Hands of the most Considerable Gentlemen in the Country, which is evident from Original Documents, yet extant, in the Hands of his Descendants (y): About which time he built a great Part of the Bridge of *Partick*, over the River of *Kelvin*, consisting of Four Arches, on which is his Name and Arms, viz. The Quarter'd Coat of the Family of *Kilbirny*; first a Fefs Ermine; Secondly, a Chevron betwixt Three Cross-Molins, for the Name of *Barclay*; and in Base of the Coat of *Crawfurd*, for Distinction, Two Swords *Saltire* ways; which is carried by all his Descendants; and underneath his Arms is this Inscription:

*He that by Labour does any Honestie,  
The Labour goes, the Honour bydes with thee;  
He that by Treason does onie Vice also,  
The Shame remains, the Pleasure soon agoes.*

He was twice married, first with *Marion Colquhoun*, Daughter of Sir *John Colquhoun* of *Luss*, and Dowager of *Robert*, Master of *Boyd*, by whom he had only one Daughter, called *Marion*, married to Sir *Robert Fair-*

(x) Carta penes Patricium Vice-comitem de Garnock. (y) Carta penes Thomam Crawfurd de Cartsburn.

*Fairly* of *That-Ilk*, an Ancient Baron in the Shire of *Air*; and surviving his First Lady, he remarried *Janet Ker*, eldest Daughter and Heiress of *Robert Ker* of *Kerland*, the Head and Representative of an Ancient Family of that Name, in the Shire of *Air*, where they have been seated for upwards of 500 Years. For *William de Ker* is recorded Witness in a Contract betwixt *Bryce* of *Eglintoan* and the Burgh of *Irvine*, an. 1205. (z) The Issue of this Marriage were Two Sons and a Daughter, viz. *Daniel*, of whom the *Kers* of *Kerland* descended. The Second, *Hugh*, of whom issued the *Crawfurds* of *Jordan-hill*. His Daughter *Susanna* was married to *Colin Campbel* of *Elengreg*, of whom Sir *Neil Campbel* of *Elengreg* is Lineally descended. By his Testament, bearing Date in *November* 1602, he bequeathed his Body to be buried at *Kilbirny*, having Erected a Stately Tomb at that Church, with the Statues of himself and his Wife, as big as the Life, in Stone, with this Inscription:

*Here lies Captain Thomas Crawfurd of Jordan-hill, Sixth Son to Lawrence Crawfurd of Kilbirny, and Janet Ker, eldest Daughter of Robert Ker of Kerland, his Spouse.*

He departed this Life the 3d of *January* 1603, as appears from the Probate thereof, yet extant.

To Captain *Thomas Crawfurd* of *Jordan-hill*, formerly mentioned; succeeded *Hugh* his Son, who obtained the Lands of *Jordanhill* from his Father, an. 1586 (a), and took to Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *William Stirling* of *Law*; by whom he had *Cornelius*, his Son and Heir; the Second, *Lawrence*, who went to *Sweden*, Anno. 1629, where he served *Gustavus Adolphus*, in his Wars in *Germany*, in the Quality of a Lieutenant-Colonel, and behaved himself honourably, untill the Battle of *Lutzen*, where that Brave Prince fell; at which time he returned Home, and was made Colonel of a Regiment of Foot (in the Service of King *Charles I.*) which was sent to *Ireland*, for suppressing the horrid Rebellion that fell out in that Kingdom, an. 1641; where he gave many signal Proofs of being a Brave and Valiant General: But afterwards quitting that Side, he engaged in the Parliament's Service, and was made Major-General to the Earl of *Manchester's* Brigade; and in the Year 1643, leaving the *English* Service, he went to the *Scottish* Army, where he was made Major-General, Commissary General, Colonel and Captain of a Troup of Horse, and one of the Council of War: He was immediately sent to command at the Siege of *Hereford*, where he was killed with a Musket-Bullet, from the Walls of the Town, as he was riding about, viewing its Fortifications, in *September* 1645. He was Interred in the Cathedral of *Glocester*, and had a Marble Monument erected to his Memory, with his Statue as big as the Life. He was married with *Elenora*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Merideth*, by whom he had a Son, *Lawrence*, who died in his Infancy. His Estate, which was very considerable in Money, came to *Cornelius Crawfurd* of *Jordan-hill*; his Brother-German. The Major-General's Armorial Bearing was *Gules*, a Fefs Ermine, betwixt Three Mulets *Argent*, on a Canton of the Second.

PART II.

(z) Carta penes Burg. de Irvine. (a) Carta penes Laurent. Crawfurd de Jordan-hill.

cond, Two Swords *Saltyre* ways, proper, hilted and pomeled, Or; For Crest a Lawrel, with this Motto, *Calcar Honestæ.*

There was a Third Brother, Mr. *John*, who was Rector of *Haiden* in the County of *Kent*.

The Fourth, *Thomas*, who went to *Sweden* in the Year 1629, and afterwards to *Muscovy*, where, for his good Service, he was made a Colonel: He was at the Taking of *Smolensko*, an. 1652, where he was blown up with Powder; by which he lost an Eye, and was disabled for any Service; so that the Emperor gave him a handsome Allowance till his Death, an. 1685. He was married to *Agnes*, Daughter of Colonel *Alexander Crawford*, a Son of the Baron of *Fedret*, in the North of *Scotland*.

The Fifth, *Daniel*, who was Lieutenant-Colonel to his Brother the Major-General's Regiment, in *Ireland*: He had a considerable Share in all the Fights and Skirmishes wherein his Brother was concerned; and during his Abode there he behaved himself both Bravely and Loyally: For when his Brother, Major-General *Lawrence*, went into the Parliament's Service, he refused to serve the King's Enemies, but came over to *Scotland*, and lived privately, till the Time of Duke *Hamilton's* Engagement, an. 1648, when he entered into that Service, and was with the Duke at *Prestoun*, in no other Quality than that of a Volunteer; and after the Defeat of the *Scots* Army, he retired to *Scotland*, where he continued to appear for His Majesty's Service in the Hills, several Years, in Conjunction with, and on the Head of some of those Loyal *Scots*, who opposed the Troops of the Usurper *Oliver Cromwel*: But was afterwards, in one of those Rencounters, betwixt *Jordanhill* and *Glasgow*, taken, and sent Prisoner to *London*, where he continued for some time: But being released, upon Condition of leaving the Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland* within Two Months, and never to meddle with any thing prejudicial to the State of *England*; he went first for *France*, and soon after to *Muscovy*; and, on his Arrival, was by His Imperial Majesty declared Colonel of a Regiment of 1600 Men. He was afterwards made Governour of *Smolensko* by the Emperor, and declared a Major-General, and Governour of *Muscovy*, a Place which no Stranger had ever enjoy'd, and which he keep'd till his Death, about 1674. He left Issue by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of Colonel *John Crawford*, a *Scots* Gentleman in the *Muscovite* Service, Two Sons, both Captains of Horse in the *Prussian* Service, in the Year 1690; and a Daughter *Mary*, married to Colonel *Robert Duncanson*. But the particular Lives of Martial *Scots* Men being no part of the Subject I treat of, I refer my Reader to the Learned and Accurate Historian Doctor *Patrick Abercromby*, who designs with all Expedition to publish the Lives of our Martial *Scots* Gentlemen.

But to return to the Principal Branch of this Family, *Hugh Crawford* of *Jordanhill*, who paid his last Debt to Nature, an. 1626. To him succeeded *Cornelius*, his Son and Heir, who took to Wife *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *James Lockhart* of *Lee*, by *Jean* his Lady, Daughter of Sir *George Auchinleck* of *Balmanoe*, an Ancient Family in *Perth* Shire, by whom he had Two Sons and as many Daughter; *Hugh*, his eldest Son, died in his own time; and *Thomas*, Author of the *Crawfurds* now of *Cartsburn*: His Daughters were; *Margaret*, married to *James Grahame* of *Killearn*, and had Issue; and *Jean*, married to *Robert Pollock* of *That-ilk*, and

and Mother of Sir *Robert Pollock* now of *That-ilk*, Baronet: Which *Cornelius* deceased an. 1687. To whom succeeded *Lawrence* his Grandson and Heir, by *Hugh* his eldest Son. But before I proceed, 'tis proper to take Notice, That, having married *Bethia Hamilton*, Daughter to the Laird of *Woodhall*, he departed this Life in the Year 1684, (his Father then living) leaving Issue by the said *Bethia* his Wife, Two Sons and as many Daughters, viz. *Lawrence*, and *James*, late Sheriff-Depute of *Renfrew* (Father of Mr. *Hugh Crawford*, Writer in *Edinburgh*.) His Daughters were *Jean*, married to *Andrew Colquhoun* of *Garscadan*, and *Mary* to *Ninian Hill* of *Lambhill*, and both had Issue.

Which *Lawrence Crawford* now of *Jordanhill* hath been twice married, first to *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Co-heiress of *John Dove* of *Arnhall*, by whom he had one Daughter called *Anna*, married to *James MackGilchrist* of *Northbar*: He hath secondly married *Margaret*, Daughter and sole Heiress of *John Hamilton* of *Woodhall*, by whom he had *John*, his Son and Heir, &c.

The Armorial Bearing of *Jordanhill* is, Two Coats Quarterly; First *Gules* a Fess Ermine, with Two Swords *Saltyre* ways in Base. Secondly *Gules*, a Holly Leaf Vert, betwixt Three Cinque Foils Argent. Third as Second, and Fourth as First; and for Crest a Castle, (relative to his Ancestor Captain *Crawford's* Surprising the Castle of *Dunbartoun*) with this Motto, *Expugnavi*, and on a Compartment, *GOD shaw the Right*.

HAVING thus finished the Description of the several Places upon the River of *White-Cart*, I come next to give a Description of the several Seats of the Nobility and Gentry upon the River of *Black-Cart*, which as I observed in the Geography of this Shire, hath its Source from the Loch of *Castle-Semple*; upon the North-side whereof stands the House of *Barr*, the Seat of an Ancient Family of the Surname of *Glen*: But the First of this Family, touching whom I have found any thing on Record, is *Allanus Glen*, Armiger, who was a Witness to the Donation of the Fishing of *Crocket-Shot*, by *Robert Lord Lyll*, to the Monks of *Pasly*, an. 1452. His Successor *James Glen* obtained a Grant from *Robert Abbot of Pasly*, of his Lands of *Barr*, *Bridge-End*, and *Lyntchels*, in the Lordship of *Glen* and Regality of *Pasly*, in the Year 1506. Another *James Glen* of *Barr* obtained a Charter from *John*, Abbot of *Pasly*, with Consent of the Convent of the Lands above-mentioned, an. 1544. Which *James Glen* of *Barr*, being with Queen *Mary's* Troops at the Field of *Langside*, an. 1568, was Fortaulted by the Regent, and restored, by the Treaty of *Perth*, in 1573. *William Glen* of *Barr* was his Son, whose Son, of the same Name, dying without Male Issue, his only Daughter, *Isobel*, was married to *Thomas Boid* of *Pitcon*. The Estate of *Barr* devolved upon *Alexander Glen* his Brother and Heir, in whose Person that Family Failed. I have seen their Armorial Bearing; Blazond Argent, a Fess Gules, betwixt Three Martlets Sable.

The Lands of *Barr* are now the Property of *John Hamilton* of *Barr*, Representative of the *Hamiltons* of *Fergusty*.

East from *Barr* stands the Village and Church of *Lochwhynoch*, a Chaplainry in Old Times depending of the Abby of *Pasly*. The Reverend Mr. *John Pasly* is the present Minister.

And a little towards the East of this Village, upon the Brink of the Loch, stands the Castle of *Semple*, the Principal Messuage of a Fair

Lordship of the same Denomination; which consists of a large Court; Part of which seems to be a very Ancient Building, adorned with pleasant Orchards and Gardens.

As to the Origine of this Noble Family, I can make no Conjecture; neither shall I insist upon what is Tradition relative to it, that being for the most Part Trifling and Confus'd: 'Tis sufficient to know, that for more than 400 Years they have been Barons of great Account in this Shire, which, I think, the following Account will sufficiently document. But, to omit the obscurer Barons of Elieftoun, in the Reign of King Alexander III. Robert Semple is Stewart of the Barony of Renfrew. I have seen little more of this Robert, but that he was a Witness to a Charter granted by James, High-Stewart of Scotland: Stephano filio Nicolai de terra illa, que data fuit Patricio de Selvinland, ubi aqua de Grief, descendit in aquam de Clyde (b), which is before the Year 1309, that the Granter of that Charter died. And in the Chartulary of the Monastery of Pasly, in the Reign of King Robert Bruce, Robert Semple is Witness to the Donation of the Church of Largs; which Walter, High-Stewart of Scotland, Father of King Robert II. gave to the Monks of Pasly, for the Health of his Soul, and for the Soul of Marjory Bruce his deceased Wife an. 1318 (c). The Barons of Elieftoun were Eminent in the Reign of King David II. For Thomas Semple, Lord of Elieftoun, is Recorded in the Register of Pasly, a Witness to that Confirmation, which Robert, Earl of Strathern, and John Lord Kyle, his Son and apparent Heir, gave to the Monks of that Abby, of the Lands of Sanaguhar, Coudams and Stafour, about the Year 1367 (d); as John Semple of Elieftoun is a Witness to that Mortification, which Sir Adam Fullertoun of That-Ilk made out of his Lordship of Corsby to the Abbot and Convent of Pasly, an. 1392, for the Health of his Soul and for the Souls of his Ancestors. The same John Semple of Elieftoun, Knight, appends his Seal to a Resignation of the Lands of Fultoun to the Monks of Pasly, an. 1409. His Successor, another John Semple of Elieftoun, is Witness to a Charter of Confirmation, by Robert Duke of Albany, Governour of Scotland, of the Lands of Eding-toun, in Favours of Sir Robert Lauder, Knight (e). His Successor Sir William Semple, Lord of Elieftoun, Knight, Sheriff of Renfrew, obtained from King James III. a Charter of the Baronies of Elieftoun and Castle-zoun, upon his own Resignation, dated the 4th of October 1474 (f). To whom succeeded Sir Thomas Semple of Elieftoun, Sheriff of Renfrew, his Son, who departed this Life in the Year 1486, and was succeeded by his Son, Sir John Semple of Elieftoun; which Sir John being a Person of an ample Fortune, was by the Bounty and Favour of King James IV. the First Year of his Reign, an. 1488, Created into the Dignity of Lord Semple: He obtained from that Monarch, in the Year 1505, a Charter of the Lands of Elieftoun, Casiletoun, Shuterflat, Hairs-Penneld, Nether-Penneld, Barr in Kilbarchan, Whitelands, Bordland, Craiginfeoch and Fairmentese, in the Shire of Renfrew; the Lands of Southenen, with their Pertinents, in the Shire of Air, and the Barony of Glasfoord in Lanerk. Lord John, in the Year 1505, Founded the Collegiate Church of Casfile-Semple; to the Honour of GOD and of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for the

(b) Carta penes Rob. Hall de Fulbar. (c) Register of the Monastery of Pasly. (d) Chartulary of Pasly. (e) Carta penes Dom. Alex. Seaton de Pitmedden, Baron. (f) Carta penes Franciscum Dom. Semple.

the Prosperity of his Sovereign Lord King James IV. and Queen Margaret, his Royal Consort; and for the Soul of Margaret Colvill, his former Wife; and for the Health of his own Soul, and of Margaret Creighton, his Wife then living; as also for the Souls of all his Ancestors and Successors. Lord John was twice married, first to Margaret Colvill, a Daughter of the House of Ochiltree. Secondly he took to Wife Margaret Creighton, Lady Keir, and Sister of Sir Adam Creighton. By the First he had Two Sons, William his Successor, and Gabriel, Ancestor of the Semples of Cathcart: And being at the Battle of Floudoun, which was Fought the 9th of September 1513, had the hard Fate to be there slain.

To him succeeded William, his Son and Heir, who obtained a Charter of the Lordship of Semple, from King James V. with Consent of John Duke of Albany, Governour of Scotland, during the Minority of that Prince, Anno 1515. He was by the same Monarch appointed one of the Lords of Justiciary of the Regality of Pasly, with Consent of his Privy-Council, (g). He augmented his Paternal Inheritance, and acquired the Lands of Leven, Kirkpennyland, and Thirdpart in the Shire of Renfrew. He married first Margaret Montgomery, Daughter of Hugh, First Earl of Eglington; by whom he had Robert his Successor: David, one of his younger Sons, obtained the Lands of Craiginfeoch; from Robert Master of Semple, his Brother, an. 1546 (h). He had likewise several Daughters, viz. Helen, married to Allan, Lord Cathcart, and had Issue; Marion was married to the Laird of Keir. He 2dly took to Wife Dame Elizabeth Arnot; and 3dly he married Marion Montgomery, Daughter to the Laird of Haslehead. He deceased in the Year 1647. his Estate and Honours devolving upon Robert, his Son and Heir; which Robert was called the Great Lord Semple, who being a Person of a very Martial Spirit, was at the Field of Pinkie, an. 1547, where he had the Misfortune to be taken Prisoner by the English, and after that continued most affectionately devoted to the Interest of Queen Mary, until the Murther of King Henry, that this Noble Lord did, with other Scots Peers, enter into a Bond of Association, to defend the young Prince King James, and was with the Regent at the Field of Langside; and in Consideration of his many and good Services to the King and Government, he obtained from the Regent Murray a Charter of the Abby of Pasly, during Life, an. 1569, upon the Forfaulture of Lord Claud Hamilton (i); and continued Indefatigable in the Service of his Prince till his Death, which was an. 1572. He was twice married, first to Isobel Hamilton, a Daughter of the House of Hamilton, by whom he had Two Sons, Robert Master of Semple, who died in his Father's time; and Andrew, commonly called Master of Semple, Ancestor of the Semples of Brantchells and Milbank (k). He married 2dly Elizabeth Carlile, Daughter to the Lord Carlile, by whom he had John, Author of that Branch of the Semples of Beltrees. His Daughters were married in the Families of Ross, Blair, Broomhill, Whitefoord, Stanhouse, Haslehead, Skelmirly, Barochan, &c. of whom these several Families descended.

To Robert, the Great Lord Semple, succeeded immediately Robert his Grandson, viz. Son of Robert Master of Semple, ( who deceased in the

(g) Chartulary of Pasly. (h) Carta penes Alexand. Porterfield de Eodem. (i) Carta penes Francisc. Dominum Semple. (k) Carta penes J. Comitum de Dundonald.

Year 1569) by *Barbara Preston* his Lady, Daughter to the Laird of *Valyfeld*. He was left under the Tutorship of *James Earl of Morton*, Regent: He was of the Privy-Council to King *James VI.* and in the Year 1596 was constituted His Majesty's Ambassador to *Spain* (l). He was married, first to *Agnes Montgomery*, Daughter of *Hugh Earl of Eglintoun*, by whom he had *Hugh* his Successor, and Four Daughters; *Ann* married to Sir *Archbald Stewart of Castlemilk*, (by whom he had Two Sons, Sir *Archbald Stewart of Castlemilk*, and *James* Ancestor of the *Stewarts of Torence*) the 2d, *Barbara*, married Sir *Coll Laumont* of *That-Ilk*, and had Issue. The 3d, *Grissel*, to *John Logan* of *Rais*. The 4th, to *Robert Brisbane* of *Bishoptoun*. Lord *Robert* married 2dly, Dame *Joanna Evieland*, a Dutch Lady, by whom he had Sir *William Semple* of *Letterkeny* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

To *Robert* Lord *Semple* succeeded *Hugh*, his Son and Heir; which Lord *Hugh* was one of the Peers that sat upon the Trial of *Patrick Earl of Orkney*, an. 1614 (m). He married first *Ann Hamilton*, Daughter of *James Earl of Abercorn*, by whom he had one Daughter, called *Marion*, who married Sir *George Preston* of *Valyfeld*, and had Issue. Secondly, he took to Wife *Elizabeth Hay*, Daughter of *Francis Earl of Errol*, by whom he had *Francis* and *Robert*, successively Lords *Semple*; the Third, *Arch*: of *Dykehead*, and Daughters, *Elizabeth* married *William* Lord *Mordingtoun*, and *Jean* to *William Menzies* of *Pitfodel*, and had Issue. He departed this Life in the Year 1637, his Estate and Honours devolving upon *Francis*, his Son and Heir, who dying without Succession, his Estate and Honours descended to *Robert* his Brother, who died in the Year 1675, leaving Issue by *Ann Douglas* his Wife, Daughter of *James Lord Mordingtoun*, *Francis*, his Son and Heir; and Two Daughters, *Ann* married to *Francis Abercromby* of *Fiterneer*; and *Jean* to *Alexander Saintclair* of *Rosline*, and had Issue: Which *Francis*, Lord *Semple*, took to Wife *Grissel*, Daughter of Sir *Archbald Primrose* of *Dalmeny*; but having no Succession, he departed this Life an. 1684. His Estate and Honours devolved upon *Ann*, Lady *Semple*, his Sister and sole Heiress, who by *Francis Abercromby* of *Feterneir*, afterwards Dignified with the Title of Lord *Glasfoord*, (Son and Heir of *Alexander Abercromby* of *Feterneir*, who was Son and Heir of *Hector Abercromby* of *Feterneir*, Second Son of Sir *Alexander Abercromby* of *Birkenboig*, an Ancient Family in *Bamff* Shire) had *Francis*, now Lord *Semple*, her Son and Heir, who succeeded his Mother, (who deceased an. 1691.) His Lordships Armorial Bearing is *Argent*, a Cheveron *Chequie*, *Gules*, and of the First, betwixt Three Bugles *Sable*, garnished; of the Second, supported by Two *Ratches*; for Crest a *Stagg's Head Couped*, proper, with this Motto, *Keep Tryst*.

Near to the Castle of *Semple* are the Lands of *Milbank*, from which *James Semple*, Son of *Andrew*, Master of *Semple*, took Designation. I have seen him so designed in a Charter granted by *Robert Lord Semple*, in the Year 1603, of several Lands in the Shire of *Renfrew*, to *James Semple* of *Milbank*, and *Sibilla Glen* his Spouse (a Daughter of the House of *Barr*) Son of *Andrew* Master of *Semple*, his Uncle (n): Which *James* above-mentioned was Father of *Robert Lord Semple* of *Milbank*, who sold these

(l) Genealogy of the Family of *Semple*. (m) *Spotiswood's History*. (n) *Carta penes Hugh Crawford de Woodside*.

these Lands, and died an. 1663, leaving Issue by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *John Boyle* of *Kelburn*, and of *Marion* his Lady, Daughter of *Hugh Crawford* of *Kilbirny*, *Andrew*, his Son and Heir, who by *Jean* his Wife, Daughter of *William Algie* of *Easter-Walkingshaw*, had Two Daughters, his Co-heirs; *Jean* married to *Thomas Crawford* of *Cartsburn*, and had Issue; *Margaret*, Wife of *Robert Hall* of *Fulbar*, and had Issue.

Near to this, towards the North, ly the Lands of *Balgreen*, which came to a Natural Son of the Family of *Semple*, by Marriage of *Margaret Aikine*, the Heiress of these Lands.

Opposite to *Castle-Semple*, upon the South-side of the Loch, ly the Lands of *Beltrees*: A Family of the Surname of *Stewart* did anciently possess these Lands. I have seen a Charter granted by King *James III.* Anno 1477, of the Lands of *Beltrees*, to *William Stewart* and *Alison Kennedy* his Spouse, which failed in the Person of another *William Stewart* of *Beltrees*, an. 1559. These Lands came to *Robert Lord Semple*, and became the Patrimony of *John Semple*, Son of *Robert Lord Semple*, by *Elizabeth Carlile* (his Second Wife) a Daughter of the Lord *Torithorald*, who was Ancestor of the *Semples* of *Beltrees*: He was married to *Mary*, Sister to *William Lord Livinstoun*, and one of the Maids of Honour to Queen *Mary*; by whom he had Sir *James Semple* of *Beltrees*, his Son and Heir; from whom *Robert Semple* now of *Beltrees*, is the Fourth in a direct Descent. The Intermarriages of the *Semples* of *Beltrees*, beside these above-mentioned, are with these following Ancient and Considerable Families; *Elphinstouns* of *Blythswood*, *Lyons* of *Albar*, *Campbells* of *Arkinglajs*, *Mackfarlans* of *That-Ilk*, *Maxwells* of *Newark*, *Pollocks* of *That-Ilk*. Their Armorial Bearing is the Coat of the Lord *Semple*, and in Base of the 3d Bugle, a *Rose Gules*.

And a little towards the East ly the Lands of *Gavan* and *Rysk*, an old Possession of the *Boys*, an Ancient Family in *Air* Shire. The First I have found of this Family, is *Dominus Robertus Boyd*, Miles, a Witness in a Contract of Agreement betwixt *Bryce de Eglinstoun* and the Village of *Irvine*, in the Year 1205, as the Original Extant, in the Charter-chest of *Irvine*, testifies; an Excerpt of which I have seen, (subscribed by the Provoft of that Burgh), by the Favour of *George Ross* of *Gausfoun*, a Gentleman well seen in the Antiquities of his Country. The Lands above-mentioned came afterwards to the *Boys* of *Benbeath*, an Early Caddet of the Noble Family of *Kilmarnock*. For this I have seen a Charter granted by King *Robert III.* to *William Boyd*, Son and apparent Heir of *William Boyd* of *Badenbeath*, upon his Father's Resignation, in the Year 1405(o), and continued for several Hundreds of Years, a Possession of that Family: And in the Year 1518, these Lands came to Mr. *Robert Boyd* of *Kipps*, descended of the Family of *Badenbeath*; and by Marriage of *Margaret*, his Daughter and Heiress, the Lands of *Kipps* came to Mr. *David Sibbald*, of the House of *Rankeilor*: They were Father and Mother of that Learned Gentleman and Curious Antiquary, Sir *Robert Sibbald* of *Kipps*, Doctor of Medicine. The Superiority of the Lands of *Gavan* and *Rysk* were lately acquired from *William*, first Earl of *Kilmarnock*, by *Francis Lord Glasfoord*.

(o) *Carta penes Will. Comitem de Kilmarnock*.



Near to this stands the Castle of *Eliesfoun*, the Principal Messuage of a Barony of large Extent, of the same Name; and the Ancient Designation of the Barons *Semple*. I have seen a Charter granted by King *Robert Bruce*, *Dilecto & fideli suo Roberto dicto Sympel, de tota terra in tenemento de Largs cum pertinent: qua fuere quondam Johannis de Baliolo, Militis (p)*.

Lower upon the River of *Cart* lie the Lands of *Thirdpart*, an Ancient Inheritance of the *Crawfurds*, a Branch of those of *Achinames*. I have seen a Charter of Alienation of these Lands from *John Crawford*, Son and Heir of *Archbald Crawford* of *Privick* and *Drumvier*, for the Sum of Three Hundred Merks, to be paid upon St. *James's* Altar in St. *Giles's* Kirk of *Edinburgh*, in the Year 1623 (q), to *William Lord Semple*, and is now the Residence and Property of *Robert Semple* of *Belrees*.

And near to this, a little towards the North, stands the Castle and Barony of *Achinames*: an Ancient Family of the *Crawfurds* have possessed these Lands well nigh 400 Years, and are certainly a Branch of the *Crawfurds* of *Loudoun*, Hereditary Sheriff of *Air* in the Days of King *Alexander II*. For in the Register of *Pasly*, in a Charter by *Walterus Senescallus Scotia*, in the same Reign, to the Abby of *Pasly*, de *Terra de Dalmulin*, among the Witnesses, is *Reginaldus de Crawford, Vicecomes de Air, & Hugo filius Reginaldi*: But afterwards, in the Reign of King *Robert Bruce*, the Barony of *Loudoun* came by Marriage of *Susanna*, Daughter and Heiress of another Sir *Reginald Crawford* of *Loudoun*, to Sir *Duncan Campbel* of the Family of *Lochow* in *Argile-Shire*: For there is a Charter granted by King *Robert I*. Anno regni duodecimo, *Duncan Campbel, Militi, & Susanna, Spouse sua, omnes terras suas de Loudoun & Stevenstoun, cum pertinentiis per dictos Duncanum & Susannam, Spouam suam hereditarie contingentes ratione dicta Spouse*; and so by *Susanna* the Heiress of *Crawford*, the Lands of *Loudoun* and *Stevenstoun* came to the *Campbels*, Hereditary Sheriffs of *Air*, afterwards Lords, and then Earls of *Loudoun*, who carry the Figure of the Arms of *Crawford* in their Achievement. The Right Honourable *Hugh*, Earl of *Loudoun*, is the Lineal Heir of the Ancient Family of *Loudoun* (r).

Of this Family (of *Loudoun*) there are descended many Ancient Families, of the Surname of *Crawford*, in the Shires of *Air* and *Renfrew*; and among the First of these, the *Crawfurds* of *Achinames* may be justly reckoned for; as a Document of this, I have seen a Mortification by *Thomas Crawford* of *Achinames*, of the Lands of *Lyndnocht* and *Glenlean*, with their Pertinents, and an Annuity of Three Merks out of his Lands of *Achinames*, for the Maintainance of a Chaplain to celebrate Divine Service at the Altar of the Virgin *Mary*, in the Kirk of *Kilbarchan*, for the Health of his Soul and of his Wite, and for the Soul of Sir *Reginald Crawford*, his Grandfather; as also for the Souls of his Father and of his Mother: Which Mortification is confirmed by King *Robert III*. in the Year 1401 (s). But of this *Thomas Crawford* I have found nothing more on Record, than that he was a Witness to the Resignation of the Lands of *Fultoun*, to the Monks of *Pasly*, an. 1409 (t). From this *Thomas* did *Robert Crawford* of *Achinames* descend, who is Recorded one of the Arbiters

(p) Carta in Publicis Archivis. (q) Carta penes Franciscum Dominum Semple. (r) Preface to the Observations upon the Scottish History. (s) Carta penes Par. Fleeming de Barochan. (t) Chartulary of Pasly.

biters betwixt the Abbot and Convent of *Pasly*, and the Burgh of *Renfrew*, in the Year 1488 (u). Which *Robert*, being at the Battle of *Floudoun* with King *James IV*, had the hard Fate to be there slain, the 9th of September 1513.

*Thomas Crawford* of *Achinames*, his Successor, lived in the Reign of King *James V*. and died an. 1544, leaving Issue by *Marion Montgomery*, his Lady, a Daughter of the Family of *Hastlehead*, Three Sons, *John*, *William* and *Patrick*, all successively Lairds of *Achinames*; *John Crawford* of *Achinames*, the Eldest of the Three Brothers, being killed at the Battle of *Pinkie*, the 10th of September 1547, his Estate devolved upon *William*, his Brother and Heir, who took to Wife *Anabel Chalmers*, Daughter to the Laird of *Gadgirth*, by whom he had only *James*, his Son and Heir, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *William Earl of Glencairn*, by whom he left only one Daughter, named *Jean*, who was Heiress of the Lands of *Corsby* in *Cuninghame*. The Estate of *Achinames* descended to *Patrick Crawford*, Uncle to *James Crawford* of *Achinames*, last mentioned; whose Grandchild *Patrick Crawford* of *Achinames*, married *Jean Crawford*, Heiress of *Corsby*, by which the Ancient Estate of *Corsby* and *Achinames* was re-unite: Their Grandchild, *Archbald Crawford* of *Achinames*, died without Male Succession, and his Estate devolved immediately on *Helen Crawford*, only Daughter and Heir of *William Crawford* Younger of *Achinames*, his Grandchild.

The Intermariages of this Family, beside these already mentioned, were with these following Considerable Families, viz. *Frazers* of *Knock*, *Houstouns* of *That-Ilk*, *Hunters* of *Hunterstoun*, *Laumonts* of *Ineryne*, *Boys* of *Trochrig*, *Kennedies* of *Kilbainzie*, *Porterfields* of *That-Ilk*, *Bruces* of *Poufouls*, and *Crawfurds* of *Drumsoy*.

The Armorial Bearing of the Family of *Achinames* is *Argent*; Two Spears Saltyre-ways, betwixt Four Spots of *Ermine*.

A little towards the North from the Castle of *Achinames*, stands the Church and Village of *Kilbarchan*, lately erected into a Burgh and Barony, in Favours of *William Cuninghame* now of *Craigends*. The present Minister is Mr. *Robert Johnston*.

And near to this ly the House and Lands of *Johnstoun*: An Ancient Family, of the Surname of *Wallace*, did possess these Lands for several Ages; they descended from the House of *Eldersly*, by *Thomas*, a younger Son of *John Wallace* of *Eldersly*, in the Reign of King *Robert III*. I have seen a Resignation of the Lands of *Achinbothy*, in the hands of *Robert*, Duke of *Albany*, Governour of *Scotland*, an. 1398, by *John Wallace* of *Eldersly*, in Favours of *Thomas Wallace* his Son. This Family obtained the Lands of *Johnstoun* by Marriage of the Heiress, who was of the Surname of *Nisbet*. The Family failed in the Person of *William Wallace* of *Johnstoun*, in the Reign of King *Charles I*. The Lands were acquired by Sir *Ludovick Houstoun* of *That-Ilk*, and became the Patrimony of *George Houstoun*, his Second Son: Which *George Houstoun* now of *Johnstoun*, hath married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Alexander Cuninghame* of *Craigends*, by whom he has *Ludovick*, his Son and apparent Heir.

Opposite to *Johnstoun*, upon the East-side of the River, ly the House and Barony of *Cochran*, the Principal Manour of the *Cochrans*, a Family of great Antiquity in this Shire, whose Ancestors have possessed

PART II.

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(u) Register of the Monastery of Pasly.

possessed these Lands well nigh 500 Years, and, without doubt, have taken Appellation from their Hereditary Lands, when fixed Surnames came to be used: For, as a Learned Author observes, that Surnames at first were only used by the First Families, and for the most part were Local from the Places of their Habitation, Nativity or Country, and assumed by those who before were known by Patronymicks; and that it was a sufficient Proof of Ancient Descent, where the Inhabitant had his Surname of the Place he inhabiteth: Of this sort with us is the Surname and Family of *Cochran*, whereof I'm now to speak: And tho none of this Family stood Ranked with the Peers of this Realm, until the Reign of King *Charles I.* yet were they Barons of Eminent Note, many Ages before, and possessed of a fair Inheritance in this Shire. But that what is to be said of the Antiquity of the *Cochrans*, may not be received without sufficient Authority, you'll find, in the Reign of King *Alexander the III. Waldenus de Cochran* was a Witness to that Charter, which *Dungallus, filius Suwyn*, gave to *Walter Stewart*, Earl of *Monteith*, of the Lands of *Skipnith* in *Argyle-Shire*, in the Year 1262, as the Original, yet extant, testifies (w). I further find *William de Cochran* is mentioned by *Prin* in his History, as one of the *Scottish* Barons that gave Allegiance to King *Edward I.* of *England*, in the Year 1296. (x) And, as a further Proof, take the Authority of the Chartulary of the Monastery of *Pally*, presently in my Hands, by the Favour of the Right Honourable *John Earl of Dundonald*; where I find *Johannes de Cochran*, a Witness in an Instrument, electing an Abbot of *Pally*, Anno 1346 (y), (reg. Dav. 2do.) And in the following Reign, *Gofolinus de Cochran* seems to have had a considerable Share of Favour with King *Robert II.* For I have found him frequently a Witness in Charters, granted by that Prince; particularly he is a Witness to a Charter of Confirmation, which King *Robert II.* gave to the Monks of *Pally*, of the Lands of *Sanakar, Camsestrang* and *Dullarigs*, in the Year 1367 (z). His Successor, *William de Cochran*, obtained from that Monarch a Charter of the Barony of *Cochran*, upon his own Resignation, dated, at the Monastery of *Kilwinning*, the 22d of *September* 1389, as is evident from the Original yet extant, in the Hands of the Earl of *Dundonald*. Of which *William Cochran* of *That-Ilk*, last mentioned, did *Allan Cochran* of *That-Ilk* Lineally descend; who lived in the Reign of King *James II.* But of him I have found little more Memorable, than that he was a Witness to the Donation, which *Robert Lord Lyll* made to the Monks of *Pally*, of the Fishing of *Crocket-Shot*, in an. 1452, by the Designation of *Allanus Cochran*, Armiger. To *Allan*, formerly mentioned, succeeded *Robert*, his Son and Heir, who was Father of *John Cochran* of *That-Ilk*, who had Safine of his Lands of *Cochran* and *Corsefoord*, in an. 1498. I have seen a Licence under the Great Seal, granted by *K. James IV.* dated at *Edinburgh* Octob. 31, an. 1509 (a), to *John Cochran* of *That-Ilk*, to sell either his Lands of *Easter-Cochran* in *Renfrew-Shire*, or his Lands of *Pitfour* in *Perth-Shire*; which Deed is Sealed with the Coat of *Cochran*, viz. Three Boars-heads Erased. He wedded *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John Semple* of *Fulwood*, and departed this Life an. 1537, leaving Issue by the said

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(w) Carta penes Jo. Ducem de Argyle. (x) Ragman's Roll in Prin's History. (y) Chartulary of Pally. (z) Chartulary of Pally. (a) Carta penes Alex. Porterfield de Eodem.

*Elizabeth* his Wife, *John* his Son and Heir, who deceased an. 1556, leaving Issue *William* his Successor, by *Lindsay* his Wife, a Daughter of the Ancient Family of *Dunrod*; which *William Cochran* of *That-Ilk* obtained a Charter of Confirmation from Queen *Mary*, of the Lands of *Cochran*, in an. 1576: He took to Wife *Margaret Montgomery*, Daughter of *Robert Montgomery* of *Skelmurly*, by *Mary* his Lady, Daughter of *Robert Lord Semple*; by whom he had Issue one Daughter, called *Elizabeth*, his sole Heir: He Tailzied his Estate to his Daughter, and to the Heirs of her Body; and for want of such Issue, to several others therein specified, upon Condition, that every such Heir should bear the Name of *Cochran*, with the Arms of his Family: Which *Elizabeth Cochran* of *That-Ilk* took to Husband *Alexander Blair*, one of the younger Sons of *John Blair* of *That-Ilk*, and of *Griffel* his Lady, Daughter of *Robert Lord Semple*; obliging him to assume the Surname and Arms of *Cochran* of *That-Ilk*; and by him she left Issue Seven Sons; First, Sir *John Cochran*, their Son and Heir; the 2d, Sir *William Cochran* of *Coudoun*; the 3d, Colonel *Alexander*, whose Grandson is Laird of *Mainshill*; the 4th, Colonel *Hugh*, whose Son and Heir is *William Cochran* of *Fergusy*; the 5th, Sir *Bryce*, a Colonel; the 6th, Captain *Ochter*; the 7th, Captain *Gavin* of *Craigmuir*, whose Son and Heir is *Alexander Cochran* now of *Craigmuir*; and Two Daughters, viz. *Margaret*, married to *John Lennox* of *Woodhead*, an Ancient Family in the Shire of *Stirling*; the Second, *Griffel*, married to *Thomas Dunlop* of *Househill*.

To *Alexander Cochran* succeeded Sir *John*, his Son, who married *Buttler*, a Lady of the Family of *Ormond*, and died without Male Issue. He was a Gentleman of great Parts, and beloved by King *Charles I.* who employed him for his Resident at the Court of *Denmark*. To him succeeded Sir *William Cochran* of *Coudoun*, his Brother, who being a Person of singular Wisdom and Prudence, was esteemed by King *Charles I.* as one very fit to promote the Royal Interest in *Scotland*, at that Critical Juncture. He was, by the Bounty and Favour of that Prince, by Letters Patent, bearing Date, at *Skarsborow* the 26. December 1647, advanced to the Degree and Dignity of a Lord of Parliament, by the Title of Lord *Cochran* of *Coudoun* and *Dundonald*: And in the Parliament 1648, he gave sufficient Evidence, that his Prince's Favour was bestowed for the Interest of the Royal Cause, by contributing much for the Furthering that Design, of sending the Scots Army into *England*, under the Command of His Grace *James Duke of Hamilton*, for the Relief of the King's Majesty, from his unjust Restraint in the Isle of *Wight*. And upon the Restauration of King *Charles II.* his Majesty being fully sensible of his great Sagacity, consummate Experience and Conduct in Business, did make Choice of him to be of his Privy-Council for *Scotland*, and was constitute one of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Thesaurary: In which Honourable and Eminent Stations he continued a great many Years, much to his Honour, as well as to the Improvement of the Royal Revenue: And, as an additional Mark of His Majesty's just Esteem of his good Services, he was advanced to the Dignity of an Earl, by Letters Patent, bearing Date, at *Whitehall* the 12th of *May* 1669, by the Title of Earl of *Dundonald*. He married *Eupham*, Daughter of Sir *William Scot* of *Ardross*, by *Margaret* his Lady, Daughter of Sir *John Skein* of *Curriehill*, by whom he had Two Sons and a Daughter, viz. *William Lord Cochran*, and Sir *John Cochran* of *Ochil-*

tree; and a Daughter, *Grissel*, who married *George Ross*, and had Issue, *William* now Lord *Ross*; Earl *William* deceased an. 1686. His Estate and Honours immediately devolving upon *John*, his Grandson and Heir, viz. Son of *William* Lord *Cochran*, his eldest Son.

But before I proceed, 'tis proper to take Notice, that *William* Lord *Cochran*, having married the Lady *Catharine Kennedy*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Cassils*, by the Lady *Jean Hamilton*, Daughter of *Thomas*, First Earl of *Haddingtoun*, he departed this Life an. 1679, (his Father then living) leaving Issue, by the said Lady *Catharine* his Wife, *John*, his Son and Heir; the 2d, *William* of *Kilmarnock*, married the Lady *Grissel* *Grahame*, Daughter of *James* Marquis of *Montrose*; the 3d, *Thomas* of *Pollockely*, married *Diana*, Daughter and sole Heiress of Sir *David* *Cunninghame* of *Robertland*, and died without Succession; the 4th, *Alexander* of *Bonshaw*. Beside these Sons he had likewise several Daughters; *Margaret*, married to *Alexander*, Earl of *Eglintoun*, and had Issue; the 2d, *Helen*, to *John* Earl of *Sutherland*, and had Issue; the 3d, *Jean*, to *John* *Grahame*, Viscount of *Dundee*; and surviving him, she afterward married *William*, Viscount of *Kilsyth*.

To *William*, Earl of *Dundonald*, succeeded *John* his Grandson; he departed this Life an. 1690, in the Flower of his Age, leaving Issue, by the Lady *Susanna*, Daughter of *William* and *Ann*, late Duke and Dutches of *Hamilton*; Two Sons, *William* and *John*, successively Earls of *Dundonald*: Which *William*, late Earl of *Dundonald*, died at his House of *Pally*, the 19th of *November* 1705; his Estate and Honours devolving upon *John*, now Earl of *Dundonald*, his Brother, who hath wedded the Lady *Anna* *Murray*, Daughter of *Charles* Earl of *Dumfriesshire*, Son of *John* Marquis of *Arhol*, by the Lady *Emilia* *Stanly*, Daughter of *James* Earl of *Darby*, by whom he has Issue *William* Lord *Cochran*.

The Armorial Bearing of the Family of *Dundonald* is *Argent*, a Cheveron *Gules*, betwixt Three Boars-heads Erased, *Azure*; supported by Two Gray-hounds; and for Crest a Horse, with this Motto, *Virtute & Labore*.

Towards the East from the Place of *Cochran* lie the Lands of *Easter-Cochran*, (which comprehends the Lands of *Quarreltoun*, *Lonbank*, *Hag-Green-end* and *Nether-Cartside*;) they were anciently possessed by the Family of *Cochran*, until the Reign of King *James V.* that *John* *Cochran* of *That-Ilk* and of *Pisfour* (for so he is designed) alienated these Lands to *James* *Bethune*, then Arch-Bishop of *Glasgow*, in the Year 1519, as appears from the Original yet extant (b); and the same Prelate, when Arch-Bishop of *St. Andrews*, an. 1535; Sold the Lands of *Easter-Cochran* to *William* *Cunninghame* of *Glengarnock*, and *Elizabeth* *Saintclair* his Spouse, who being killed at the Battle of *Pinkie*, an. 1547, his Estate came to *John* *Cunninghame* of *Glengarnock*, his Son and Heir: One of his younger Sons, *William* *Cunninghame*, obtained the Lands of *Quarreltoun*, an. 1583; and in the Year 1654 they were purchased from *William* *Cunninghame* of *Quarreltoun*, his Successor, by *Alexander* *Porterfield* of *That-Ilk*; and are now the Property of *George* *Houstoun* of *Johnstoun*.

A little towards the East of *Cochran* stands the Castle and Barony of *Elderly*, a Place most Memorable for giving Designation to the Valiant and Renowned Sir *William* *Wallace* of *Elderly*, Governour of *Scotland*, who

(b) Carta penes Alex. Porterfield de Eodem.

who is still remembered as one of the Greatest Patriots and Champions that ever *Scotland* had, and as such had his Exploits Recorded by several Hands: He was Son and Heir of Sir *Malcolm* *Wallace* of *Elderly*, by . . . *Crawfurd* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Reginald* *Crawfurd* of *Loudoun*, Sheriff of *Air*; which Sir *Malcolm* was a younger Son of the Ancient Family of *Riccartoun*, in the Shire of *Air*; one of whose Ancestors, *Richardus* *Wallensis*, is a Witness in the Charter of Foundation of the Monastery of *Pally*, in King *Malcolm IV.* his time; and from *Richard*, the proper Name of their Predecessor, the Lands of *Riccartoun*, in *Kyle*, were probably called; which was the Seat and Designation of *Wallace*, before the Marriage of . . . *Lindsay*, Heiress of *Craigie*, about the beginning of the Reign of King *Robert II.* whose Lineal Heir is Sir *Thomas* *Wallace* of *Craigie*, Baronet.

Our Brave Champion, Sir *William* *Wallace* of *Elderly*, as he proceeded in the Course of his Victories, was betrayed by Sir *John* *Monteith*, near *Glasgow*, to *Amyer de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, or, as others write, to *Robert* *Umphevil*, then Regent of the North-part of *Scotland*, the 7th of *September* 1305, and sent to *London*; where, by King *Edward* of *England*'s Order, he was Barbarously Executed, being drawn at Horse-Tails, affixed to Gibbets, and his dissected Members hung up in the publick Places of *Scotland*, to the Terror of others. He left Issue only one Daughter, who was married to Sir *William* *Baillie* of *Hoprig*, of whom *William* *Baillie* now of *Lamingtoun* is the Lineal Heir; the Lands of *Elderly* returned to the Family of *Craigie*, a younger Son of that Ancient Family, obtaining them in Patrimony, about the beginning of the Reign of *Robert III.* The First of whom I have found mention, is *John* *Wallace* of *Elderly*, who resigns the Lands of *Achinbothy* in Favours of *Thomas* *Wallace* his Son, in the Year 1398 (c), who was Author of the *Wallaces* of *Johnstoun*. Further, I have found *John* *Wallace* of *Elderly* appending his Seal to a Resignation of the Lands of *Fultoun* to the Monks of *Pally*, an. 1409 (d); likewise *Johannes* *Wallace* de *Elderly*, *Scutifer*, is to be found in the Chartulary of the Monastery of *Pally*, an. 1432 (e); as *George* *Wallace* of *Elderly* is Recorded a Witness to the Donation of the Patronage of the Kirk of *Kilsinan*, by *John* *Laumont* of *That-Ilk*, to the Monks of that Abby, an. 1468. Which *George* last mentioned was Father of *Patrick* *Wallace* of *Elderly*, (who made a considerable Figure in the Reign of King *James IV.*) and he of *William* *Wallace* of *Elderly*, who was Father of another *John* *Wallace* of *Elderly*, who added to his Paternal Inheritance the Lands of *Elientoun*, of which he and *Catharine* *Cunninghame*, his Spouse, obtained a Charter in the Year 1530 (f). *William* *Wallace* of *Elderly*, his Son and Successor, obtained a Charter of his Lands, an. 1554: He married . . . *Crawfurd*, Daughter of *Hugh* *Crawfurd* of *Kilbirny*, (Ancestor to the Viscount of *Garnock*;) by whom he had Two Sons, *William* his Successor, and *John* a younger Son, who obtained the Lands of *Fergusly* by Marriage of *Margaret*, Daughter and sole Heiress of *John* *Hamilton* of *Fergusly*, a Branch of the *Hamiltons* of *Orbiestoun*, of whom descended the *Wallaces* of *Neilstoun-side*. The principal Branch of the *Wallaces* of *Elderly* failing in the Person of *Hugh* *Wallace* of *Elderly*, who died without Succession, *John* *Wallace* now of *Neilstoun-side*, his

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(c) Carta penes D. Arch. Stewart de Blackhall, Bar. (d) Chartulary of Pally. (e) Chartulary of Pally. (f) Carta penes J. Com. de Dundonald.

his Cousin, was his Heir) the Lands of *Eldersly*, in the Year 1678, came to Sir *Thomas Wallace* of *Craigie*, and became the Patrimony and Designation of Sir *Thomas Wallace* now of *Craigie*, Baronet, during the Life of Sir *William*, his elder Brother; and are now the Property of *John Wallace* of *Eldersly*, Nephew and apparent Heir Male of *John Wallace* of *Neilstoun-side*, his Uncle, by Mr. *William Wallace*, his Brother-German, the Representative of the Family of *Eldersly*; which *John Wallace* of *Eldersly* hath married *Jean*, only Daughter and sole Heiress of Dr. *Thomas Kennedy*, Physician in *Glasgow*.

The Armorial Bearing of *Wallace* of *Eldersly*, as it is Blazon'd by Sir *George Mackenzie* in his Heraldry, is *Gules*, a Lion Rampant *Argent*, within a Border, Compound *Azure* and *Argent*.

Not far from this lie the Lands of *Craigmuir*, the Property and Designation of *Alexander Cochran*, Son and Heir of Captain *Gavin Cochran* of *Craigmuir*, Brother-German of *William*, first Earl of *Dundonald*.

And a little towards the East from the Castle of *Eldersly*, lie the Lands of *Newtown*, the Possession and Designation of *Robert Alexander*, Son and Heir of *Claud Alexander* of *Newtown*, who was a younger Son of *Robert Alexander* of *Blackhouse*.

South off this stands the House and Lands of *Fulbar*, the Seat of, and whence an Ancient Family of the *Halls* take Designation. The First I have found of this Surname and Family is *Thomas de Aula*, design'd *Surgico*, who obtained from King *Robert II.* *illas quatuor mercatas terra, in Tenemento de Stanle, in Baronia de Renfrew, quas dudum, eidem Thome pro tempore vita, Concessimus Anno regni primo*: which is the Year of our Lord 1370 (g). These Lands above-mentioned are the Lands of *Fulbar* by the Bounding, which Lands continue yet with their Descendents. The direct Line of the *Halls* of *Fulbar*, in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, extinguished in the Person of *William Hall* of *Fulbar*, who deceased about the Year 1550 without Issue. His Estate descended on *Adam Hall* of *Tarquinhill*, his Cousin, who was Son of *Adam Hall*, and he of another *Adam Hall*, who with the Flower of the *Scottish* Nobility and Gentry was killed, in the Defence of his King and Country, at the Battle of *Floudoun*, Anno 1513, where King *James IV.* died. My Authority for this is a Discharge, granted to *Adam Hall* of *Fulbar*, of the Non-entries of the Lands of *Fulbar* and others, which devolved to him as Heir of *Adam Hall*, his Grandfather, killed at the Field of *Floudoun*: Which *Adam* last mentioned was married with *Jean*, Daughter of *John Wallace* of *Cairnhill*, by whom he had Mr. *William*, his Successor, whose Son *Robert Hall* of *Fulbar* was Father of another *Robert*, who deceased in 1692, whose Son is *Robert Hall* now of *Fulbar*. This Family have made several Alliances with Respectful Families, viz. The *Semples* of *Fulwood*, *Cuninghames* of *Waterstoun*, *Hamiltons* of *Torrence*, *Semples* of *Milbank*, and *Maxwels* of *Dargevil*. Their Coat Armorial is *Argent*, a Fess Checquie *Sable* and of the First, betwixt Three *Falcons* Heads, Couped of the Second.

And a little towards the East from this lie the Castle and Barony of *Stainly*, an Ancient Possession of the *Denelstouns* of That-Ilk; for I have seen in the Publick Rolls of King *Robert III.* a Charter granted to Sir *Robert Denelstoun* Knight, of these Lands, the Second Year of his Reigr (1372.)

(g) Carta in publicis Archivis.

(1372.) His Estate, by Marriage of *Elizabeth*, one of his Daughters and Co-heirs, came to Sir *Robert Maxwell* of *Calderwood*, in the same Reign, and so to *George Maxwell*, Son of Sir *John Maxwell* of *Calderwood*, Ancestor of the *Maxwels* of *Newark*, about the Year 1477; and became the Patrimony of *Archbald Maxwell*, younger Son of this *George Maxwell*, first of the House of *Newark*. They continued a Family in good Reputation, until at last they failed in the Person of *John Maxwell* of *Stainly*, who with Consent of *Janet Crawford*, (a Daughter of the House of *Ferma*) his Wife, and *John* his eldest Son and apparent Heir, alienated the Lands of *Stainly*, in the Year 1629, to Dame *Jean Hamilton*, Lady *Rofs*.

Near to this lie the Lands of *Achinbach*, a Possession in Times past of the *Robertsons* of *Earnock*, an Ancient Family in *Lanerk-Shire*; they were Anciently Barons of *Robertoun* in that County, and are to be early met with in the Chartulary of *Kelso*; as a Mortification made by *Robertus, filius Waldevi de Bigris*, for the Welfare of his Soul, to the Cell of *Lesmahagoe, tota decima bladi terra Ricardi Baird*, to which *Roberto de Robertoun* is a Witness, in the Reign of King *Alexander the II.* shews. *John Robertoun* of *Earnock* resigned the Lands of *Achinbach* in Favours of Sir *John Rofs*, (Ancestor to the Lord *Rofs*) which is confirm'd by King *Robert II.* the 20th Year of his Reign, as a Charter, in the publick Rolls of King *Robert II.* testifies. Of Two Brothers of that Ancient Family, are the *Robertouns* of *Earnock* and those of *Bedlay* Lineally descended.

A little towards the North from the Castle of *Stainly* lie the House and Lands of *Bredieland*, which has been possessed by the *Maxwels* of this Race, for upwards of Two Hundred Years; but of what Family they derive their Pedigree, I know not. Their Original Charter, which I have seen, is granted by *Robert*, Abbot of *Pally*, to *Thomas Maxwell*, designed Son of *Arthur Maxwell*, Clerk of *Neilstoun*, Anno 1488, in the Reign of King *James IV.* Of whom *John Maxwell* now of *Bredieland*, is the Lineal Heir. The *Maxwels* of *Bredieland* have furnished some considerable Cadets, as *John Maxwell*, Predecessor by the Mother to *George Maxwell* now of *Dalswintoun*; and several Considerable Families of this Name in *Ireland*.

And North from *Bredieland* lie the House and Lands of *Woodside*, the Seat and Designation of *Hugh Crawford*, Second Son of *Thomas Crawford* of *Cartsburn*.

And hard by *Woodside* stands the House and Lands of *Fergusy*, beautified with pleasant Planting. The First Proprietor of these Lands I have found, is *John Hamilton*, descended of the *Hamiltons* of *Orbestoun*, who obtained a Grant of the Lands of *Fergusy*, from *John Hamilton*, Abbot of *Pally*, with Consent of the Convent, in the Year 1544 (h); and by the Heiress of the Family they came to *John Wallace*, a younger Son of *William Wallace* of *Eldersly*; whose Successor and Representative is *John Hamilton* now of *Barr*. The Lands of *Fergusy* are the Property of *William Cochran* of *Fergusy*, Son of Colonel *Hugh Cochran*, Brother-German of *William* Earl of *Dundonald*, who carries the Armorial Coat of *Cochran*, with a suitable Brotherly Difference.

R 2

Lower,

(h) Register of Pally.

Lower, upon the River of *Black-Cart* stands the House of *Blackstoun*, adorned with large Orchards, and beautified with Planting. This Place was the Summer-dwelling (or the Country-house) of the Abbot of *Pasly*, and was built by *George Shaw*, Abbot of that Monastery, in the Reign of King *James IV.* And, after the Erection of the Lands belonging to the Monks of *Pasly*, in Favours of the Family of *Abercorn*, the House of *Blackstoun* was much improv'd, by *James* the First Earl of *Abercorn*. From that Family the Lands came to *Sir Patrick Maxwell* of *Newark*, and so to *John Maxwell* of *Blackstoun*, one of his younger Sons; and (by Marriage of *Catharine*, his only Daughter and sole Heiress,) to *Alexander Napier* now of *Blackstoun*, Nephew of *Archbald*, First Lord *Napier*, by *Adam* his Brother-German.

A little towards the North from *Blackstoun*, upon the Confluence of *Black-Cart* and *Greif*, stands the House and Lands of *Walkingshaw*, the Seat of an Ancient Family in this Shire; who derive their Pedigree from one *Dungallus, filius Cristini, Judicis de Levenax*, (who was the Person that exercised a Jurisdiction over the Vassals and Tenents of the Earldom of *Lenox*, and was a very Ancient Officer,) for he is so design'd in an Excambion he makes, with Consent of *Maud* his Spouse, of his Lands of *Knoc*, with the Abbot and Convent of *Pasly*, for the Lands of *Walkingshaw*, in *an. 1235*, the 21st Year of the Reign of King *Alexander III.* of *Scotland*, as is evident from the Original, yet extant in the Chartulary of the Monastery of *Pasly*, Folio 105. And from his Hereditary Lands of *Walkingshaw*, which he so obtained, probably he assumed his Surname and Designation. His Descendents continued in a direct Line until that, the Laird of *Walkingshaw* having only Two Daughters, his Co-heirs, the Lands of *Easter-Walkingshaw* came to the *Mortons* by Marriage, and the same way to the *Algoes*; and by the other Co-Heiress, the Lands of *Wester-Walkingshaw* came to *Walkingshaw* of *Little Fulwood*.

The principal Branch of this Family failing in the Person of *Walkingshaw* of *That-Ilk*, (as said is) the *Walkingshaws* of *Little Fulwood* became the next Heirs of that Ancient Family; *James Walkingshaw* of *Little Fulwood* having married one of the Co-heiresses of *Walkingshaw*, and by that Marriage obtained the Lands of *Wester-Walkingshaw*, from whence his Successors took Designation of *That-Ilk*. For *Patrick Walkingshaw* of *That-Ilk* obtained a Charter of Confirmation of the Lands of *Wester-Walkingshaw* from the Abbot of *Pasly*, upon the Resignation of his Father, *an. 1464*. Which *Patrick* last mentioned was Father of *John Walkingshaw* of *That-Ilk*, who, with *Margaret Fleeming* his Wife, a Daughter of the Family of *Barochan*, obtained a Charter of these Lands from the Abbot of *Pasly*, *an. 1511 (i)*, in the Reign of King *James IV.* *John Walkingshaw* of *That-Ilk*, his Successor, in the subsequent Reign, added to his Paternal Inheritance the Lands of *Achinreich*, in the Year 1532 (*k*) and died *Anno 1562*, leaving Issue, by *Margaret Maxwell*, his Wife, of the House of *Newark*, *John* his Son and Heir; who by *Janet* his Wife, a Daughter of the Family of *Housoun* of *That-Ilk*, had Two Sons; *John* his Successor, and *Mr. Patrick*, Sub-Dean of *Glasgow*, who was Author of that Branch of the *Walkingshaws* of *Garturk*; of whom *John Walkingshaw* now of *That-Ilk* is the Lineal Heir. The Principal Branch

(i) Chartulary of *Pasly*. (k) Carta penes Jo. Com. de *DunDonald*.

of the Family of *Walkingshaw* failing a Second time in the Person of *John Walkingshaw* of *That-Ilk*, who died without Male Succession, *an. 1636*. His Estate descended to *Mr. John Walkingshaw* of *Garturk*, his Cousin-german; who took to Wife *Margaret Hamilton*, Daughter of *Hamilton* of *Orbiestoun*; by whom he had *Gavin* his Son and Heir, who by *Beatrix* his Wife, Daughter of *Mr. Henry Maule* of *Melgum*, and a Grandchild of the Family of *Pannure*, had *John Walkingshaw* now of *That-Ilk*, his Son and Heir: Whose Armorial Bearing is; *Argent*, upon a Mount, a Grove of Firrs proper, and supported by Two Forresters in long Robes, (relative to his Predecessor's being Forrester to the High Stewart of *Scotland*, in the Barony of *Renfrew*) and for his Crest he bears a Pigeon with an Olive-leaf in its Mouth, with this Motto, *In Season*.

The above-mentioned *Gavin Walkingshaw* of *That-Ilk* thought fit, in the Year 1683, to alienate his Estate of *Walkingshaw* to *James Walkingshaw* Merchant in *Glasgow*, Second Son of *John Walkingshaw* of *Borrowfield*, a Cadet of his Family, who died in the Year 1708; his Estate devolving upon *John Walkingshaw* now of *Walkingshaw*, his Son and Heir.

Near to this lie the Lands of *Easter-Walkingshaw*, which went early, by Marriage of one of the Co-heiresses of that Ancient Family, to the *Mortons*. The First of this Family I have found mentioned is *Robert Morton* of *Walkingshaw*, who is Recorded an Arbitrator betwixt the Abbot of *Pasly* and the Burgh of *Renfrew*, *an. 1488 (l)*. *Adam Morton* obtained from *Robert*, Abbot of *Pasly*, a Charter of his Lands of *Easter-Walkingshaw*, *an. 1511 (m)*. As another *Adam Morton*, whom I have found designed of *Leven* and *Walkingshaw*, alienate the 10 lib. Land of *Leven* in *Inne-kip*, to *William Lord Semple*, *an. 1547 (n)*. And his Lands of *Easter-Walkingshaw* came, by Marriage of *Marion Morton* his Heiress, to *Peter Algoe*, a Gentleman originally from *Italy*; his Ancestor came from that Country with one of the Abbots of *Pasly*, and for some considerable time his Posterity possessed a plentiful Fortune in this Shire, and failed in the Person of *John Algoe* of *Easter-Walkingshaw*, in the Reign of King *Charles I.*

Near to this lie the Lands of *Marksworth*; (the *Algoes* of *Easter-Walkingshaw* did anciently possess these Lands,) and are now the Property of *James Maxwell* of *Marksworth*, Son of *Hugh Maxwell* of *Bredieland*.

The River of *Black-Cart* hath its Influx into *Greif* at the *Walkingshaw* Houle.

I observed in the Geography of this Country, that the River of *Greif* had its Source in the Western Places of this Shire, its Course being Eastward till it meeteth with *Cart*, and thence Northward till its Influx into *Clyde*. From this River the Country of *Renfrew* was anciently called *Strathgreif*.

Near to this River, upon the Confluence of Two Rivulets, stands the Castle and Barony of *Duchal*, the Seat and Designation of the Barons of *Lyll*: The first Mention I find of this Family, is in that Grant which *Baldwin de Bigres* made to the Monks of *Pasly*, of the Church of *Inne-kip*, where *Radulphus de Insula* is mentioned among the Witnesses there-to (*o*). Likeas *Radulphus de Insula Dominus de Duchal* is mentioned in the Register of that Monastery, as a Witness to several Donations to

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that

(l) Chartulary of *Pasly*. (m) Chartulary of *Pally*. (n) Carta Joh. Stewart Junio-  
ris de *Blackhall*. (o) Chartulary of *Pally*.

that Abby, an. 1243, in King Alexander II's time: Of which Ralph last mentioned descended John de Isle, who with Margaret de Yaus, his Wife, obtained from King David II. the Lands of Buchquhan in the Sheriffdom of Stirling: But omitting the Barons Lyll of more Ancient and obscure times, I come to Sir Robert Lyll of Duchal, who being a Baron of an ample Fortune, was by King James II. created unto the Dignity of Lord Lyll of Duchal, an. 1445. which Robert Lord Lyll was a Benefactor to the Monks of Passy, by the Gift of the Fishing of Crockat-Shot, in an. 1452 (p). Robert Lord Lyll, his Son, was Justiciar of Scotland, in the Reign of King James IV. He married Elizabeth Douglass, Daughter of the Earl of Angus, by whom he had John Lord Lyll, his Son and Heir, and a Daughter called Agnes, married Allan Lord Cathcart, and had Issue (q).

Which John Lord Lyll was seised of the Barony and Manour of Duchal in Renfrew-Shire; the Lands of Achintorly and Glenavert in Dunbartoun-Shire; the Lands of Buchquhan, Kerse and Dryfield, in the Shire of Stirling; the Barony of Lundy in Forfar; the Lands of Milhill and Blairflat in Perth, as an ample Charter from King James V. dated in the Year 1540, yet extant, doth plainly show (r). He alienated most part of the Lordship of Duchal, in the Year 1544, to John Porterfield of That-Ilk, with the special Consent of James Master of Lyll, his eldest Son and apparent Heir; which James, the last of this Family, died without Succession, about the Year 1556. The Reversion of that Lordship descended to Sir Neil Montgomery of Langshaw, in Right of Jean Lyll his Mother, sole Heir of John Lord Lyll. My Authority for this is a Contract of Agreement betwixt Sir Neil Montgomery of Langshaw, and Neil Montgomery Younger of Langshaw, his Son and apparent Heir, upon the one part, and William Porterfield of That-Ilk, upon the other; wherein Sir Neil Montgomery laying Claim to the Manour of Duchal and diverse other Lands, as Heir and nearest of Line to John Lord Lyll, and James Master of Lyll, his Son, and of Jean Lyll his Mother, nearest of Kin (I keep by the Original) by Succession to the foresaid Persons; and both Parties submitting to the Decision of John Blair of That-Ilk, William Mure of Rouallan, and Alexander Fleeming of Barochan: By these Arbiters William Porterfield of That-Ilk was appointed to pay the said Sir Neil Montgomery a certain Sum of Money in Satisfaction of his Claim, which Contract is dated an. 1599 (s). James Montgomery now of Langshaw, Great Grandchild to Sir Neil Montgomery, formerly mentioned, as Heir of Line to the Lord Lyll, carries the Coat Armorial of that Noble Family, viz. Two Coats quarterly, First Azure, a Bend Argent betwixt Six cross Crosets of the Second, being the Coat of Marr (one of the Lord Lyll's Ancestors having married one of the Coheiresses of that Earldom: My Authority for this is Fordoun (t), who writes, That Alexander Stewart Comes-de Marr obiit an. 1436, & quia Bastardus erat, Rex sibi successit de facto, licet de jure secundum quosdam Domini Erskine & de Lyll, Jure hereditario successisse debuissent) Secondly Or, a Frette Gules, supported by Two Cats; for Crest a Cock crowing, with this Motto, An I may; all which quarter'd, Coat and Crest, Langshaw bears quarterly quarter'd, with the Coats of Montgomery and Eglintoun.

Near

(p) Chartulary of Passy. (q) Carta penes Allandum D. Cathcart. (r) Carta penes Alexander Porterfield de Eodem. (s) Carta penes Alex. Porterfield de Eodem. (t) Fordoun in Vita Jacobi primi.

Near to the Castle of Duchal stands the House and Lands of Carncren, the Seat and Designation of Cunningham, Lineally descended of William Cuninghame, younger Son of William Cuninghame of Craigends; which Lands were acquired from John Lord Lyll, an. 1544, by Giles Campbell Lady Craigends, and disposed to the said William her Son.

Lower upon the Bank of Greif lie the Lands of Blackholm, the Seat and Designation of a Family of the Sirname of Lindsay, a Branch of the Ancient Family of Dunrod, before that George Lindsay of Blackholm obtained the Lands of Balquarage, by Marriage of Margaret, Daughter and sole Heiress of Alexander Fleeming of Balquarage; which George was Son and Heir of John Lindsay of Blackholm, by Janet his Wife, Daughter of John Crawford of Kilmirny, Lineally descended of John Lindsay, who acquired the Lands of Blackholm from John Lord Lyll, an. 1544, as the Original Charter, yet extant, testifies.

Upon Greif lies the Barony of Denniestoun, of which the Castle of Finlaystoun was the principal Messuage: When the Denzelstouns obtained these Lands is not certain, but that from the proper Name of their Predecessor they assumed both Sirname and Designation, is without all doubt; for I have seen the Original Charter of the Barony of Houstoun, which is in the Reign of King Malcolm the IV., which is bounded with the Lands of Danziel (u); which by the Situation clearly appears to be the Lands of Denniestoun. But the first Mention of this Family I have found in our Publick Records is a Charter given by King David Bruce to Robert de Denzelstoun, Son and Heir of Sir John Denzelstoun, Knight, his Father, of the Barony of Glencairn, upon his own Resignation, the 40th Year of his Reign, which is 1370 (w); which Sir John designed Dominus ejusdem, is mentioned one of the Witnesses to that Charter, by Robert Earl of Strathern, wherein he ratifies all Grants by himself or his Predecessors to the Monks of Passy, an. 1361. I have moreover seen a Charter (x) granted by King Robert II. the 14th Year of his Reign, an. 1374, of the Lands of Mauldsly and Kalcadyon, to Sir Robert Denzelstoun, upon his own Resignation: As also he obtained a Charter of the Lands of Denzelstoun and Finlaystoun, in the Barony of Renfrew, from King Robert the II. upon his own Resignation, the Third Year of his Reign, an. 1373. By Margaret and Elizabeth, Daughters of Sir Robert de Denzelstoun, that great Inheritance was shared betwixt Sir Robert Cuninghame of Kilmoures, and Sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood; the First by Marriage of the said Margaret, had the Baronies of Denzelstoun, Finlaystoun, Kilmarnock in Dunbartoun-Shire, and the Barony of Glencairn in the Shire of Dumfries: And to the Last, in Right of Elizabeth de Denzelstoun, his Wife, came the Lands of Mauldsly, Kalcadyon, Stairly, &c. And so ended the Family of Denzelstoun. Denzelstoun of Congrain, in the Shire of Dunbartoun, is reputed Heir Male of this Ancient Family.

And South-West from Denzelstoun lies the Castle and Barony of Ranfurly, the Seat and Designation of an Ancient Family of the Name of Knox. But that what is said of the Antiquity of the Family of Ranfurly, may not be received without a Document, you find in the Registers of the Abby of Passy, frequent mention made of the Knox's, in the Reigns

(u) Carta penes D. Joh. Houstoun de Eodem, Baronet. (w) Carta in Publicis Archivis. (x) Carta in Publicis Archivis.

of Alexander II. and III. as Witnesses to the Charters of that Abbacy: They were promiscuously designed of Ransfurly and Craigends; for this I have seen a Grant of the half of the Lands of *Knock*, by *Uchter Knox* of Ransfurly, to *George Knox*, his Son, in the Year 1503 (y). *Uchter Knox* of Craigends is one of the Arbiters betwixt the Abbot of *Pasly* and the Burgh of *Renfrew*, in the Year 1488 (z). And in our Publick Records I have seen a Charter of Confirmation by King *James III.* of a Resignation of the Barony of *Ransfurly* and *Greif-Castle*, by *John Knox* of *Craigends*, in Favours of *Uchter Knox*, his Son, about the Year 1474. This Family failed in the Person of *Uchter Knox* of Ransfurly, who left one Daughter, (by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *William Mure* of *Rouallan*;) called *Elizabeth*, married to *John Cuninghame* of *Caddel*. The Barony of *Ransfurly* was alienate by *Uchter Knox* of Ransfurly last mentioned, an. 1665, to *William* first Earl of *Dundonald*.

Of this Family several Eminent Persons in this Church descended, as the Famous Mr. *John Knox*, who (as my Author, the Prefacer of the Church History of *Scotland*, that goes under his Name, tho' by the by there are many strong Presumptions, That that Worthy and Eminent Person wrote it not, as we have it; as also Mr. *Matthew Crawford*, late Minister of the Gospel at *Eastwood*, in a Collection of the Lives of the *Scottish* Reformers, writes) was a Grand-Nephew of this Family, whom GOD was pleased signally to honour as one of the most Eminent Instruments in our happy Reformation from Popery. But our Histories are so Copious in giving Account of his Life, who well deserves that Epithet given him by the Great *Beza*, of being *The Scottish Apostle*, that there is no need of saying ought further about him in a Treatise of this kind: And since I'm upon the Family of *Ransfurly*, I think it not improper to take Notice of Mr. *Andrew Knox*, being a younger Son of *John Knox* of Ransfurly, (and Grand-uncle to *Uchter Knox*, the last of this Family) who, applying himself to the Work of the Ministry, was first settled in that Character at *Lochwhinnyoch*, and Translated from that to *Pasly*, about the Year 1585, where he continued until the Year 1606, that King *James VI.*, with Consent of his Parliament, having restored the Estate of Bishops in *Scotland*, Mr. *Knox* was Promoted to the Bishoprick of the *Isles*; and, in the Year 1622, he was Translated to the Episcopal See of *Rapho*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*: (His Majesty King *James* being pleased to advance Mr. *Thomas Knox*, the Bishop's Son, to the Episcopal See of the *Isles*, who died soon after his Promotion to it) He was a Person of considerable Learning, Moderate Temper, and averse from all manner of Persecution for Matters of Church-Government, and very much disposed to oblige his Country-men, who had left *Scotland*, from their Adversion to the then established Government of this Church: He concurred in ordaining some Presbyterian Ministers, in Conjunction with several Ministers of that Communion, saying, *He thought his old Age prolonged of little other purpose, but to do such good Offices for the Propagation of the Gospel* (a). This Reverend Person died Anno 1632.

A little towards the South from the Castle of *Ransfurly* lie the Lands of *Bruntchells*, the Seat, of old times, of *Bruntchells* of That-Ilk. *John Bruntchells*, the last of that Race, resigned his Lands in Favours of *William* Lord *Semple*, an. 1547. *Robert* Lord *Semple* gave these Lands to

(y) Carta Col. Campbel de Blythwood. (z) Chartulary of Pasly: (a) Vita R. M. Jo. Livingston.

*Andrew Semple* his Son, by *Isobel Hamilton* his Lady, Daughter of Sir *William Hamilton* of *Sanguhar*, an. 1560 (b); which *Andrew* was commonly called Master of *Semple*: He was married to *Margaret Stirling*, Daughter to the Laird of *Craigbarnet*, by whom he had Two Sons, *William*, of whom descended the *Semples* of *Bruntsbills*, now failed; and *James*, Ancestor of the *Semples* of *Milbank*. (quod vide P. 54.)

And near to this lie the Lands of *Waterstoun*, the Possession anciently of a Family of the same Surname. In the Reign of King *Robert II.* *William Waterstoun* of That-Ilk alienate these Lands to Sir *William Cuninghame* of *Kilmאותes*, an. 1384 (c): And in the Reign of King *James V.* *William*, Master of *Glencairn*, gave the Lands of *Waterstoun* to *Hugh Cuninghame* his Son, an. 1538 (d), whose Lineal Heir is *Alexander Cuninghame* of *Carlung*.

Lower, upon the Bank of the River of *Greif*, stands the House of *Craigends*, adorned with pleasant Orchards and Gardens, the Seat of an Ancient Family of the Surname of *Cuninghame*, a Cadet of the Noble Family of *Glencairn*, Lineally descended from *William Cuninghame*, one of the younger Sons of *Alexander*, First Earl of *Glencairn* (who was Created into that Dignity by King *James III.*, an. 1488) and obtained from his Father the Lands of *Craigends*, an. 1477 (e). He is one of the Arbiters betwixt the Abbot of *Pasly* and the Burgh of *Renfrew*, an. 1488: (f) He married *Elizabeth Stewart*, Daughter and Co-heiress of Sir *Walter Stewart* of *Artharly*, who was of the *Stewarts* of *Darnly*; by whom he obtained the Lands of *Artharly*. By reason of this Marriage the Family of *Craigends* carry the Coat of *Stewart*, viz. Or, a Fess Checquie; Azure and Argent, quarter'd, with their Paternal Bearing, which is, Argent, a Shake-Fork Sable. By the said *Elizabeth* his Wife he had Issue *William*, his Son and Heir: He Secondly took to Wife Dame *Marion Achinleck*, Daughter and one of the Co-heirs of Sir *John Achinleck* of That-Ilk, an Ancient Family in *Kyle*, and Dowager of *Campbel* of *Loudoun*; by which Marriage he obtained the Barony of *Achinleck*, an. 1499, and to there Heirs Male, bearing the Name and Arms of *Achinleck*: But the Conveyance being without the Consent of the King, who was Superior, the Barony of *Achinleck* fell in the King's hands, by Recognition. King *James IV.* in the Year 1505, gave these Lands dilecto & familiari suo *Thomas Boswel*, pro suo bono & gratuito servitio nobis impenso, as the Original bears (g). Which *Thomas* was a younger Son of the Ancient Family of *Balmude* in *Fife*, and married . . . *Achinleck*, another of the Daughters, and Co-heiress of Sir *John Achinleck* of That-Ilk, whose Lineal Heir is Mr. *James Boswell* of *Achinleck*, Advocate.

*William Cuninghame* of *Craigends* left Issue by the said Dame *Marion Achinleck*, his Wife, *David Cuninghame* of *Bartenholm*, Ancestor of the *Cuninghames* of *Robertland*; of whom Sir *John Cuninghame*, Baronet, is now the Lineal Heir Male.

To *William Cuninghame* of *Craigends* last mentioned succeeded *William*, his Son and Heir, who by *Giles* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *John Campbel* of *Loudoun*, had Three Sons, *Gabriel* his Successor; *William*, Ancestor of *Carncairen*; and *Robert*, of whom the *Cuninghames* of *Bedland*,

PART II.

T

Achin-

(b) Carta penes J. Com. de Dundonald. (c) Carta penes Alex. Porterfield de Eodem. (d) Carta penes Alex. Porterfield de Eodem. (e) Carta penes Will. Cuninghame de Craigends. (f) Chartulary of Pasly. (g) Carta in Publicis Archivis.

*Achinharvie* and *Suthhook* descended. Beside these Sons he had several Daughters who were Married in the Families of *Castlemilk*, *Porterfield*, *Elderslie*, *Achinames*, *Newark*, &c. of whom these Families descended.

*Gabriel Cuninghame*, Son and Heir of *William* his Father, being at the Battel of *Pinkie* in the Year 1547. was there slain, leaving Issue by - -  
- - *Livingstoun* his Wife, a Daughter of the Family of *Kilspyth*, two Sons, *William* his Successor, and *James Ancestour* of *Cuninghame* of *Achinyards*; and Daughters, *Janet* Married to *Sir Patrick Houstoun* of *That-Ilk*, and had Issue; the second Married *Andrew Stirling* of *Portnallan* and *Law*, and had Issue.

To *Gabriel Cuninghame* of *Craigends*, formerly mentioned, succeeded *William* his Son, who departed this Life Anno 1568. leaving Issue, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *William Cuninghame* of *Cuninghamehead*, *Alexander* his Son and Heir, who Wedded *Elizabeth Cuninghame* Daughter of *William* Earl of *Glencairn*; by whom he had *William* his Successor, who took to Wife *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Archibald Stewart* of *Castlemilk*, by whom he had *William* his eldest Son. But before I proceed, it's proper to take Notice, that having Married *Elizabeth Napier* Daughter of *Sir John Napier* of *Marchistoun*, he died in the Year 1636. (his Father then living) leaving Issue by the said *Elizabeth* his Wife, *Alexander* his Son, who immediately succeeded his Grandfather, and Three Daughters Married in the Families of *Bargaran*, *Southbar* and *Dargevel*.

*Alexander Cuninghame*, Grandson and Heir of *Alexander Cuninghame* of *Craigends* Married *Janet Cuninghame* his Cousin, Daughter of *William Cuninghame* of the Family of *Achinyards*, by whom he had *William* his Successor; and Daughters, *Elizabeth* Married to *George Houstoun* of *Johnstoun*, & had Issue; *Rebecka* to *John Hamiltoun* of *Grange*; he Third, *Janet*, to *John Alexander* of *Blackhouse*; the Fourth, *Marion*, to *Alexander Porterfield* of *Fulwood*, and had Issue.

Which *William Cuninghame*, now of *Craigends*, was Elected, by the Free-holders of the Shire of *Renfrew*, one of the their Commissioners to the Convention of Estates, which met at *Edinburgh* the 14th of *March* 1689. and to the several Sessions of Parliament subsequent to it: In which Trust, he gave sufficient Proof of Honour, Integrity and Fidelity, to the Satisfaction of the Shire; he hath Married *Christian*, Daughter of *Sir John Colquhoun* of *Luss* Baronet, by whom he has *Alexander* his Son and appearand Heir.

Upon the opposite side of the River stands the Castle and Barony of *Houstoun*, situate upon an Eminence, which affords a very agreeable Prospect of most of this Shire; the Fabrick is a large Court, which has been of late much Improven by *Sir John Houstoun* now of *That-Ilk*; it has a most beautiful Avenue fronting the said Castle, regularly planted, and has Orchards, Gardens and Parks equal to many in this Place of the Kingdom, with delectable Woods surrounding almost the House.

That the Family of *Houstoun*, originally assuming their Sirname from a Place long since called *Kilpeter*, has been a great Antiquity in those Parts, doth appear from unquestionable Documents, and derive their Descent from *Hugo de Padvinan*, who obtained a Grant of the Barony of *Kilpeter* from *Balduin de Bigres*, *Viccomes de Lanerk*, in the Reign of King

*Mal-*

*Malcolm* the IV. whereupon his Descendents assumed Appellation from three Hereditary Lands; which Barony, continueth with them in the Male Line to this Day; for it is a received Observation by Antiquaries, that when Sirnames became fixt and Hereditary, these are the most Ancient, which were derived from Baronies and Lands; and when these Lands have only been Injoyed by the same Family, it's a manifest Proof, that That Name and Family is of great Antiquity. But of this *Hugh de Padvinan* I have found nothing more on Record, but that he was one of these Witnesses to *Walter* High Steward of *Scotland's* Foundation Charter of the *Abby* of *Pasly*, about the Year 1160 (b).

To *Hugh*, formerly mentioned, succeeded *Sir Reginald* his Son, who obtained a Charter from *Robert* the Son of *Walden* Son of *Balduin* of *Biges*, of the Lands of *Kilpeter* in *Strathgrief*, Ratifying a former Grant by the said *Balduin* his Grandfather, *Reginaldo filio Hugonis de Padvinan* (i) *Terrarum de Kilpeter cum terrâ illâ quâ Bodricus & Arkenbaldu, fratres ejus tenuere. His Testibus Allanô Dapifero Regis Scotia, Waltero filio suo, Roberto Croc, Reginaldo de Cathcart, & multis aliis.*

To *Reginald* succeeded *Hugh* his Son, who obtained from *Walter* High Steward of *Scotland*, then Lord of the Country of *Strathgrief*, a Charter of Confirmation of the Lands *quod Hugo Avus ejus tenuit de Balduino de Bigres Vicecomes Regis & postea de Waldeno filio ejus & postea de Roberto filio Waldeni, sciz. Terras de Kilpeter*. He was also a Benefactor to the Monks of *Pasly*, by bestowing upon them an Annuity of half a Merk out of his Lands of *Achnahos* in the Year 1225 (k). His Successor, *Sir Finlay de Houstoun*, Knight, lived in the Reign of King *Alexander* III. I have found him frequently mentioned Witness to Charters granted by *James* High Steward of *Scotland*; and is one of those Scots Barons, mentioned by *Prin*, subscribing that Bond of Submission to King *Edward* the First of *England*, commonly called *Ragman* Roll in Anno 1296. (l) Designed *Finlay de Houstoun* Chevalier.

But, from these ancient Barons of *Houstoun*, descending to the Reign of King *James* the II. that *Sir Patrick Houstoun* of *That-Ilk*, departing this Life Anno 1450. was buried in the Chapel of *Houstoun*, where there is a Fair Monument erected to the Memory of him and his Wife, with this Inscription,

*Hic jacet Johannes Houstoun, de Eodem, Miles, qui obiit Anno MCCCCL.*

*Et D. Maria Colquhoun, Sponsa dicti Domini Johannis quæ obiit MCCCCLVI.*

Leaving Issue, *Sir John* his Son and Heir, who Died Anno Dom. 1456, and was Interred in the Paroch Church of *Houstoun*, under a Canopy of Free Stone, with the Effigies himself and his Lady, as big as the Life; about the Verge of which Tomb, I find this Inscription in *Saxon* Capitals.

*Here lyes Patrick of Houstoun Lord of That-Ilk, and Annes Campbel his Spouse, who Died Anno 1456.*

T 2

To

(b) Chartulary of *Pasly*. (i) Carta penes D. Joan. Houst. de Eodem Bar. (k) Chartulary of *Pasly*, & penes D. Joan. Houst. (l) *Prinns* History.



To whom succeeded Sir Peter his Son and Heir, who, being at the Battel of Floudoun, which was Fought upon the 9th Day of September in the Year 1513. was with his Sovereign King James the IV. and the Flower of the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland, killed in that Fatal Engagement; leaving Issue by Helen, his Wife, a Daughter of the ancient Family of Schaw of Sauchy (now Represented by Sir John Schaw of Greenock Baronet) Patrick his Son and Heir, who obtained the Honour of Knighthood from King James V. and associating with John Earl of Lennox, to rescue that Prince out of the Custody of the Earls of Arran and Angus, was slain in a Conflict at Aven, near the Town of Linlithgow, in the Year 1526 (m): leaving Issue by Janet Cuninghame, his Lady, John his Son and Heir, who obtained a Charter of the Baronies of Houstoun, &c. from King James V. Anno. 1528. he was married with Agnes Hopepringle, a Daughter of Hopepringle of Torsonce; and departing this Life Anno 1542. was succeeded by Patrick his Son, who obtained the Honour of Knighthood from King James VI. He died in the Year 1605. leaving Issue by Janet his Wife, Daughter of Gabriel Cuninghame of Craigends, Four Sons, John his Successor, Patrick of Colt, Mr. Peter of Wester-Southbar, and James of Commonside; as also several Daughters, viz. Janet Married John Fulertonn of Dreghorn, and afterward to Sir George Crawford of Liffnoris; the 2d, Elizabeth, to John Whiteford of that That-Ilk, and surviving him, she Married William Lord Ross, but had no Succession; the 3d, Agnes, to Alexander Porterfield of That-Ilk and had Issue; the 4th. Daughter Marion Married James Hamilton of Bardaie, and had Issue; the 5th. Margaret, to William Crawford of Achinames, and had Issue,

To Sir Patrick, formerly mentioned, succeeded John his Son and Heir, who deceased Anno 1609. leaving Issue by Margaret his Lady, Daughter of Sir James Stirling of Keir, Sir Ludovick his Son and Heir, and several Daughters; 1st. Jean Married William Semple of Fulwood, and had Issue; 2d. Helen to John Schaw of Greenock, and had Issue; 3d, Margaret, to William Livingstoun of Kilsyth, and had Issue; 4th, Mary, to Alexander Cuninghame of Corshill, and had Issue; 5th . . . to Adam Cuninghame of Buchquhan.

Which Sir Ludovick, was Married to Margaret Daughter of Patrick Maxwell of Newark, by whom he had Patrick his Successor, and George, first of the Houstouns of Johnstoun, and Daughters married in the Families of Orbiestoun, Langshaw, Pearstoun and Kilcroich. He departed this Life Anno 1662. his Estate devolving upon Patrick his Son and Heir: Who, being a Baron of an ample Fortune, and Representing an ancient Family, was by the Favour of King Charles II. the 19 Year of his Reign, advanced to the Degree and Dignity of Baronet, his Patent bearing Date at Whitehal, the last Day of February 1668. He departed this Life in the Year 1696. leaving Issue by Ann his Lady, Daughter of John Lord Bargany, and of Margaret his Wife, Daughter of William first Marquis of Douglas, Sir John his Son and Heir, the 2d Patrick, the 3d Mr. William, the 4th James, the 5th Archibald; and Daughters, 1st Margaret Married Sir Humphry Colquhoun of Luss Baronet, and had Issue; the second Ann to Sir John Inglis of Cramond Baronet, and had Issue; and surviving him, she Married 2dly Sir William Hamilton of White-

(m) Hathernden's History of the 5 King Jameses.

Whitelaw one of the Senators of the College of Justice; and thirdly she became the Wife of Adam Cockburn of Ormiston, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Lord Justice-Clerk, and had Issue. The 3d, Jean, to Walter Dundas of That-Ilk; 2dly to Richard Lockhart of Lee; and now Wife of Ludovick Grant of That-Ilk. The 4th, Henrietta, to Andrew Brown of Braid, and had Issue; and after his Death she married Mr. Colin Mackenzie Advocate, Son of Sir Alexander Mackenzie of Coull.

Which Sir John Houstoun now of That-Ilk, Baronet, served Commissioner to our Parliament for this Shire, upwards of Twenty Years, which Trust he discharged to his own Honour and the great Satisfaction of the Freeholders there: He hath married the Lady Ann Drummond, Daughter of John Earl of Melfort, by Sophia his Lady, Daughter and sole Heiress of Robert Lundin of That-Ilk, an Ancient Family in the Shire of Fife, (lineally descended of Robert de Lundin, Son of King William of Scotland, as is evident from many unquestionable Documents:) By which Lady Ann Drummond. he has Issue John, his Son and apparent Heir, one of the Members of the current Parliament for the Sherifdom of Linlithgow.

The Coat Armorial of this Ancient Family is Or, a Cheveron Checque Azure and Argent, betwixt Three Martlets Sable, supported by Two Hinds; and for Crest a Sand-glass, with this Motto, In Time.

From the Castle of Houstoun, about a Mile towards the North, lies the House and Barony of Barochan, the Seat of, and whence, an Ancient Family of the Surname of Fleming take Designation. The Original Ancestor of that Name came from Flanders to Scotland very early, and assumed their Surname and Designation from their Country. But the first mention I have found of the Flemings of Barochan is in a Charter granted by Malcolm Earl of Lenox, in the Reign of King Alexander III. to Walter Spruel, Senescalco de Lenox, of the Lands of Dalgaburn, Willielmo Flandrense de Barochan being a Witness thereto (n). As also I have seen a Charter granted by James High-Stewart of Scotland, Grandfather to King Robert II. (who died in the Year 1309.) Stephano filio Nicolai de Terra que data fuit Patricio de Selwinland, juxta Burgum de Renfrew: To which Willielmus Fleming de Barochan, Miles, is a Witness. From this time I have seen nothing of the Flemings of Barochan, until the Reign of King James IV. that in 1488 William Fleming of Barochan is Sheriff of Lanerk, who was killed at the Battle of Floudoun, with King James IV. an. 1513, leaving Issue, by Marion his Lady, a Daughter of the Family of Houstoun, James his Son and Heir, who was Father of William Fleming of Barochan, from whom Patrick Fleming now of Barochan is the Fifth in a direct Line: Whose Armorial Bearing is a Fess Checque surmounted of a Bend, with a Martlet in Base. This Family hath intermarried with the Families of Semple, Houstoun, Bishoptoun, Rouallan, Robertland, Ladyland, &c.

Near the House of Barochan, and within that Barony, was born the Learned Mr. William Jameson, Preacher of the Gospel and Professor of History in the University of Glasgow; a Miracle for Learning, considering he is deprived of the Sense of Seeing; (being born blind) yet his Learned Works give sufficient Proof of his being a very able Scholar.

(n) Carta penes Burgum de Dunbartoun.

West from the House of Barochan stands the Paroch-Church of *Kilclan*, an Ancient Dependency on the Monastery of *Pasly*, from the Year 1225. The present Minister is Mr. *John Fork*.

Lower, upon the Bank of *Greif*, stands the House and Lands of *Fulwood*, the Seat of, and whence, an Ancient Family of the *Semples* took Designation, from the time of King *Robert the II.* that their Ancestor, a younger Brother of the Family of *Elieftoun*, became possessed of these Lands, which before that pertained to the *Flemings*, Earls of *Wigtoun*; for I have seen *Thomas Fleming* designed *Dominus de Fulwood, dudum Comes de Wigtoun*, in a Charter which he gave *Willielmo Boyd, filio Thoma Boyd de Kilmarnock, Militis, de omnibus terris ejusdem Thoma in Baronia de Lainzie*, which is confirmed by King *Robert II.* an. 1374 (o).

But the First of the *Semples* of *Fulwood* I have found mentioned is *John Semple* of *Fulwood*, who is a Witness to the Resignation of the Lands of *Fultoun* to the Monks of *Pasly*, an. 1409 (p). Likeas *William Semple* of *Fulwood* is Witness to the Donation of *Crockat-Shot*, by *Robert Lord Lyle*, to the Abbot and Convent of *Pasly*, an. 1452. Moreover I have seen a Charter of the Barony of *Kirkmichael* in *Dunbartoun-Shire*, in Favours of *John Semple*, Son and Heir of *William Semple* of *Fulwood*, an. 1476 (q). And, in 1515, *John Semple* of *Fulwood* gave to *Robert Semple* his Brother, and *Margaret Crawford* his Wife, a Daughter of the House of *Auchinames*, the Lands of *Noblestoun*; (whose Lineal Heir is *Robert Grahame* of *Gartmore*) *Robert Semple* of *Fulwood*, Successor to the former *John*, obtained a Charter of his Lands of *Fulwood*, an. 1502 (r). This Ancient Family failed in the Person of *John Semple* of *Fulwood*, who about the Year 1679 alienated the Lands of *Fulwood* to *John Porterfield* of *That-Ilk*. His Son is *Robert Semple*, late Sheriff-depute of *Renfrew*. The Laird of *Porterfield* in an. 1680 gave the Lands of *Fulwood* in Patrimony to *Alexander Porterfield* his 2d Son, who is now of *Fulwood*, and married *Marion* Daughter of *Alexander Cuninghame* of *Craigends*, by whom he has *John* his Son and apparent Heir.

Near *Fulwood* lie the Lands of *Blackburn*; an Ancient Family of the *Semples*. A Branch of those of *Fulwood*, did for some time possess these Lands, and failed in the Person of *Robert Semple* of *Blackburn*, who died without Male Succession; so that *John Semple* of *Clofs*, his Brother-german, became his Heir: Which *John* I have seen designed, Lawful Son to *John Semple* of *Blackburn*, an. 1583 (s); whose Grandchild *John Semple* of *Balgoun* dying without Male Issue, his Estate went with *Marion*, his Daughter and sole Heir, to *Sir George Suty* now of *Balgoun*. So the Lineal Heir Male of that Family is *William Semple* Writer in *Edinburgh*.

Northwest off *Fulwood* stands the House and Lands of *Boghall*, (now gone to decay) the Seat of an Ancient Family of the *Flemings*, descended of a younger Son of the Family of *Biggar*, now Earl of *Wigtoun*. By the Death of *John Fleeming* of *Boghall* these Lands came to *John Lord Fleeming*, an. 1581, and became the Patrimony of *James Fleming*, his 2d lawful Son, to whom he disposed them an. 1593, and are now the Property of the Right Honourable *John Earl of Dundonald*.

And

(o) Carta in publicis Archivis. (p) Chartulary of *Pasly*. (q) Carta penes Joa. Comitum de Dundonald. (r) Carta penes Joa. Comitum de Dundonald. (s) Carta penes M. Joan: Semple.

And a little toward the East from this stands the House of *Dargevel*, the Seat and Designation of a Family of the Surname of *Maxwel*, an early Cadet of the House of *Newark*. Their Ancestor was *John Maxwel*, eldest Son of *Patrick Maxwel* of *Newark*, by *Marion Crawford* his 2d Wife, a Daughter of the House of *Carfe*: For this I have seen, in the hands of *John Maxwel* of *Dargevel*, a Charter granted by *John Earl of Lenox* to *Patrick Maxwel* of *Newark*, and *Marion Crawford* his Spouse, of the Lands of *Dargevel*, and to *John Maxwel*, their eldest Son, in Fee, which is dated Anno 1522. To him succeeded *James Maxwel* of *Dargevel* his Son; and to him *Patrick* his Son, who was slain at the Conflict which happen'd betwixt the *Maxwels* and *Johnstons* at *Lockerby*, an. 1593, leaving Issue *John* his Son and Heir, who wedded *Margaret*, Daughter of *James Wallace* of *Johnstoun*, by whom he had *John* his Successor, who by *Jean* his Wife, Daughter of *William Cuninghame* of *Craigends*, had *John Maxwel* now of *Dargevel*, who hath married *Margaret*, Daughter of *John Campbel* of *Succoch*.

The Armorial Bearing of *Maxwel* of *Dargevel* is *Argent*, a *Saltire Sable*, with a *Stagg's-head* in Base.

And East from *Dargevel* stands the House and Lands of *Southbat*, adorned with pleasant Planting; the Possession for well nigh three Hundred Years of a Family of the Surname of *Maxwel*, descended of a younger Son of the Lord *Maxwel*, in the Reign of King *James III.* But not having seen the Writs of this Family, I can say but little about them; save that they were honoured by diverse Matches with several Ancient and Honourable Families, as *Stewart* of *Barscube*, *Hamilton* of *Haggs*, *Houstoun*, *Cuninghame* of *Craigends*, &c.

Lower upon the River of *Greif* lie the Lands of *Barnhill*, *Alands*, *Newlands*, and diverse others; which *Walter High-Stewart* of *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *Robert I.* gave to *Sir Walter Hamilton*, Ancestor to His Grace the Duke of *Hamilton*; and from *Sir David de Hamilton* his Successor, they were acquired by *Sir Robert Erskine* of *That-Ilk*; and from the Earl of *Marr* by *Sir John Hamilton* of *Orbieftoun*; and are now the Property of *John Grahame* of *Douglasfoun*, descended of the *Grahames* of *Knockdolian* in *Carick*, who was a younger Son of the Illustrious Family of *Grahame*, in the Reign of King *James I.*

From this the River of *Greif* hath its Course some short way Eastward, till meeting at the Church of *Inchennan* with *White-Cart*, they mix and empty themselves into the River of *Clyde*, a little below that Church.

The Church of *Inchennan* before the Reformation belonged to the Knights-Templars, who had all their Lands, within the Shire of *Renfrew*, erected into a Regality, called the *Regality of Greenend*. And because some may have the Curiosity to know somewhat concerning the Templars, I shall furnish my Reader with the History of them, hoping he'll pardon the Digression.

The Order of *Templars* was set up first at *Jerusalem*, frequent Incurfions being made into *Godfrey's Kingdom*, by *Saracens*, *Turks* and *Egyptians*; and the Roads leading to *Jerusalem* being infested by Robbers; so as Travellers to the Holy Sepulchre were much exposed to Danger: Nine Generous Knights undertook the Defence of the Sacred Sepulchre, & to clear the High-ways, that Passengers and Pilgrims might safely go and come thither, without Hazard or Interruption. This Order was first established an. 1118. They were called *Templars*, because they had

Apartments allowed them by Baldwin II. King of Jerusalem, near to the Temple. This Order was confirmed by Honorius II. (t) an. 1182. They had a white Habit assigned them in token of their Innocence, to which Pope Eugene III. ordered them to wear above their Habit, for a distinguishing Badge, a red Cross, to signify their Readiness to spend their Blood in Defence of the Holy Land: They lived according to the Rule of the Chanon Regulars. They came first to Scotland in the Reign of King David, where they flourished to that Degree, that there were few Paroches wherein they had not some Lands. The Prior of the Order in Scotland resided at Torphichen, (as another of their principal Houses was at St. Germans in Lothian) their Priests and Chaplains had Benefices, and were Ministers of the Churches of Tulloch, Aboyn, Inchenan, Mary-Culter, &c. Sir James Sandielands of Calder was Preceptor of Torphichen and Lord St. John, at the Reformation in Scotland; he resigned all the Temple-Lands in Scotland in Queen Mary's Hands, and obtained an Erection thereof into a Temporal Lordship, with the Dignity of Lord Torphichen, an. 1563. And from the Lord Torphichen the Temple-Lands in Renfrew-Shire, afterward erected into a Regality, came to Semple of Cathcart.

Upon the West-side of the River of Greif, in a plain Field, upon the Bank of the River of Clyde, stands some considerable Remains of the old Palace of Inchenan, one of the Seats of the Illustrious Family of Lenox, which hath been builded by Matthew, Earl of Lenox, and Elizabeth Hamilton his Countess, Daughter of James Earl of Arran, in the Year 1506.

And West from this stands the House of Barr, the Seat of the Stewarts of Barscube, a Branch of the Stewarts of Darnly. As to the precise time of Barscube's Decent, I cannot determine; but this much I certainly know, that they were a younger Son of that Noble Family: For I have seen a Charter granted by Matthew Earl of Lenox, dilecto consanguineo suo Thoma Stewart de Terris de North-Bar, Craigtoun, Barscube & Rasbielee, apud Crockettoun 5. Julii Anno 1497 (u). This Family continued in good Reputation, was esteemed among the First of Quality in this Shire, and well allied in the Country, and failed in the Person of Thomas Stewart of Barscube, who died without Issue, in the last Irish Wars: He alienated most of his Estate about 1670, to Donald MackGilchrist, a Wealthy Merchant of the City of Glasgow. The First of this Sirname I have found is Donaldus MackGilchrist, Dominus de Tarbart, who was a Benefactor to the Monastery of Palsy, by giving the Monks and their Successors the Privilege of cutting Wood, for supporting of the Fabric of the Monastery, in any part of his Woods that lay most convenient for them; which Deed he expresses to be made for the Health of the Souls of his Ancestors, and for the Welfare of his own Soul: Which I take to be about the beginning of the Reign of King Robert Bruce (w). And from this last Donald MackGilchrist of Tarbart probably descended Donald MackGilchrist of North-Bar, who built the House of North-Bar in an. 1676, which is in Form of a Court, adorned with pleasant Orchards and Gardens. He departed this Life an. 1684, leaving Issue James, his Son and Heir, who hath married Ann, Daughter of Laurence Crawford of Jordan-hill, by whom he hath Issue.

His

(t) Mr. William Forbes on Tithes. (u) Carta penes Jac. MacGilchrist de North-Bar. (w) Register of the Monastery of Palsy.

His Arimorial Bearing is Gules, a Lion Rampant, Argent, within a Border ingraled, of the 2d, and for Crest a Lion's Paw, with this Motto, Cogit in hostem.

Near North Bar lie the Lands of Park of Inchenan, of which I have seen a Grant by John Earl of Lenox, dilecto consanguineo suo Willielmo Stirling de Glorat, & Margareta Houstoun Sponsa sua, Anno 1522. Andrew Stirling of Portnallan and Law, their Son, obtained the said Lands in Partimony, whose Lineal Heir is John Stirling of Law.

And South from this lie the Lands of Freeland, the Inheritance of the Stewarts of Kilecroy in old times, and now the Property of William Maxwell of Freeland, Brother to the Laird of Dargevel.

Near to the Place of North-Bar lie the Lands of Craigtoun, the Possession of Walter Paterson of Craigtoun; which Lands were acquired from Stewart of Barscube:

Lower, upon the Bank of the River of Clyde, stands the Castle and Barony of Erskine, the Seat and Designation of an Ancient Family of the same Denomination, who without all Question, have taken their Sirname from their Hereditary Lands, when fixed Sirnames came to be used; For 'tis universally received among Antiquaries, That when Sirnames became Fix'd and Hereditary, these are the most Ancient which were derived from Baronies and Lands; and that 'tis a sufficient Proof of Ancient Descent, where the Inhabitant had the Sirname from the Place he inhabiteth. But the first mention I have found of the Name of Erskine, is a Confirmation of the Church of Erskine or Iriskyn, by Florentius Bishop of Glasgow, to the Abbot and Convent of Palsy, which must be in an. 1207, That the Chronicle of Melros bears Anno MCCVII. Florence elect Bishop of Glasgow, with the Pope's Licence, resigned his Episcopal Office, and that Walter, Chaplain to the King, was elected Bishop in his place, upon the 5th of the Ides of December, and Consecrate an. 1208 (x). But the First of this Noble Family I have found is Henricus de Irskyn, mentioned a Witness to that Grant, which Ameleck, Brother of Malduin Earl of Lenox, made to the Monks of Palsy, of the Patronage of the Church of Rosneth, pro salute Domini sui Alexandri Regis Anno 1226 (y). Moreover I have found Dominus Johannes Iriskyn, Miles, Witness to that Confirmation, which Walter Stewart, Earl of Monteith, gave of the Patronage of the Kirk of St. Colmanel in Kintyre, to the Abbot and Convent of Palsy; which is dated apud Parcum de Irskyn, Anno 1262. Whole Successor Sir William Erskine was Co-temporary with the Renowned King Robert Bruce; whose Son, Sir Robert Erskine of That-Ilk, was one of those Noble Scots Patriots who firmly adhered to the Interest of King David Bruce; and in Reward of his Faithful Services, performed to that Prince, obtained an Heritable Grant of the Keeping of Stirling-Castle, as also the Sheriffship of that Shire during Life, the 40th Year of his Reign (z). As further, in Consideration of his good and faithful Services, obtained tertiam partem totius annui redditus, nobis debiti de Burgo nostro de Dundee; nec non tertiam partem totius terra de Pothcaroch, juxta dictum Burgum (a). Our Famous Historian Buchanan writes, That Sir Robert Erskine, at the Death of King David Bruce, was Governour of the Castles of Edinburgh, Stirling, and

PART II.

X

and

(x) Chron. de Melros. (y) Chartulary of Palsy. (z) Carta in Publicis Archivis. (a) Carta in Rotulis Regis David.

and *Dunbarton*, in the Year 1370, and that he contribute very much to King *Robert II.*'s peaceable Accession to the Crown, he was no less Favourite with that Prince than he had been with King *David*; for I find he obtained a Confirmation of a former Grant by King *Robert* before his Accession to the Crown of the Lands of *Nisbet* and *Edinham*, in the Sheriffdom of *Roxburgh*. In Exchange of the Lands of *Edinham*, he obtained *centum libras Sterlingorum, de firmis Burgi de Aberdegn, nobis debet, annuatim, in excambium pro Baronia de Edinham quam dictus Robertus Erskine, Miles, in manibus nostris sursum reddidit, Anno Regni tertio*; which is the Year 1373 (b). His Piety was also very conspicuous, according to the Sentiments of these Times, which was, That they did a very agreeable Service to GOD Almighty, if they were liberal to the Church; for he gave to the Monks of the Abby of *Cambuskenneth*, Anno 1361, in pure Alms, the Lands of *Fintaloch* in *Strathern*, with the Patronage of the Church of *Kinoule*, therein designed *Robertus Erskine, Dominus ejusdem & Baronia de Kinoule*: Which Grant he expresses to be made for the healthful Estate of himself and *Christian Keith* his Spouse, during their Lives here, and for the Safety of their Souls after their Departure out of this frail Life; as also for the Souls of their Ancestors, Parents and Successors, and all the Faithful deceased.

Sir *Robert* had Two Sons, Sir *Thomas Erskine* of That-Ilk, his Son and Heir, and Sir *Nicol Erskine*, First of the *Erskines* of *Kinoule*. For Authority of this, I have seen a Confirmation of the Patronage of the Church of *Kinoule* to the Monastery of *Cambuskenneth*, by Sir *Nicol Erskine* of *Kinoule*, ratifying the Donation thereof, formerly made by Sir *Robert Erskine* of That-Ilk his Father, to the Monks of that Abby, an. 1400 (c), which Family failed in an Heiress, in the Reign of King *James III.* married to Sir *Robert Crichton* of *Sanguhar*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Dumfries*.

Which Sir *Thomas Erskine* of That-Ilk is Witness in a Charter granted by King *Robert III.* an. 1396, wherein he ratifies and confirms to the Monks of *Pally* all Grants by himself or Ancestors to that Monastery: (d) He is also one of the Hostages sent to *England* for the Ransom of King *David Bruce*, taken Prisoner at the Battle of *Durham*, an. 1348 (e). He married first *Janet Keith*, Daughter and sole Heir of Sir *Edward Keith* of *Sintoun*, and of *Christian Monteith* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *John Monteith* of *Rusky*, by *Helen* his Wife, Daughter of *Gratny* Earl of *Mar*, by whom he had Sir *Robert* his Son and Heir. Afterwards he married *Jean Barclay*, a Daughter of the Family of *Brichen*, by whom he had *John*, Author of that Branch of the *Erskines* of *Dun* and *Angus*: For this I have seen a Charter by King *Robert III.* in the Year 1393, to Sir *John Erskine*, of the Barony of *Dun*, upon the Resignation of Sir *Thomas Erskine* his Father, reserving the Liferent to the said Sir *Thomas Erskine*, and Dame *Jean Barclay* his Spouse; Mother to the said Sir *John*, whose Lineal Successor Sir *John Erskine* of *Dun*, was Provost of *Montrose*, and one of the *Scots* Commissioners nominated by the Estates of *Scotland* to attend the Celebration of the Nuptials betwixt Queen *Mary* of *Scotland* and *Francis II.* then Dauphin of *France*, an. 1558. And upon the establishing of the Reformation, by

(b) Chartulary of Aberdeen. (c) Chartulary of Cambuskenneth. (d) Chartulary of Pally. (e) Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*.

Parliamentary Authority, in the Year of GOD 1650, he was chosen Superintendent for *Angus* and *Mearns*, which he worthily discharged, and ought always to be honourably remembered as one of the greatest Instruments in that Blessed Work. He died in 1591.

But to return to the Family of *Erskine*: To Sir *Thomas* formerly mentioned succeeded Sir *Robert* his Son and Heir, who claimed the Earldom of *Mar*, upon the Death of Lady *Isobel Douglas*, Countess of *Mar*, only Daughter of *William* Earl of *Douglas*, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Thomas*, and Sister of *Donald*, last Earl of *Mar*, who died without Succession: So that in 1438 Sir *Robert Erskine* is served Heir to the Lady *Isobel Douglas*, *tanquam legitimus & propinquior hæres dictæ Domine Isobelle*. For Illustration of this, I have seen an Indenture, dated at *Stirling* the 10th of *August* an. 1440, betwixt King *James II.* with Consent of his Privy-Council, on the one part, and Sir *Robert*, Lord of *Erskine*, with Deliverance of his Council, on the other.

“ Wherein the King, for the Good and Quiet of the Land, obliges  
 “ himself to cause deliver to the said Lord *Erskine*, the Castle of *Kildrumy*  
 “ *my* (the *Messwage* of the Earldom of *Mar*) in all goodly haste, to be  
 “ kept by the said Lord *Erskine*, for the King's Behoof and Age; and  
 “ then to be delivered to the King but obstacle: The which done, the  
 “ said Lord of *Erskine*, or his Heirs, shall come before the King, and  
 “ the Three Estates, and there purport and shew his Claim and Right;  
 “ which seen and considered, shall be admitted as far as they are of  
 “ Force and of Value. Furthermore it is accorded, That all the Fruits  
 “ and Revenue belonging half to the Earldom of *Mar*, the which the  
 “ Lord *Erskine* claims as his Property, shall remain with the said Lord  
 “ until the 15th of the said Time, and then to be Comptable gif the  
 “ Castle bees judged to the King; allowing till then, a sufficient Fee  
 “ for the keeping of the said Castle. And attour it is accorded, That  
 “ whatsoever Time the said Lord be freely entered into the Castle of  
 “ *Kildrumy* foresaid, be the Deliverance of the said Council, the said  
 “ Lord shall truly, but any obstacle, deliver the Castle of *Dunbarton*  
 “ freely, at the Advice of the King and the Three Estates, he having to  
 “ his Warrant the King's Letter under his Great Seal, of Discharge,  
 “ together with Letters of quittance and Remission for him and his  
 “ Son, and all his Men, from all Tyd down from the Day of his Entry  
 “ in the said Castle of *Dunbarton*, to the Day of the making of thir Let-  
 “ ters, and till all sundry the foresaid Conditions and Appointments  
 “ be leally and truly kept, the King has gart affix his Privy Seal, and  
 “ the said Lord *Erskine* has gart affix his Seal thereto, at Day, Place  
 “ and Year fore-written: And these are the Names of them, being in  
 “ the foresaid Council present; that is to say, *John* and *Michael*, Bishops  
 “ of *Glasgow* and *Dunblain*; *Thomas* and *David*, Abbots of *Pally* and  
 “ *Cambuskenneth*; *Duncan* Lord *Campbel*; *Alexander* Lord *Montgomery*;  
 “ *David Hay* of *Locherwart*; *Alexander Livieston* of *Calender*; *John* of  
 “ *Rathven* of That Ilk; *John Sibbald* of *Balgony*; *Robert* of *Livieston* of  
 “ *Drumray*; *John* of *Dunbar* of *Cumnok*; *John* of *Ogilvie* of *Linthrachren*;  
 “ *Alexander Ramsay* of *Dalhousie*; *Andrew Stewart* of *Albany*; *Robert* of  
 “ *Crichton* of *Sanguhar*; *John* of *Cockburn*; *Walter* of *Ogilvie*; *William* of  
 “ *Cranstoun*; *Gilbert* of *Seton*, and *James* of *Hamilton*, Knights; *John*  
 “ of *Semple* of *Elieftoun*; *William* of *Cockburn* of *Ormistoun*; *Robert* of

"Cunninghame, and Robert Stewart of Bute, Esquires; James of Parkly,  
"Lancelot of Abernethy, John of Dumfries, William Bully, David of Gal-  
"braith, and Mr. John of Cadyow, Commissars of Burrows.

Which Sir Robert, Lord of Erskine, I have seen designed Comes de Mar, Dominus de Erskine & de Garioch, in a Charrer to . . . Galbraith his Armour-bearer, of the Lands of Garscaden, dated 8th Day of June, in the Year 1444.

But King James II. reducing the Lord Erskine's Right of the Earldom of Mar, an. 1457, it was annexed to the Crown, and became the Patrimony of John, a younger Son of the Royal Family, stiled Earl of Mar; and the Lord Erskine re-assumed his ancient Dignity: This Lord Erskine, above-mentioned, was Father of Thomas Lord Erskine, who was Cotemporary with King James III, as Alexander his Son was with King James IV, who was Father of another Robert Lord Erskine, who being with King James IV. at the Battle of Flodden, had the hard Fate to be there slain, leaving Issue by Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter of . . . Campbel of Loudoun, Two Sons, John his Successor, and James, Ancestor of the Erskines of Balgouny.

John Lord Erskine wedded Margaret, Daughter of Archbald Earl of Argyle, by whom he had Robert Master of Erskine, killed at Pinkie; Thomas Master of Erskine died without Succession; John his Successor; and Sir Alexander of Gogar, commonly called Master of Mar, Ancestor to the Earl of Kelly, which hath furnished some considerable Cadets; as Sir George Erskine of Inertill, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Sir Alexander Erskine of Cambo, Baronet, Lord Lion King at Arms.

To John Lord Erskine, formerly mentioned, succeeded John his Son and Heir, who obtained the Estate and Dignity of Mar from Queen Mary, an. 1562, with the Precedency of the ancient Earls, and confirm'd in the Parliament 1567. He was chosen Regent of Scotland, in King James's Minority, after Lenox's Death, an. 1571. When he had governed the Kingdom 13 Months, he died the 28. of October 1572, with the Reputation of a very Honest and Brave Gentleman. He married Arabella, Daughter of Sir William Murray of Tillibardine, by whom he had John Earl of Mar, his Son and Heir, who was Lord High-Treasurer of Scotland, and Comptroller of His Majesty's Household: He was commissioned Ambassador from King James VI. an. 1601, to Queen Elizabeth, congratulating Her Majesty's suppressing the audacious Attempt of the Earl of Essex; which he managed so wisely, that it was not a little Instrumental to King James's peaceable Accession to the Crown of England. He was one of those Peers that Monarch made Choice of to accompany him in his Journey to England, when he went to take Possession of that Crown, in the Year 1603; and, on His Majesty's first Celebration of the Feast of St. George, on the 2d of July that Year, he was invested into the Noble Order of the Garter. His Lordship was twice married; first with Margaret, Daughter of David Lord Drummond, by whom he had John his Son and Heir; 2dly with Lady Mary Stewart, Daughter of Esme Duke of Lenox, by whom he had James, who obtained the Estate and Dignity of Buchan, by Right of Marriage with Christian Douglas, Daughter and sole Heir of Robert Earl of Buchan; the Second, Henry, Lord Cardross, whose Lineal Heir is David Earl of Buchan; the Third,  
Sir

Sir Alexander of Cambuskenneth, one of the Senators of the College of Justice; the 4th, Sir Charles of Alva; the 5th, Sir John of Otterboun; the 6th, Sir Arthur of Scotsraig; the 7th, Sir William, died without Issue. Besides these Sons he had likeways several Daughters; first, Mary, married to William Earl of Marishal, 2dly, to Patrick First Earl of Panmure, and had Issue; the 2d, Margaret, to John Earl of Rothes, and had Issue; the 3d, Martha, to John Earl of Kinghorn; the 4th, Catharine, to Thomas Earl of Haddington, and had Issue. He deceased in the Year 1634, his Estate and Honours devolving upon John his Son and Heir, who was made a Knight of the Bath, at the Creation of Henry Prince of Wales, an. 1608. He was also one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and departed this Life in the Year 1654, leaving Issue by Jean Hay his Lady, Daughter of Francis Earl of Errol, John his Son and Heir, and a Daughter, Elizabeth married Archbald Lord Napier, and had Issue; which John, Earl of Marr, married . . . Scot, Daughter of Walter Earl of Buccleugh; and surviving her, he espoused Jean Mackenzie, Daughter of George Earl of Seaforth, by whom he had Charles Earl of Marr, his Son and Heir, and Three Daughters; Barbara married James Marquis of Douglas; Mary to John Earl of Glencairn, and had Issue; and Sophia to Alexander Lord Pirrigoe, and had Issue.

To John Earl of Marr succeeded Charles his Son and Heir, who died in the Year 1689, leaving Issue by Mary Maule his Wife, Daughter of George Earl of Panmure, John now Earl of Marr, his Son and Heir; the 2d, Mr. James of Grange, one of the Senators of the College of Justice; the 3d, Lieutenant-Colonel Hary, killed at the Battle of Almanza.

Arms of the Family, Two Coats quarterly, 1st. Azure, a Bend betwixt Six cross Crosets Or, for the Name of Marr; 2d, Argent a Pale Sable; the Paternal Coat of Erskine supported by Two Griffons. The Crest is a Hand holding a crooked Sword; the Motto, Je pense plus.

In the Year 1638, John Earl of Marr alienated the Barony of Erskine to Sir John Hamilton of Orbieftoun, one of the Senators of the College of Justice. Lineally descended of Gavin, a younger Son of James First Lord Hamilton; William Hamilton of Orbieftoun, his Grandchild, sold these Lands, an. 1703, to Walter Lord Blantyre.

A little towards the South from the Castle of Erskine stands the House of Bargaran, the Seat of John Shaw of Bargaran, whose Ancestors for nigh Three Hundred Years have possessed these Lands, and derive their Descent from a younger Brother of the Family of Sauchie (now represented by Sir John Shaw of Greenock) and carry the Coat of Arms of that House, viz. Azure, Three covered Cups Or, and for Difference add a Chevron Checquie, as molt of the Gentry of this Shire wear, of Affection to their Superior Lord the Great Stewart of Scotland, just so as many of the Families in Annandale carry the Arms of Bruce, Lord of Annandale, as the Johnstons, Kirkpatricks, Ferdens, Tweidies, as a Learned Author observes (f). But the First of the Shaws of Bargaran I have found mentioned is John Shaw, who was Co-temporary with King James the II. and in Anno 1454, resigned the Lands of Bargaran in Favours of John Shaw his Son (g), whose Lineal Heir is John Shaw of Bargaran, making from him the Ninth Descent in a direct Male Line. The Inter marriages of this House have been with some of the most considerable Gentry

of this Country; as, the Families of Kelfoeland, Mains, Raifs, Woodhead, Glorat, Livingston of Haining, Craigends and Northbar.

A little South-West of the Castle of Erskine stands the Paroch-Church of that Name, a Parsonage in latter Times depending on the Church of Glasgow. Mr. Menzies is the present Minister.

Half a Mile West from Erskine, upon the Bank of the River of Clyde, on an Eminence, stands the House of Bishoptoun, well planted, the Ancient Inheritance of the Brishanes, Chief of that Name; the First, of whom I found any memorable mention, is Allanus de Brysbane, filius Willielmi de Brysbane, who obtained a Grant from Donald Earl of Lenox, of the Lands of Mucherach in Stirling-Shire, to which Malcolm Fleming, Earl of Wigton, is a Witness, who was created into that Dignity by King David Bruce, in the Year 1334 (b). I am informed the Brishanes of this Race did anciently possess these Lands; but I have not perused the Writs of John Brishane of Bishoptoun, to know the Connection he has with this Allan, who seems to be his Predecessor. Of this Family several worthy Persons descended, as the Reverend Mr. William Brishane Parson of Erskine, Son of John Brishane of Bishoptoun, (by Margaret his Second Wife, Daughter of John Hamilton of Broomhill) Father of the Reverend Divine Mr. Matthew Brishane, also Parson of Erskine, whose Son was the Learned Doctor Matthew Brishane, Physician in Glasgow.

John Brishane of Bishoptoun alienated lately the Lands of Bishoptoun and Wester Roslin, retaining the Superiority to John Walkingshaw of That-Ilk; as also the Lands of Drum, Kirkland and Glenbinies; which Walkingshaw holds immediately of the Crown, and hath obtained a Charter of Novo Dominus of these Lands, to be called in all time coming Walkingshaw.

South from Bishoptoun lie the Lands of Park of Erskine, anciently possessed by the Parks of That-Ilk. William Park of That-Ilk, the last of this Race, in the Reign of King James IV. left his Estate to his Three Daughters, among whom it was shared; Christian the eldest got the Lands of Park, and married Robert Cuninghame of Achinharvie, by whom she had a Daughter, Janet Cuninghame, Heiress of Park, who married George Houston. They were Original of Houston of Park, whose Posterity ended not long ago in the Person of George Houston of Park.

Another Daughter of William Park of That-Ilk married Alexander Cuninghame of Drumquahassle; by her he got the half of the Lands of Spangow in Innerkip; and the 3d Daughter of Park was married to George Stirling of Craigharnet, with whom he obtained the other half of the Lands of Spangow and Flatertoun.

Three Miles towards the West from Erskine, upon the Coast, on a rising Ground, is situate the Castle of Finlaystoun, the Seat of the Earl of Glencairn, well planted. The House is a Noble and great Building round a Court.

That the Family of Cuninghame, whose principal Seat was at Kilmaures, in the Country of Cuninghame, and from thence took Designation, hath been of great Antiquity in those Parts, is evident from the Register of Kelfo Abbacy, whereunto in King William's time some of them were Benefactors; for in that Reign Robert the Son of Vernebald of Cuninghame gave the Patronage of the Church of Kilmaures with half a Caru-

(b) Carta penes Burgum de Dunbartoun.

Carucate of Land thereunto belonging, for the Welfare of himself and for the Souls of his Ancestors and Descendants (i); which Donation is confirmed by Richard Morvil, Constable of Scotland and Lord of Cuninghame, who according to the Chronicle of Melros died Anno Dom. 1189 (k). I have moreover seen a Mortification by Robert the Son of Vernebald and Richenda Barclay his Wife, Daughter and Heiress of Umphry de Barclay, of the Lands of Glenfarquarlin, in the Sheriffdom of Mearns, to the Monastery of Arbroth, about the same time of the first Grant (l): Which Donation is ratified by Rob. filius Roberti filii Vernebaldi de Cuninghame, pro salute anime sui patris & matris sue & pro Animabus omnium Antecessorum & Successorum suorum. But the First of this Noble Family, who possessed the Barony of Dennistoun, was Sir William Cuninghame of Kilmaures, by Marriage of Margaret, eldest Daughter and Co-heiress of Sir Robert Dennistoun of That-Ilk, in the Reign of King Robert III. This being the Substance of what I have found memorable of him, I shall only take notice, That for the Health of his Soul, and for the Souls of his Ancestors, he gave in pure Alms to the Monks of the Abby of Kilwinning the Lands of Grange. As to the precise time of his Death I know not, but by the said Margaret his Wife he left Issue Robert his Son and Heir, who was Knighted by King James I. at the Solemnity of his Coronation, in the Year 1424 (m). He was one of those Barons that sat upon the Trial of Murdach Duke of Albany, who was attainted of Treason, upon King James I.'s Return from his Captivity in England. And in 1434 he obtained from that Prince a Commission to command the Countries of Kintyre and Knapdale (n). He married Janet Daughter of Alexander Lord Montgomery, by whom he had Sir Alexander his Son and Heir, whom King James II. an. 1445, as a Reward of his Faithful Services, did advance to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, with the Title of Lord Kilmaures; and standing Loyal to King James the III. in those turbulent Times, was by that Monarch created Earl of Glencairn, an. 1488. And when that Prince became much distressed through the Potency of the turbulent Barons of that Age, he stood firm to the Royal Cause; and fighting gallantly in behalf of his Sovereign, in the Battle of Bannockburn, which Action hapned upon the 11th Day of June 1488, was there slain. He left Issue by his Wife Margaret Hepburn, Daughter to the Lord Hales, Two Sons, Robert his Successor, and Alexander, of whom descended the Family of Craigends; which Robert so succeeding his Father, used only the Title of Lord Kilmaures, and died in the Year 1490, leaving Issue by Marion his Wife, Daughter of . . . Lord Lindsay, Cuthbert his Son and Heir, who reassum'd the Title of Earl of Glencairn, in 1491. He wedded Marjory Douglas, Daughter of Archbald Earl of Angus, by whom he had William his Son and Heir, who was Contemporary with King James V. He is one of those Scots Peers taken Prisoner at the Field of Solway, in the Year 1542. and was afterwards one of the Commissioners sent by the Estates of Scotland to treat with King Henry VIII. of England, about a Marriage betwixt Prince Edward his Son, and our Queen Mary. This Earl deceased in an. 1547, leaving Issue by Margaret his Wife, Daughter and sole Heir of John Campbel of Stevenstoun, Three Sons, Alexander his Successor; the 2d, Andrew, of whom

(i) Register of the Abby of Kelfo. (k) Chron: de Melros. (l) Chartulary of Arbroth. (m) Sir James Balfour's Annals, in MS. (n) Haddingtoun's Collections.

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whom issued the *Cuninghames* of *Corsehill*. For this I have seen a Grant of the Lands of *Corsehill*, by *William* Master of *Glencairn*, dated at *Edinburgh* the 28. Day of *September* 1532. to *Andrew Cuninghame* his Son. Of whom *Sir Alexander Cuninghame* of *Corsehill*, Baronet, is Lineally descended. The 3d, *Hugh*, Progenitor of the *Cuninghames* of *Waterstoun*.

To *William* Earl of *Glencairn* succeeded *Alexander* his Son, which Noble Person was among the First of Quality that made Profession of the Protestant Religion; his House before the Reformation being a special Place of Refuge to those then called Hereticks: He did show a more than ordinary Zeal in advancing our happy Reformation. Our Historians write, That in 1559 Queen *Mary* Dowager and Regent of *Scotland*, using her utmost Endeavours for suppressing the Beginnings of the Reformation, did use great Severity upon the Inhabitants of the Town of *Perth*, whereby the Heat of the People was rais'd to that Pitch, that they broke in upon the Houses of the Monks and Friars, which they pulled down to the Ground: This provoked the Queen so much, that she resolved to punish the Town in a most exemplary manner; so she gathered the *French* Souldiers together, with such others as would join with her: But this Noble Patriot *Alexander* Earl of *Glencairn*, having gathered 2500 Men together, with incredible haste marched to that Place, where there were in all about 7000 armed Men. This made the Queen Regent afraid to engage with them; so an Agreement was made up, and Oblivion promised for all that was past, and Matters of Religion was referred to a Parliament. And upon Queen *Mary's* Return from *France*, after the Death of her Husband *Francis* II. Her Majesty nominate *Alexander* Earl of *Glencairn* to be of her Privy-Council. This worthy Peer, who deserves to have his Name celebrated amongst the most Eminent Patriots of the Age in which he lived, departed this Life in the Year 1576, leaving Issue by *Jean* his Wife, Daughter of *James* Earl of *Arran*, Three Sons, *William* his Successor, *Andrew* of *Halfyde*, and *James* Prior of *Lismahogoe*; and by *Jean* his 2d Wife, Daughter of *William Cuninghame* of *Capringtoun*, he had *Alexander* Comendator of *Kilwinning*, Author of that Branch of the *Cuninghames* of *Mongreenend*; and a Daughter, *Jean*, married to *Archbald* Earl of *Argile*, and surviving him, she married *Sir Humphry Colquhoun* of *Luss*.

To *Alexander* Earl of *Glencairn* succeeded *William* his Son and Heir, who wedded *Janet* Daughter of *Sir Alexander Gordon* of *Lochinvar*, by whom he had *James* his Son and Heir: Moreover he had several Daughters married in the Families of *Glenagies*, *Maclean*, *Achinames*, *Craigends* and *Kilmahew*. Which *James* Earl of *Glencairn* is one of the Peers that sat upon the Trial of *William* Earl of *Gourie*, an. 1582. And in an. 1604, when King *James* set the Design of an Union betwixt the Two Kingdoms on Foot, he was chosen one of the Commissioners to negotiate that important Affair. He deceased an. 1627, leaving Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir Duncan Campbell* of *Glenurchie*, *William* his Son and Heir, & *John* of *Kilmarnock*, (whose Daughter and Heir married *Sir Alexander Cuninghame* of *Robertland*): He had moreover Five Daughters, viz. *Catharine* married *Sir James Cuninghame* of *Glengarnock*; *Ann* to *James* Marquis of *Hamilton*, and had Issue; *Margaret* to *Sir James Hamilton* of *Evandail*, and surviving him she remarried *Sir James Maxwell* of *Calderswood*, and had Issue; *Susanna* to *Lauder* of *Hatoun*; *Mary* to *John Crawford* of *Kilbirny*, of whom *Patrick* Viscount of *Garnock* is Lineally descended.

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To *James* Earl of *Glencairn* succeeded *William*, his Son and Heir, who espoused *Janet Ker*, Daughter of *Mark* Earl of *Lothian*, by whom he had *William* his Son and Heir, and Four Daughters; *Elizabeth* married to *Sir Ludovick Stewart* of *Minto*; *Margaret* to *David Betoan* of *Cricht*; *Jean* to *John Blair* of *Thar-Ilk*, and had Issue; *Marion* to *James* Earl of *Finlator*; and surviving him, she married *Alexander* Lord *Saltoun*, sans Issue.

Which *William* Earl of *Glencairn* did, in a very signal manner, distinguish himself in his Loyalty to King *Charles* I. and II. and headed that small Party of those Loyal Scots, that for some time successfully oppos'd the Troops of the Usurper *Oliver Cromwel*; but at last were routed by a strong Party of Horse detach'd from the *English* Army, under the Command of Colonel *Morgan*, an. 1654. And upon the Restoration of King *Charles* II. an. 1660, His Majesty was, pleased, in Consideration of the great and eminent Services of this Noble Peer, who had an equal Talent both for Camp and Court, to confer on him the Office of Lord High Chancellor of *Scotland*, which he enjoyed till his Death 1664. He was twice married, first with *Ann*, Daughter of *James* Earl of *Finlator*; and then to *Margaret*, Countess Dowager of *Tweeddale*, Daughter of *Alexander* Earl of *Eglintoun*: By the First he had Issue *James* Lord *Kilmaures*, who wedded *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *William* Duke of *Hamilton*, but died sans Issue, his Father then living; the 2d, *Alexander*; the 3d, *John*, successively Earls of *Glencairn*. He had moreover Three Daughters, viz. *Jean* married *William* Earl of *Kilmarnock*, and had Issue; the 2d, *Mary*, to *William* Lord *Bargeny*; the 3d, *Elizabeth*, to *William* *Hamilton* of *Orbieftoun*, and had Issue.

To *William* Earl of *Glencairn* succeeded *Alexander* his Son and Heir, who married . . . *Stewart*, Daughter of *Sir Lovis Stewart* of *Kirkhill*, by whom he had only one Daughter, *Margaret*, married *John* Earl of *Lauderdale*, and had Issue; and departing this Life, an. 1670, his Estate and Honours descended to *John* his Brother, who died Constable of the Castle of *Dunbartoun* in the Year 1703, leaving Issue by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Marr*, *William* now Earl of *Glencairn*, his Son and Heir, who hath wedded *Henreta Stewart*, Daughter of *Alexander* Earl of *Galloway*, by whom he hath *William* Lord *Kilmaures*.

Arms, *Argent*, a Shake-Fork Sable, supported by two Rabbits proper, and for Crest an Unicorn's Head Coupee. Motto, *Over Fork over*.

Of this Noble Family descended many Ancient and Opulent Barons, of the Sirname of *Cuninghame* in the Shire of *Air*; and among the First of those was the Family of *Capringtoun*, whose Original Ancestor was *Thomas*, a younger Son of *Sir William Cuninghame* of *Kilmaures*; in the Reign of King *Robert* III. and became posses'd of the Barony of *Capringtoun*, in Right of . . . *Wallace* his Wife, Daughter and one of the Coheirts of *Wallace* of *Sundrum*: In Memory of that Match this Family carried Quarterly the Coat of *Wallace*, viz. *Gules*, a Lion Rampant *Argent*, in their Achievement. To *Thomas* succeeded *Adam* *Cuninghame* of *Capringtoun*, and to him another *Adam* his Son, who in 1489 married *Isobel*, Daughter of *Malcolm Crawford* of *Kilbirny*. This Family failed in the Person of *Sir William Cuninghame* of *Capringtoun*, Baronet.

Of the House of *Capringtoun* descended the *Cuninghames* of *Leglands*, which hath furnished some considerable Cadets, as *Cuninghame* now of *Capringtoun*, Baronet, and *Cuninghame* of *Enterkine*.

PART II.

Z

Two

Two Miles West of *Finlaystoun*, upon the Coast, stands the Castle of *Newark*, the principal Messuage of the Barony of *Finlaystoun-Maxwel*, which with diverse other Lands came to Sir *Robert Maxwel* of *Calderwood*, a younger Son of the Family of *Nether-Pollock*, in Right of *Elizabeth* his Wife, Second Daughter and one of the Coheirs of Sir *Robert Denniestoun* of *That-Ilk*, whose Successor Sir *John Maxwel* of *Calderwood* disposed the Barony of *Newark* to *George Maxwel* his Son: Which Grant is confirmed by a Charter from King *James III.* dated at *Edinburgh* the 3d Day of *January 1477* (o). Whose Son *Patrick Maxwel* of *Newark* obtained a Charter of these Lands, in the Year 1483, and died an. 1522. To whom succeeded *George* his Son and Heir; and of *John*, a younger Son, descended the *Maxwels* of *Dargevel*: Which *George* was Cotemporary with Queen *Mary*. He married *Marion* Daughter of *William Cuninghame* of *Craigends*, by whom he had *Patrick* his Son and Heir, who being at the Conflict, betwixt the Lord *Maxwel* and the Laird of *Johnston*, at *Lockerby*, an. 1593, he escaped with his Life very narrowly. He was twice married, first with *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *William Mure* of *Rouallan*, and afterwards *Margaret*, Daughter of *David Crawford* of *Carse*; by the last he had *George*, his Son, who added to his Paternal Inheritance the Lands of *Teiling* in *Angus*, by Marriage of *Helen*, Daughter and sole Heir of *Hugh Maxwel* of *Teiling*, by whom he had *Patrick*, who immediately succeeded his Grandfather, and was Knighted by King *Charles*: He espoused *Marion*, Daughter of Sir *Dougal Campbel* of *Achinbreck*; by whom he had Sir *George* his Son and Heir; and of his younger Sons, *Patrick*, *John* and *Dougal*, descended the *Maxwels* of *Teiling*, *Blackstoun*, and *Cowhill*. Sir *Patrick* deceased an. 1678. as Sir *George* his Son did in the Year 1684, leaving Issue by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Robert Semple* of *Beltrees*, and of *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Lyon* of *Albar*, *Patrick* his Son and Heir, who married *Margaret*, Daughter and Heiress of *John Napier* of *Kilmahew*, by whom he had *George Maxwel*, alias *Napier* of *Kilmahew*, his Son and Heir, who lately sold the Barony of *Newark* to Mr. *William Cochran* of *Kilmarnock*.

West from the Barony of *Newark*, on a Bay of the Sea, stands the Burgh and Barony of *Newark*, and contiguous to that the Burgh of Barony of *Port-Glasgow*, (formerly called *Devols-Glen*) erected by King *Charles II.* in Favours of the City of *Glasgow*, who in an. 1668 acquired these Lands from Sir *Patrick Maxwel* of *Newark*, where they have built a large Harbour, which they called *Port-Glasgow*, and a good Number of Houses has been lately built there. But this Place is chiefly considerable for being the Seat of the Custom-Office for the Precinct of *Clyde*; as also the Merchants of the City of *Glasgow* being obliged to discharge their Goods here. In the Year 1694 the Burgh of Barony of *Port-Glasgow*, and the Bay of *Newark* was dissolved from the Paroch of *Kilmalcolm*, and erected into a distinct Paroch, which at present is vacant by the Translation of the Reverend Mr. *Robert Millar*, in the Month of *November 1709*, to the Town of *Pasly*. Above this Coast the Country riseth high upon the Shoar.

A Mile West off *Port-Glasgow*, upon the Shoar, stands the ruinous Castle of *Easter-Greenock*, a Possession till of late, and for 300 Years past, of the *Crawfurds* of *Kilbirny*; which came to that Family by Right of Mar-

(o) Haddingtoun's Collections from the Publick Records.

Marriage of . . . *Galbraith*, Daughter and one of the Coheirs of *Malcolm Galbraith* of *Greenock*, in the Reign of King *Robert III.* The common Ancestor of the *Crawfurds*, as our Renown'd Historian and Antiquary Mr. *Thomas Crawford*, Professor of Philosophy and Mathematicks in the University of *Edinburgh*, and Author of the Notes on *Buchanan's* History, (who also wrote an Historical Account of some of the Ancient Families of his Name) says, was one *Mackornock*, who, as the Story goes, signalized himself at an Engagement by the Water of *Cree* in *Galloway*, by discovering of a Foord, which gave a signal Advantage to his Party. The Story may carry some Show of Truth; for it's observed, that most of our Surnames at first were taken from Places, Accidents, and the most remarkable Actions of a Man's Life: But this I wave, as not being so well attested.

But the First using this Surname, I have found, is *Galsfridus de Crawford*, who is Witness in a Charter by *Roger* Bishop of *St. Andrews*, to the Abbey of *Kelso*, declaring that Monastery Independent of the Episcopal See (p). Which Charter has probably been about the Year 1189, when *Roger* was elected Bishop of *St. Andrews* (q), in the Reign of King *William*: So it's clear that the Family of *Crawford* seated at a Place of that Name, in the County of *Lanerk*, and from their Hereditary Lands took Designation, when fixed Surnames came commonly to be used. But the Principal Family of this Name failed in the Reign of King *Alexander II.* in the Person of Sir *John Crawford* of *That-Ilk*, who departed this Life an. 1248. His Estate went to his Daughters and Coheirs; *Magaret* the elder being married to *Hugh de Douglass*, Ancestor of the Duke of *Douglass*; and the 2d Daughter married *David de Lindsay*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Crawford* (r).

The Principal Family of the *Crawfurds* thus failing, a Part of the old Estate remained with the Male Issue of the Ancient Proprietors, as the Learned Sir *James Dalrymple* observes (s). For in a Donation by *David de Lindsay* to the Monastery of *Newbottle*, out of the Lands of *Crawford*, he bounds his Gift *inter terram meam & terram Johannis, filii Reginaldi de Crawford, usque ad terram Ecclesie de Crawford*. That the Lands of *John*, the Son of *Reginald de Crawford*, are excepted out of the foresaid Donation, the same celebrated Author thinks gave Rise to the Distinction of the Lands of *Crawford-Lindsay*, from *Crawford-John*.

And that a Family of the Surname of *Crawford* had Possessions in *Clydsdale*, near *Crawford*, and a distinct Family from the *Crawfurds* of *Loudoun*, who was the First and most considerable Branch of the Principal Stemm, and seated in the Shire of *Air*, while the Family of *Crawford* of *That-Ilk* existed, the following Authority will sufficiently document. For, Mr. *Thomas Crawford*, our Learned Antiquary and Historian, makes *Loudoun's* Ancestor Grand-Uncle to Sir *John* the last Baron of *Crawford*; and in the Reign of King *Alexander II.* *Reginaldus de Crawford, Vicecomes de Air*, who is of *Loudoun*, is frequently mention'd in the Registers of the Abbies of *Kelso* and *Pasly*, about the Year 1226. and in the same Reign obtained the Barony of *Loudoun*, by Marriage of the Heiress of *James Loudoun* of *That-Ilk* (t), of whom the Right Honour-

(p) Regist: of *Kelso*. (q) Chron: de *Metrois*. (r) Mr. Thom. Crawford's History of the *Crawfurds*, in MS. And a late History of the Family of *Douglass*. (s) Preface to the Observations upon the Scots History. (t) Ibid.



rable Hugh Earl of Loudoun is the Lineal Heir. So that I think probably John the Son of Reginald de Crawford, who had Lands contiguous to the Barony of Crawford, mentioned from the Chartulary of Newbattle, was a Son of the First Sir Reginald Crawford of Loudoun. Moreover I have seen in the Register of the Abby of Kelso, in the Advocates Library at Edinburgh, a Writ an. 1271. wherein Andrew Abbot of Kelso acknowledges *Dominum Hugonem Crawford, Militem, & Aliciam sponsam ejus in possessione terra de Drassan, in Vicecomitatu de Lanerk.* Which Lands they held of that Convent. And that this Sir Hugh Crawford was not of Loudoun, our National Histories do sufficiently evidence. They mention Sir Reginald Crawford of Loudoun the Father, and Sir Reginald the Son, among other Scots Patriots, who stood firm to the Interest of their Country, after King Alexander III.'s Death, in Opposition to the Oppression of King Edward I. of England, and were Cotemporary with Sir Hugh above-mentioned.

There is also extant in the Viscount of Garnock's Charter-chest a Contract of Excambion betwixt Laurence Crawford of Kilbirny, his Ancestor, upon the one part, and Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, with Consent of Margaret Livingston his Spouse, upon the other, dated Jan. 29. 1528; whereby Kilbirny excambied his Part of the Lands of Crawford-John, with Sir James Hamilton's Lands of Drumray in the Shire of Dunbarton, which continues with his Descendents, and gives the Title of Lord to the Right Honourable Patrick Viscount of Garnock. Which Laurence Crawford of Kilbirny was Son and Heir of Robert Crawford of Kilbirny, by Marion his Wife, a Daughter of the Family of Semple, and he of John Crawford of Kilbirny, and he of Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirny, who obtained the Barony of Kilbirny and diverse other Lands, by Marriage of Marjory, Daughter and sole Heir of John Barclay of Kilbirny, who was a Branch of the Barclays of Ardrossan, a Family of great Antiquity in the Shire of Air. Richard de Barclay their Ancestor, is mentioned a Witness in the Foundation-Charter of the Abby of Kilwinning, Founded by Hugh Morvel Constable of Scotland, in King Malcolm IV.'s time.

But to return to the Family of Kilbirny; Of Laurence above-mentioned, I have found nothing more on Record, but that in the Year 1547. he settled upon his Chappel of Drumray a Liberal Fund, for the better Support of certain Priests, to celebrate Divine Service for the Soul of his late Sovereign Lord King James V. and for the good Estate of himself, and of Helen Campbell his Wife, Daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun; and for all the Faithful deceased. He departed this Life in the Month of June 1547, leaving Issue by the said Helen his Wife, Hugh his Son and Heir, John of Easter-Greenock, and Captain Thomas, Ancestor of the Crawfurds of Jordanhill and Cartsburn. He had moreover a Daughter, Catharine, married to David Fairly of That-Ilk, and had Issue.

To Laurence Crawford of Kilbirny succeeded Hugh his Son and Heir, who adhering to the Interest of Queen Mary, at the Field of Langside, join'd Her Majesty's Troops with a considerable Number of his Vassals; for which he took a Remission from the Regent Lenox, in the Year 1571. He was twice married, first with Margaret, Daughter of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss; and afterwards he espoused Elizabeth, Daughter of David Barclay of Ladyland: By the First he had Malcolm his Son and Heir; and of the Last he had William, Author of that Branch of the Crawfurds of Knightiswood. He had moreover Four Daughters, viz.

Marion,

Marion to John Boyle of Kelburn, of whom the Right Honourable David Earl of Glasgow is lineally descended; Margaret to James Galbraith of Kilcroich, an ancient Family in Stirling Shire; Catharine, to William Wallace of Eldersly; Elizabeth, to David Brady of Castletoun in Clackmannan Shire: He deceased in the Year 1576, and had for his Successor Malcolm his Son and Heir, who wedded Margaret, Daughter of John Cunningham of Glengarnock, by whom he had John his Son and Heir, and a Daughter Anne married William Cunningham of Leglan, which Malcolm deceased Anno 1595, to whom succeeded John his Son, who departed this Life Anno 1622, leaving Issue by Margaret his Wife, Daughter of John Blair of That-Ilk, John his Successor, Malcolm of Newtown and James of Knightiswood, and a Daughter Margaret married Hugh Kennedy of Ardmillan.

To John last mentioned, succeeded John his Son, who married Mary Daughter of James Earl of Glencairn, by whom he had John his Son and Heir, and Daughters, Anne married to Alexander Cunningham of Corsbil had Issue; Margaret, to Colonel William Crawford, elder Brother to Thomas Crawford of Carse, sans Issue, and departed this Life in November 1629, his Estate descending on John his Son.

Which John did, in a very singular manner, distinguish himself in his Loyalty to King Charles the First; in consideration whereof, his Majesty was pleased to confer on him the Dignity of Baronet in the Year 1642; he deceased at Edinburgh in the Year 1661, and his Corps were transported to Kilbirnie and buried among his Ancestors. He was twice married, first with Margaret Daughter of Robert Lord Burleigh, and secondly to Magdalen Daughter of David Lord Carnegie, Son and Heir to David first Earl of Southesk, by whom he had two Daughters, Anne married to Sir Archbald Stewart of Blackhal, and had Issue; the Second Margaret, on whom he settled his Estate, and to the Heirs of her Body, obliging them to carry the Surname of Crawford, with the Arms of his Family; which Margaret took to Husband Mr. Patrick Lindsay, Second Son of John Earl of Crawford, by whom she had Issue, three Sons and as many Daughters; viz. John Crawford of Kilbirny her Son and Heir; the Second Patrick; Third Captain Archbald: And Daughters, Margaret, married David Earl of Glasgow, and had Issue; the Second Anne, to Mr. Hary Maule, only Brother of James Earl of Panmure, and hath Issue; Third Magdalen, to George Dundas of Duddistoun, and hath Issue. Dame Margaret Crawford Lady Kilbirny, died in the Month of October 1680.

To whom succeeded John her Son and Heir, who was created into the Dignity of Viscount of Garnock, Lord Kilbirny, Kingsburn and Drumray, by her Majesty Queen Anne, by Letters Patent, bearing Date at Whitehal the 10th of April 1703; he deceased upon the 24th of December 1708, leaving Issue by Margaret his Wife, Daughter to James Earl of Bute, Patrick now Viscount of Garnock his Son and Heir, whose Armorial Bearing is Two Coats quarterly, 1st Gules a Fess Ermine; 2dly, Azure a Cheveron betwixt Three cross Patees Or, supported by two Greyhounds, and Crest an Ermine, Motto, *Sine labe nota.*

Dame Margaret Crawford, Lady Kilbirny, with Consent of her Husband, in the Year 1669, alienate the Barony of Easter-Greenock to Sir John Shaw of Greenock.

A quarter of a Mile West from the Castle of Easter-Greenock, at the East end of a large Bay, stands the Town of Crawfurdsdike, built of one

Street, with a convenient Harbour, capable to contain Ships of a considerable Burden: It was Erected into a Burgh of Barony, with the Privilege of a Weekly Mercat and several Fairs, in Favours of *Thomas Crawford* of *Cartsburn* by a Charter from King *Ch. the II.* Dated the 16. of *July an. 1669.* The Town is chiefly Inhabited by Sea-Men and Mechanics.

A little toward the South of *Crawfurdsdyke*, stands the House of *Cartsburn* well planted, the Principal Messuage of that Barony and the Seat of *Thomas Crawford* of *Cartsburn*, which Lands were Anciently a Part of the Barony of *Kilbirny* and became the Patrimony of a Younger Brother of that Ancient Family (in the Reign of Queen *Mary*) whose Posterity ended in the Person of *David Crawford* of *Cartsburn* in the Reign of King *Charles the I.* So the Lands of *Cartsburn* came to *Malcolm Crawford* of *Newtown*, a Son of the Family of *Kilbirny*; and acquired from his Heirs *an. 1657.* by Sir *John Crawford* of *Kilbirny*. And in the Year 1669, disposed by Dame *Margaret Crawford*, Lady *Kilbirny*, with Consent of her Husband, to *Thomas Crawford* her Cousin, 2d Son of *Cornelius Crawford* of *Jordanhill*, (by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *James Lockhart* of *Lee*) Lineally descended of Captain *Thomas Crawford*, younger Son of *Laurence Crawford* of *Kilbirny*. Which *Thomas* deceased the 15th of *October 1695*, leaving Issue by *Jean* his Wife, Daughter of *Andrew Semple*, Son and Heir of *Robert Semple* of *Milnbank*, *Thomas Crawford* now of *Cartsburn*, his Son and Heir, who hath married *Bethia*, Daughter of Mr. *Archbald Robertson* of *Bedlay*, by whom he has Issue *Thomas* his Son and apparent Heir.

His Armorial Bearing is *Gules*, a Fess Ermine betwixt a Crescent in Chief and Two Swords Saltyre-ways hilted and pomel'd *Or*, in Base; for Crest a Sword with a Ballance, with this Motto, *Quod tibi hoc alteri.*

Near *Crawfurdsdyke*, at the West-end of a large Bay, stands the Town of *Greenock*, the Chief Town upon the Coast, well built, consisting chiefly of one principal Street, about a Quarter of a Mile in Length, erected into a Burgh of Barony by King *Charles I.* about the Year 1642; in Favours of *John Shaw* of *Greenock*, with the Privilege of a Weekly Market upon the *Friday*, to which there is a considerable Resort: It has belonging to it a great many Vessels, which are employed in Trade to Foreign Parts: There is also lately built one of the largest Harbours in the Kingdom, by Sir *John Shaw* of *Greenock*, without any Publick Fund. And at the West-End stands the Church, a handfom Structure, after the Modern Fashion. The Reverend Mr. *Andrew Turner* is present Minister. And above the Town, on an Eminence, stands the Castle of *Greenock*, which it overlooks, surrounded with pleasant Parks and Inclosures, having on all sides a great deal of regular and beautiful Planting, with spacious Avenues and Terrasses. The Barony of *Greenock*, as I noticed before, pertained to the *Galbraiths* of old; and by . . . . . Daughter and Coheirefs of *Malcolm Galbraith* of *Greenock*, by Marriage, came to the Family of *Shaw* of *Sauchie*, whose Ancestor, according to the Famous Antiquary Sir *George Mackenzie*, was descended of *Shiach*, a Son of *MacDuff* Earl of *Fife*; and that his Descendents took Sirname from the proper Name of their Predecessor, when fixed Sirnames came to be used.

In the Register of the Abby of *Pally*, frequent mention is made of the Sirname of *Shaw*: In the Reign of King *Alexander III.* *John de Shaw* was

a Witness to that Donation, which *John*, the Son of *Reginald*, made of the Lands of *Auldhouse* to the Monks of *Pally*, in the Year 1284 (u).

Thus the Family of *Sauchie* became possess'd of the Barony of *Wester-Greenock*, by Marriage of one of the Coheirs of *Galbraith* of *Greenock*, in the Reign of King *Robert III.* After which they were promiscuously design'd of *Sauchie* and *Greenock*. For Authority of this I have seen a Grant, by *Andrew* Abbot of *Dunfermling*, of the Lands of *Gartinker*, to *James Shaw* of *Greenock*, in the Year 1439. The Lands of *Greenock* continued in the Family of *Sauchie* until the Reign of King *James V.* that *Alexander Shaw* of *Sauchie* gave the Lands of *Greenock* in Patrimony to *John Shaw* his eldest Son, by *Elizabeth* his 2d Wife, Daughter of *William Cuninghame* of *Glengarnock*. And since the Death of *George Shaw* of *Sauchie*, without Succession, his Estate descended to the Family of *Greenock*, who is now Chief of the Name and Representative of that Ancient Family. *John Shaw*, *Greenock's* Ancestor, built the Church of *Greenock* after the Baronies of *Easter* and *Wester-Greenock* were dissolved from the Paroch of *Inverkip*, and erected into a distinct Paroch, which is ratified by an Act of Parliament, in the Year 1592. He married, in *an. 1565*, *Jean*, Daughter of *John Cuninghame* of *Glengarnock*, his Uncle; by whom he had Five Sons and as many Daughters, *viz.* First *Alexander*, who died without Succession; the 2d *James* his Successor; the 3d Mr. *William* of *Spangou*; the 4th, *Patrick* of *Kelfoeland*; the 5th *Robert*, Author of that Branch of the *Shaws* of *Ganoway* in *Ireland*. His Daughters were; *Elizabeth* married *Hugh Montgomery* of *Braidstane*, and Lord Viscount of *Airds* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Mount-Alexander* in that Kingdom; *Isobel* married *John Lindsay* of the Family of *Dunrod*; *Marion* married . . . *Campbel* of *Dovecoathall*; *Christian* married *Patrick Montgomery* of *Craigbouie*, Esquire; *Giles* married *James Crawford* of *Flattertown*. He departed this Life *an. 1593*.

To whom succeeded *James* his Son and Heir, who wedded *Margaret*, Daughter of *Hugh Montgomery* of *Hastehead*; and departing this Life, in the Year 1620, as appears from the Probate of his Testament yet extant, left Issue by the said *Margaret* his Wife, *John* his only Son and Heir, who rais'd his Fortune considerably, and died in the Year 1679. leaving Issue by *Helen* his Wife, Daughter of *John Houston* of That-Ilk, *John* his Son and Heir; and a Daughter, *Margaret*, married *Alexander* Lord *Blantyre*, and had Issue. Which *John*, during the late Usurpation, did engage in the Royal Cause: And when His Majesty King *Charles the II.* marched with his Army into *England*, *an. 1651.* he was constitute Lieutenant-Colonel to the Regiment of Horse commanded by the Earl of *Dunfermling*; and at the Battle of *Worcester*, which fell out the 3d Day of *September* that Year, betwixt His Majesty's Army and the Army of the *Rump*, under the Command of *Cromwel* and *Lambert*; the said *John* did in a most signal manner manifest his Valour and Loyalty to his Sovereign; of which His Majesty was so fully sensible, that, as a Token of his Royal Favour, he was pleased to confer on him the Honour of Knighthood: And when he obtained the hereditary Honour of Baronet, from King *James VII.* by his Patent dated at *Windsor* June 28. 1687, his Services to King *Charles the II.* and his Zeal for the Interest of the

A a 2 Crown

(u) Chartulary of Pally, Fol. 138.

Crown, are particularly mentioned, as the Causes of bestowing that Dignity. He married *Jean*, Daughter of *Sir William Muir* of *Rouallan*, by whom he had *Sir John* his Son and Heir, and several Daughters, . . . married *Patrick Mackdowal* of *Logan*, and had Issue; *Margaret* married to *John Hamilton* of *Ladyland*, and had Issue; *Sarah* to *Sir Robert Dickson* of *Inverask*, sans Issue; *Ann* to *Tobias Smollet* of *Bonnil*, and had Issue.

Which *Sir John* died, *an.* 1694. at *Edinburgh*, and was buried at the Abby-Church of *Holy-rood-house*; his Estate and Honours devolving on *Sir John* his Son and Heir, who departed this Life at *Edinburgh*, *Anno* 1702, and was buried, at *Greenock*, among his Ancestors, leaving Issue by *Eleonor* his Wife, Daughter and one of the Coheirs of *Sir Thomas Nicolson* of *Carnock*, *Sir John* his Son and Heir, a Member of the present Parliament for the Shire of *Renfrew*, and hath married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Sir Hugh Dalrymple* of *North-Berwick*, Lord President of the College of Justice, by whom he has one Daughter, *Marion*.

The Armorial Bearing of this Family is *Azure*, Three covered Cups *Or*, supported by Two Savages wreathed about the Middle; and for Crest a Demi-Savage, with this Motto, *I mean well*.

West from the Barony of *Greenock* lie the Lands of *Finnart*, a Part of the Patrimony of the Great and Noble Family of *Douglafs*, which upon their Forfaulture in *an.* 1445, came, by a Gift of *King James II.*, to *James* First Earl of *Aran*, *an.* 1457, and were given in the Year 1510, in Patrimony to *James Hamilton* his Natural Son, by *Mary Boyd*, a Daughter of *Boyd* of *Bonshaw*: He was legitimate in the Year 1512, and, in the Reign of *King James V.* was Lord High-Treasurer of *Scotland*, and in the latter End of that King's Reign forfaulted in *an.* 1540, and his Estate annexed to the Crown, and the Lands of *Finnart* were bestowed by *King James* the V. upon *Alexander Shaw* of *Sauchie*, who in 1542 disposed *Finnart*, with the Barony of *Wester-Greenock*, to *John Shaw* his Son.

Two Miles West of *Greenock*, upon the Shoar, stands the Burgh of Barony of *Gourrock*, erected in Favours of *Sir Archbald Stewart* of *Castlemilk*, with the Privilege of a Weekly Market upon the *Tuesday*: And above the Town stands the Castle of the same Denomination, the principal Messwage of the Barony of *Finnart-Stewart*, which in the Reign of *King James II.*, by the Forfaulture of the Earl of *Douglafs*, came to *Stewart* of *Castlemilk*, whose Ancestor was *William Stewart*, a younger Son of *Sir John Stewart* of *Darnly*, in the Reign of *King Robert II.* (w) *John Stewart* of *Castlemilk*, his Son, who lived in the Reign of *King Robert III.* is a Witness in that Resignation which *William Orrie* made of the Lands of *Fultoun* to the Monks of *Pally*, *an.* 1409. He was killed at the Battle of *Vernoil* in *France*, *an.* 1424. *Archbald Stewart* of *Castlemilk*, his Successor, obtained the Lands of *Finnart-Stewart*, in the Reign of *King James* the II. To him succeeded *Alexander Stewart* of *Castlemilk*, who is re-toured in his Lands, *an.* 1500. To him succeeded *Archbald* his Son, who resigns the Lands of *Finnart* in Favours of *Archbald* his Son, in *an.* 1528. Which last *Archbald* was Father of *David Stewart* of *Castlemilk*, who was Cötemporary with *Queen Mary*. His Successor was *Archbald* his Son, who by *Janet* his Wife, Daughter of *Stewart* of *Minto*, had *Sir Archbald* his Son and Heir, who was married to *Ann*, Daughter of *Robert*

(w) Hist: of the Stewarts of Darnly, by the Learn'd Sir Rob. Gordon of Gordonstoun.

*bert Lord Semple*, by whom he had 2 Sons, *Sir Archbald*, and *James*, of whom descended the *Stewarts of Torrence*: Which *Sir Archbald* had Issue by . . . *Fleming* his Wife, Daughter of *John Earl* of *Wigtoun*, *Archbald*, who succeeded his Grandfather. He was created a Baronet, by *King Charles II.* the last of *February* 1668, and died *an.* leaving Issue by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *William Master* of *Carmichael*, *Sir William Stewart* of *Castlemilk*, his Son and Heir, who hath married *Margaret*, Daughter and sole Heiress of *John Crawfurd* of *Miltoun*, whose Grandfather *James Crawfurd* was a younger Son of *Patrick Crawfurd* of *Carsburn*.

The Armorial Bearing of *Stewart* of *Castlemilk* is *Or*, a Bend *Gules*, surmounted of a Fess *Chequie*, *Azure* and *Argent*.

Of the Family of *Castlemilk* several other Families of good Note are descended, as the *Stewarts of Allantoun*, which hath furnished some considerable Cadets, as *Stewart* of *Culneths*, whereof the Heir is *Sir David Stewart*, Baronet. *Sir James Stewart* of *Goodtrees*, late Lord Advocate, and *Sir Robert Stewart* of *Allanbank*, Baronet, are Two younger Brothers of *Culneths*.

At *Gourrock* the River of *Clyde* taketh its Course Southward; upon the Shoar stands the ruinous Castle of *Leven*, an Ancient Possession of a Family of the Surname of *Morton*, which failed in the Person of *Adam Morton* of *Leven*, who alienated these Lands *an.* 1547. to *William Lord Semple* (x). *Robert Lord Semple* disposed the Lands of *Leven* to *Andrew Master* of *Semple*, his Uncle, in the Year 1584. (y)

A Mile South from this lie the Lands of *Flattertoun*, the Possession, for several Ages, of the *Crawfurds*, who are said to be descended of *Kilbirny*. Their Ancestor *James Crawfurd* of *Sydehill* obtained the Lands of *Flattertoun* and *Spangou*, *an.* 1489, in Exchange of the Lands of *Kilwinet* in *Stirling-Shire*, by Excambion with *George Stirling* of *Craigbarnet*; of which Lands he became posselt in Right of *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter and one of the Coheirs of *William Park* of *That-Ilk*, (z): From whom *James Crawfurd* of *Flattertoun* was the Sixth Descendent in a direct Line, who sold his Estate to *Sir Archbald Stewart* of *Blackhall*, in the Reign of *King Charles I.*

A little towards the South of this stands the Castle of *Dunrod*, whence an Ancient Family of the Surname of *Lindsay* took Designation, and descended of *Sir James Lindsay*, the constant Companion of *King Robert Bruce*. *John Lindsay* of *Dunrod*, his Successor, obtained from *King Robert II.* the Mains of the Barony of *Kilbride* in *Clydsdale*, for his good and faithful Services; which he confirmed *an.* 1382 (a). This Family continued to make a considerable Figure for many Ages, and were honoured with diverse Matches from several Noble Families, as *Eglintoun*, *Semple*, *Elphinstoun*, and came to an End in the Person of *Alexander Lindsay* of *Dunrod*, who alienated that Barony in the Year 1619 to *Sir Archbald Stewart* of *Blackhall*. The Family of *Dunrod* is now represented by *Lindsay* of *Blackholm*.

(x) Carta penes Dom. Archib. Stewart de Blackhall. (y) Carta penes Francisc. D. Semple. (z) Carta penes Dom. de Blackhall: (a) Charter in the Publick Register of Charters.

North from this, upon the Shoar, stands the House of *Ardgowan*, consisting of an old Tower, to which there have been lately lower Buildings added, adorned with pleasant Planting, the principal Seat of Sir *Archbald Stewart of Blackhall*, Lineally descended of *John Stewart*, Natural Son of King *Robert III.* who had a Grant of the Lands of *Ardgowan*, in the Year 1404. But having touched this Family already, Page 38. I shall not repeat what I have said there. But since the Printing of that Sheet, I have seen a Donation by *John Stewart of Achingoun* (*Blackhall's* Ancestor) to the Church of *Dundon*, of a Fourth Part of the Lands of *Finvachun* in *Cowall*. Which Grant he expresses to be made for the Safety of his Soul and for the Souls of his Ancestors and Successors, dated an. 1402 (b). Moreover, I have seen a Charter granted by King *James the III.* an. 1472. *Johanni Stewart de Achingoun, de Terris de Kilmichil & Glenconby in Dominio de Arran, cum officio Coronatoris dicti Domini de Arran* (c).

A little towards the South from *Ardgowan* stands the Paroch-Church of *Innerkip*, so denominate from the Rivulet *Kipp*, that here empties itself into the Sea. In the Register of the Monastery of *Pally*, there is a Donation by *Baldwin de Bigres*, Sheriff of *Lanerk*, to the Monks of *Pally*, de *Ecclesia de Innerkip, cum tota illa Terra inter Rumulos ubi Ecclesia est fundata* (d), in liberam eleemosynam ita libere & quiete quam possident reliquos Ecclesias de *Strathgreif*, ex *Dom. Walteri filii Allani, Dapiferi Regis Scotia*. The Reverend Mr. *William Fleming* is present Minister of *Innerkip*.

Near this Church stands the Burgh and Barony of *Innerkip*, erected in Favours of Sir *Archbald Stewart of Blackhall*.

And a little towards the South of this stands the House of *Christwall*, the Seat of *James Stewart of Christwall*, descended of the *Stewarts of Blackhall*.

South from the Church of *Innerkip* lie the Lands of *Finnock*, anciently a Possession of the *Stewarts of Bute*, descended of *John Stewart*, Natural Son of King *Robert II.* I have seen a Resignation of these Lands, by *John Stewart* Sheriff of *Bute* and *Arran*, in Favours of *William Stewart* his Son, which is ratified by King *James II.* in the Year 1444 (e), and from his Posterity was purchased by the *Stewarts of Ardgowan*.

And a Mile South of this stands the House of *Kelly*, situate on a Rivulet of the same Name, the Boundary of this Shire from the Shire of *Air*, the Seat of an Ancient Family of the Sirname of *Bannatine*, a Branch of the House of *Keames* in the Shire of *Bute*. The First of whom I found was *James Bannatine*, who had a Grant of the Lands of *Kelly* from King *James III.* above 220 Years ago, as appears from the Original yet extant (f). Of whom *Archbald Bannatine of Kelly* is Lineally descended; whose Armorial Bearing is the Coat of *Bannatine of Keames*, viz. *Gules*, a Chevron *Argent*, between Three Molets *Or*, with a Brotherly Difference. The Inter-marriages of *Bannatine of Kelly* have been with *Stewart of Blackhall*, *Crawfurd of Cartsburn*, *Crawfurd of Flattertoun*, *Boyd of Portencross*, *Stewart of Pardovan*, *MackGilchrist of Northbar*.

THUS

(b) Haddingtoun's Collections from the Publick Records, in the Lawiers Library at Edinburgh. (c) Carta in Rotulis Jacobi Tertii. (d) Register of Charters of the Monastery of *Pally*. (e) Carta in Publicis Archivis. (f) Carta penes *Archibald Bannatine de Kelly*.

THUS I have prosecuted the Historical and Genealogical Account of the Sheriffdom of *RENFREW*, and of the Proprietors Ancient and Modern; I proceed to give a Genealogical and Chronological History of the Royal and Illustrious Family of *STEWART*. This Shire was Their Ancient Patrimony, and where, for a long time, They had Their special Residence; from whence They had the Designation of Baron, a Title afterwards peculiar to the Prince and Stewart of *SCOTLAND*. And so I conclude the History of this Shire.

THE  
**HISTORY**  
 OF THE  
 Royal and Illustrious Family  
 OF  
**STEWART.**

**T**HE Family of *Stewart* is one of the most Ancient in *Europe*: Our best Historians derive the Descent of this Illustrious House, from *Bancho* Thane of *Lochaber*; (a Title unto which that of Earl afterwards succeeded) a great Man, and of the Blood Royal (a), who was Son of *Ferquhard* Thane of *Lochaber*, and he a younger Son of *Kenneth* III. King of *Scots*, as a Fam'd Antiquary writes (b). Which *Bancho* was a Person of great Consideration, in the Reign of *Duncan* I. King of *Scots*, (who succeeded to the Throne in the Year 1034.) and was one of the principal Men whom that Monarch employ'd in all Matters of Importance. During whose Reign, *Sueno*, King of *Norway*, invaded *Scotland*, landing a considerable Army at *Kinghorn* in *Fife*, ravaged the adjacent Country: But by the extraordinary Courage and Resolution of *Bancho* Thane of *Lochaber*, the *Norwegian* Army was worsted (c). He was also the chief Instrument in delivering his Country from a second Ruin it was threatned with, by an Invasion from *Canuse* King of *Denmark*, whose Army was overthrown near *Perth*; by a Stratagem devised and execute by *Bancho*; the Circumstances of which are related at large by our Historians. They also report, that the future Greatness of the Posterity of *Bancho* was foretold after this manner.

*Duncan*, King of *Scots*, had Two principal Favourites, *MacBeath* and *Bancho*: These Two travelling on their way to *Forres*, where the Court was then, on a sudden were met by Three Women, in an uncommon Dress; whereof the First making Obediance unto *MacBeath*, saluted him Thane of *Glames*; the second, by the Appellation of Thane of *Calder*; and the Third, King of *Scotland*. *This is unfair Dealing*, said *Bancho*, *to give my Friend all the Honour, and none to me*. To which one of the Women replied, *That indeed he should not be a King, but*

B

(a) Buchan. in Vita Reg. Duncan. Joh. Lesly Episc. Rossen. de Rebus Gest. Scotorum: (b) Sir Geo. Mackenzie's MS. History of the Stewarts. (c) Buchan: Histor.

*[Faint, mirrored text from the reverse side of the page, including the title 'THE HISTORY OF THE ROYAL AND ILLUSTRIOUS FAMILY OF STEWART' and the beginning of the first paragraph.]*

*[Faint, mirrored footnotes from the reverse side of the page.]*

of him should descend a Race of Kings, that should for ever sway the Scots Scepter. And having thus said, they all suddenly vanished. What Truth may be in this Story, I cannot tell; but *MacBeath*, upon his Arrival to Court, was created into the Dignity of Thane of *Glames*, and not long after honoured with the Title of Thane of *Calder*. Seeing then how the Prediction of the Women fell out in the former, he resolv'd not to be wanting to himself in fulfilling the Third; and therefore killed King *Duncan*: And by reason of his Command in the Army, he succeeded to his Throne, in *an. 1040*. Then calling to mind the Prediction given to his Companion *Bancho*, whom hereupon he suspected as his Supplanter; to prevent which, he most barbarously caused him to be murdered *an. 1050*. And intending to have execute the same Villainy on *Fleance*, his Son, who was no less aimed at than the Father, he with no small Difficulty made his Escape into *Wales*, where he spent the rest of his Days, under the Protection of *Grifith Aplevelen*, Prince of the Country, who bestowed upon him *Nesta* his Daughter, in Marriage by whom he had a Son *Walter*; which *Walter*, after the Death of the Tyrant *MacBeath*, went for *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *Malcolm* the III. who being a Valiant Man, was employed, as His Majesty's General, against a formidable Rebellion, where he did great Service; killing their General, and putting the Rebels to flight. Which Eminent Service recommended him so much to his Prince, with the Consideration of his Royal Descent, and great Merits, that he created him *Senescallus Domus Regis*. Stewart of his Household, which was the same Office with that of the *Dapifer*; which came afterwards to be extended over the whole Kingdom, without any Alteration or Addition to the same. From this Office, his Family afterwards took their Sirname, and, besides the Royal Family, spread it self into diverse Noble Branches; he obtained from that Prince a Grant of the Lands of *Kyle* and *Strathgreif*, the ancient Denomination of the Barony of *Renfrew* (d). As to the precise time of his Death, I have not found; but he left *Allan* his Son for his Successor, who according to the Account of our best Historians, was a Man of great Action in his Days, especially in Martial Affairs. They relate, that he accompanied diverse other Christian Princes in that Famous Expedition to the Holy Land, in the Year of our Lord 1099. (e) He left Issue

*Walter* his Son, who was greatly in Favour with King *David* I. (commonly called Saint *David*) and in reward of all his signal Services, advanced him to be *Senescallus Scotiae*, Lord High-Stewart of all *Scotland*, and continuing in the same Favour and high Offices with King *Malcolm* IV. he confirmed and ratified to him and his Heirs, that hereditary Office (of High-Stewart of *Scotland*.) For this there is extant a Charter, an Extract of which I presume will not be unacceptable to the Curious; I have insert (f).

*Malcolmus*, Rex *Scotorum*, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justitiis, Vicecomitibus, Præpositis, Ministris Cunctisque aliis probis Hominibus, Clericis & Laicis, *Francis & Anglis*, *Scotis & Galovidiensibus*, totius terræ suæ, tam præsentibus quam futuris, salutem;

(d) Lesly's History of Scotland. (e) Ibidem. (f) Charter in Sir James Balfour of Kinaird, Lord Lion, King at Arms, his Collections, in the Hands of the Learned Antiquary Sir Rob. Sibbald, M. D.

Notum sit omnibus quod priusquam arma suscepi, concessi, & hæc mea Carta confirmavi hæreditarie *Waltero*, filio *Allani*, Dapifero meo, & hæredibus suis in feodo & hæreditate, Seneschalliam meam tenendam sibi & hæredibus suis, de me & hæredibus meis; ita bene & plenare, sicut Rex *David* Seneschalliam suam ei dedit & concessit; præterea confirmo Donationem illam, quam Rex *David*, Avus meus, ei dedit, scilicet de terris de *Renfrew*, *Paiseth*, *Pullock*, *Tulloch*, *Kerkert*, *Le Drip*, *Egilsbam*, *Lochynoc* & *Inerwick*, *Inchenan*, *Haltenden*, *Legerwood* & *Brichenfyde*, cum omnibus istarum terrarum pertinentiis; & in unoquoque Burgo & Dominio meo, unam plenariam tostam, & cum unoquoque Tosta, Viginti acras terræ, ad Hospitia sibi in eo faciendâ, quare volo ut idem *Walterus*, & hæredes sui teneant, in capite, omnia prænomina, tam illa, quæ ipse habuit ex Donatione Regis *David*, quam illa, quæ habuit ex meâ Donatione: REDDENDO mihi & Hæredibus meis, de illo feodo, servitium quinque milium. Apud Castrum de *Roxburgh* in Festo Sancti *Johannis Baptistæ*, Anno Regis nostri quinto (which is the Year of GOD 1158.) His testibus,

*Ernesto* Episcop. *St. Andree*.  
*Herberto* Episc. de *Glasgow*  
*Johanne* Abbate de *Kelcow*  
*Will.* Abbate de *Melrofs*  
*Waltero*, Cancellario  
*Willielmo* & *David* Fratribus Regis  
*Comite Cospatrick*  
*Comite Ducano*  
*Ricardo* de *Morvil*  
*Gilberto* de *Omphravil*

*Roberto* de *Brus*  
*Radolpho* de *Sons*  
*Philippo* de *Colvill*  
*Willielmo* de *Sumervilla*  
*Hugone* *Riddel*  
*Davide* *Olisard*  
*Waldeno*, Filio *Comitis Cospatrick*  
*Willielmo* de *Morvil*  
*Balduino* de *la Mar*  
*Liolpho*, Filio *Macua*.

Thus much as to his secular Actions: I come to take Notice of his Works of Piety, which, according to the Superstition of these Times, were great and many; for Princes and Great Men, not satisfied to enrich Religious Houses already Founded, were acted by a strange Zeal, to erect new Monasteries and Priors, and to endow them with Lands and Tithes, as the most compendious way to save their Souls. So *Walter* High-Stewart of *Scotland*, Founded the Monastery of *Passy*, in the Year of Our Lord 1160, the 7th Year of the Reign of King *Malcolm* IV. which he dedicated to the Honour of GOD, and of the Blessed Virgin; and amply endowed the same with Lands and Tithes, as by the Authorities I have here cited, will appear. The Charter of Foundation, which I transcribed from the Register of that Monastery, courteously afforded me by the Favour of *John* Earl of *Dandonald*, I thought fit to insert, bears:

SCIANT præsentibus & futuri quod ego *Walterus*, Filius *Allani*, Dapifer Regis *Scotia*, pro Anima Regis *David*, Regis *Henrici*, & Comitibus *Henrici*; nec non pro salute Corporis & Animæ Regis *Malcolmi*, & mei ipsius, & uxoris meæ, & hæredum meorum, etiam pro Animabus omnium parentum & benefactorum meorum, ad honorem Dei, & Beatæ Virginis *Mariæ*, constituam quandam Domum Religionis infra terram meam de *Paselet*, (ordinis Fratrum de *Wenlock*), viz. Secundum Ordinem *Cluniacensem* communi consensu Conventus de *Wenlock*, & ad domum illam construendam habeo de Domo de *Wenlock*, tredecem Fratres, & Prior qui de illis tredecem præcedere Domum Regendæ perficiatur;

tur per me & per meum Concilium eligatur, et si contingat ipsum Priorem, vel per mortem vel per criminalem prævaricationem a Prioratu suo deponi per me & per meum Concilium, deponetur; qui ei in Prioratu præfatum succedat per me et meum Concilium eligetur; pro his autem libertatibus habendis Domum Prædicti de Wenlock, dabo in perpetuam eleemosynam unam plenariam mensuram in Burgo meo de Reinfrū, & unum rete piscatorum ad Salmones capiendos, per proprias aquas meas, & unum rete ad Halecia capienda, & unum batellum. Monachis autem de Pasleto dabo etiam in perpetuam eleemosynam & ab omni alio temporali servitio liberam & quietam Ecclesiam de Inerweek, cum molendino ejusdem, cum pertin: suis præter unam arcam argenti, quam dedi in eo Radulpho de Kent, & Ecclesiam de Legerdwode, cum omnibus pertin: suis, & unam Carucatam terræ, quam Grimketel tenuit, & Ecclesiam de Kethkert, cum pertin: suis, & omnes Ecclesias in Strathgreif, excepta Ecclesia de Inchenan; & Ecclesiam de Pafelet cum pertin: & duas carucas terræ, mensuratas & perambulatas circa aquam de Kert juxta Ecclesiam; & illam terram ultra Kert, quam ego & Allanus Filius meus eis perambulavimus; & illam portionem terræ, quæ est sub dormitorio Monachorum, & totam Insulam juxta Oppidum meum de Reinfrū, cum Piscatura inter ipsam Insulam & Perthbeck & unam totam plenariam in dicto Burgo, & dimidiam marcæ argenti de firma ipsius Burgi ad luminare Ecclesiæ & Molendinum de Reinfrū, cum terra ubi Monachi prius habitaverunt, & illam carucatam terræ, quæ est inter Kert & Greif; dedi iis similiter & confirmavi Ecclesiam de Prestwick, & totam terram illam quam Donenaldus, Filius Tweni eis perambulavit inter terram Simonis Loccardi & Prestwick usque Pulprestwick, & secundum Pulprestwick, usque in Mare & a Mare secundum Torrentem, inter terram Arnoldi & Prestwick, usque ad divisas Simonis Loccardi, & Ecclesiam de Burgo meo de Prestwick, & totam Salinam in Kalenter, quæ fuit Herberti Camerarii. Præterea eis dedi quatuor solidas de Molendino de Pafelet, ad luminare Ecclesiæ & ut molant ibi absqueultura, & decimam de ipso Molendino, & de omnibus Molendinis, quæ habeo vel habiturus sum. Insuper eis concessi decimas de cunctis vastis meis & de omnibus terris, infra foresti mei de Pasleto, quæ edificata sunt vel edificabuntur, et pasturam in eo animalibus suis. Huic autem prædictæ eleemosynæ meæ, cum dignitatibus et libertatibus suis concedo, scilicet Sac et Soke Thol et Them. His testibus

Engelramo Episcopo Glasguensi Cancel.  
 Ricardo Episcopo Sancti Andrea  
 Johanne Abbate de Kelcou  
 Osberto Abbate de Jedwart  
 Magistro Marco Salomone Decano  
 Elia Clerico  
 Roberto de Mundegumbri  
 Balduino de Bigris  
 Roberto de Costenten.

Gaufrido de Costenten  
 Alex. de Hasting  
 Roberto Filio Fulberti  
 Hugone de Paduinan  
 Ricardo Walas  
 Roberto Croc  
 Rogero de Ness  
 Ricardo Clerico meo, & multis aliis.

He was also a Benefactor to the Monastery of Dunfermling, Founded by King Malcolm III. inhabited by Monks of the Order of S. Benedict, by bestowing upon them *Viginti acras & unam totam terram in Dunfermling, cum tota in Burgo suo de Reinfrū* (g). The Monks of Kelfo, of the

(g) Regist: Monasterii de Dunfermling, in Bibl. Juridica Edinburg.

Cistercian Order, founded by King David I. shared also of his Liberality; for, in the Register of that Monastery, there is a Mortification, by *Walterus Filius Allani, Dapifer Regis Scotia, de Terra quam habuit in Burgo de Rocaburg, & unam acram terræ in villa de Molla, illam, scilicet, quæ fuit in calumnia inter Ipsum & Ecclesiam ejusdem, & in villa sua de Reinfrū, illam terram quæ est juxta tostum, quam Rex David dedit prædictis Monachis usque ad Rivulum qui descendit de Molendino de Clyae.* Which Donation he expresses to be made for the Safety of the Souls of David and Malcolm, Kings of Scotland, and for the good Estate of his Sovereign Lord King William, and for the Safety of his own Soul, and of the Souls of his Ancestors and Successors. He married *Eschina de Londonia, Domina de Molla.* Of the Sirname of Londonia there were several Families, eminent in King David and King William's time; *Thomas de Londonia* is *Hostiarius Domini Regis Willielmi*: He was a Benefactor to the Monasteries of *Aberbroth* and *Couper*, his Gift being confirmed by his Son *Allanus, Hostiarius Regis, Comes Atholia* (h). There was also at the same time an Ancient Family of that Sirname in Fife; *Robertus de Londonia Filius Richardi, Filii Maurici, Filii Thoma de Londonia*, confirms *Ecclesiam de Lassedwyn, Canonicis de Dryburgh* (i). The Heiress of this Family married *Robert*, a Son of King William of Scotland. I have seen a Grant by that Prince, *Roberto de Londoun, Filio suo, de uno plenario tosto in Burgo suo de Melrofs*; as also there is a Grant by *Robertus de Londonia, Frater Reg. Scotia, Monasterio Sanctæ Mariæ de Dryburgh de annuo redditu tribus solidis argenti, & unam liberam piperi de Lassedwyn* (k). By Marriage of the said *Eschina de Londonia, Walter High-Stewart of Scotland* obtained the Baronies of *Molla* and *Huntlam*, in the County of *Roxburgh*. She was also a Benefactor to the Abbies of *Kelfo* and *Pasly*: On the First she bestowed the Patronage of the Church of *Molla*, for the Salvation of her Soul, and of *Walter*, the Son of *Allan*, her Husband (l). And to *Pasly* she gave, in pure Alms, one Carucat of Land, with Pasturage for Fifty Oxen, for the Soul of King William, and of *David*, Earl of *Huntingtoun*, his Brother, &c. (m). *Walter High-Stewart of Scotland*, departed this Life in the Year of our Lord 1177. according to the Chronicle of *Melrofs* (n), and was buried at *Pasly*; but *Fordoun* says in the Year 1178. The Disagreement may be easily reconciled, by the different ways of beginning the Year. By the said *Eschina* his Wife he left Issue,

*ALLAN*, his Son and Heir, who was a Person of great Consideration in the Reign of King William, and seems to have been a special Favourite of that Prince, and a great Benefactor to Religious Houses; out of a Principle of Pious Zeal, (according to these Times) great Persons being mightily forward to signalize, and even outdo one another, by extraordinary Acts of Charity, in making liberal Provision for the Monks, who had gain'd so far upon the Minds of People, by an outward Show and Profession, of more than ordinary Holiness of Life, every Body being possessed with a Fancy, That the Prayers of so many devote

(h) History of the Shire of Fife. (i) Regist: Monast: de Dryburgh, in Bibl: Jurid. (k) Ibidem. (l) Chartulary de Kelfo, in Bibl: Jurid. (m) Regist: of the Abby of Pasly, in the Hands of the Earl of Dundonald. (n) Chronic: de Melrofs, An. Domi: 1177. obiit Walterus Filius Allani, Dapifer Regis Scotia, qui fundavit Pasleto, cujus Beata Anima vivit in Gloria.

vote Men, assembled in one Place, would be more effectual than the Devotion of a single Priest, to draw down Mercies and Blessings upon the Benefactor. The vain Opinion of the Merit of good Works, and Intercession of Saints, and the Doctrine of Purgatory, so prevailed with People, that they thought the bestowing a Part of GOD's Liberality to them, upon his Servants and the Church, was a ready way to atone for a sinful Life, and save their Souls, and ransom them out of the Place of Torment. Many of our Kings and other Great Men frequently mortified Churches, whereof they were Patrons, with large Endowments of Lands and Tithes, to Religious Houses. Thus *Allan*, the Son of *Walter, Dapifer Regis Scotiae*, gave the Patronage of the Church of *Kingass*, in the Isle of *Bute*, to the Monks of *Pasly*, with the Tithes of all the Churches and Chappels within that Isle (o): And, moreover, gave the Lands of *Monabroc* in *Strathgreif*, with an Annuity of Five Merks, payable to him out of *Mauchlyn*, by the Monks of *Melrofs* (p); and made a most ample Confirmation of all Grants, by himself or his Father, to that Abby: Which (Grant) he makes for the Soul of *Walter*, the Son of *Allan*, his Father, and of *Eschina de Molla* his Mother; for which they covenanted to celebrate his *Obit*, as solemnly as for any Monk of their own Convent (q). His Liberality was not confin'd to his own Monastery of *Pasly*; but the Abby of *Melrofs*, Founded by *K. David I.* for Monks of the *Cistercian* Order, shared also of his Munificence, by his Gift of the Lands of *Mauchlyn*, in pure Alms, *per divisas suas inter terram de Mauchlyn, & terram Gilberti Filii Richeri, cum tota pastura foresta sua usque ad divisas de Duneglass & Lismahague & de Glengavil.* Which Donation is ratified by King *William*. He is an ordinary Witness in that King's Charters, under the Designation of *Dapifer Regis Scotiae*, as appears from many Ancient Documents. I conclude all that I have further to say of this *Allan*, with an Account of his Marriage with . . . . Daughter of *Suanus Filius Thori*, a Person of great Account of that time; my Authority for this is a Confirmation by *Walterus Senescallus Scotiae*, to the Abby of *Scone*, *de terris in Tippermure quas Suanus filius Thoraldi, avus ejusdem Walteri dedit dictis Monachis.* (r). The same *Suanus filius Thoraldi* ratifies to the Abbacy of *Holy-rood-house*, the Claim he had in the Church of *Travernent* (s): Which *Allan, Dapifer Regis*, departing this Life Anno 1204 (t), was buried in the Monastery of *Pasly*, before the High-Altar. And to him succeeded his Son

*WALTER* the First, commonly called *Senescallus*, who fix'd the Office of *Stewart*, as the Sirname of his Family, as a Learned Author observes (u). He was a particular Favourite of King *Alexander II.* who bestowed on him the Office of *Justiciar of Scotland*, in the Year 1231. as *Fordoun* relates: And in an. 1238 he was Commissioned Ambassador to *France*, to negotiate a Marriage betwixt King *Alexander*, and *Mary*, Daughter of *Ingeram Count de Coücy*, whom he also attended in her Voyage to *Scotland*.

Thus much as to his Civil Actions: In his Acts of Charity and Liberality towards the Church, the ordinary Test of Piety in those Super-

(o) Chartulary of *Pasly*. (p) Chron. de *Melrofs*, in *Bib. Jurid.* (q) Chartulary of *Pasly*. (r) Chartulary of *Scone*, from which I had this Extract, courteously afforded me by the Favour of the Honourable and Learned Antiquary Mr. *Harry Maule of Kelly*, Brother to the Earl of *Panmure*. (s) Aopendix to the Collections concerning the Scots History. (t) *Fordoun's MS.* (u) Preface to the Collections concerning the Scots History.

stitious Times, he in a manner strove to outdo his Ancestors; for, besides his ample Confirmation to the Monastery of *Pasly*, he moreover gave to that Convent the Patronage of the Churches of *Seneschbar, Dandonald* and *Auchinleck*, with the Tithes thereof, and an Annuity of Six Chalders of Meal, for the Support of a Priest, to celebrate Divine Service, for the Soul of *Robert Bruce*, (Lord of *Annandale*) And to the Abby of *Balmerinoch*, Founded by King *Alexander II.* replenished with *Cistercian* Monks, he gave *Terras suas in Burgo de Perth* (w).

But now the erecting of Monasteries, being discouraged by the Pope's usurping the Right of Patronage, reserved by the Founders, in their Charters of Foundation; this diverted the Thoughts of Persons inclin'd to Liberality towards the Church, from building Abbacies, to the setting up of Collegiate Churches and Chaplaries: To promote which, the Ecclesiastical Chanons allowed, to the Founders and their Heirs, the Right of Patronage. So *Walter*, High-Stewart of *Scotland*, Founded a Religious House of this kind at *Dalmalin* in *Kyle*, (a Cell depending on the Monastery of *Pasly*) which he endowed with diverse Lands and Tithes, as will appear from the Foundation-Charter, and runs thus in the Original: (\*)

WALTERUS, Senescallus Scotiae, Salutem in Domino. Sciatis me, Divinae Charitatis intuitu, in Honorem Dei & Beatæ Mariæ, fundasse domum Canonicorum & Monachorum, Ordinis de *Simpringham*, in loco qui dicitur *Dalmalin* super *Air*: Et dictis Monachis concedo, & confirmo in perpetuum, totam Terram de *Merns*, cum omnibus infra istas divisas contentis, sicut rivulus descendit in *Air*, inter novam Villam & Fundum Capellæ Sanctæ Mariæ; & sic ascendendo per eundem rivulum usque ad Divisas de *Hauchincrew*, usque ad terram *Ricardi Wallensis* de *Hauchincrew*, & sic per Divisas ipsius *Ricardi* usque in *Air*, & præterea liberam & plenam communem, in turbariis de *Preßvick*, & Medietatem omnium piscariorum meorum, quæ sunt inter castrum de *Air* & villam de *Irvin* in cujus rei Testimonium, sigillum meum apposui. His testibus,

<i>Waltero</i> Episcopo <i>Glasguensi</i>	<i>Hugone</i> , Filio <i>Reginaldi</i>
<i>Reginaldo</i> de <i>Crawford</i> , Vicecomite de <i>Air</i>	<i>Ricardo</i> <i>Wallensi</i>
<i>Waltero</i> <i>Oliphard</i> , Justiciario <i>Loudoniae</i>	<i>Johanne</i> de <i>Mungumri</i>
<i>Malcolmo</i> <i>Loccard</i> , &	<i>Hectore</i> de <i>Currie</i> .
<i>Malcolmo</i> <i>Loccard</i> , Filio ejus	

This Renowned Person died in the Year 1246, and was buried in the Monastery of *Pasly*; not in 1241, as the Chronicle of *Melrofs* bears: For the Illustration whereof, I have seen, in the Year 1246, a Discharge by him to the Convent of *Pasly*, of an Annuity of Two Chalders of Meal (y). He left Issue (but by whom, I have not found any good Authority for) Three Sons, *Alexander* his Successor; *Walter*, who became Earl of *Monteith*, by marrying the Heirefs of *Walter Cuming* Earl of *Monteith*: Which *Walter*, Earl of *Monteith*, is a Benefactor to the Monastery of *Pasly*, by his Confirmation of the Church of *St. Colman* in *Kintyre*, *pro salute Animarum Antecessorum suorum, sepulcorum in Monasterio de Pasly*

(w) Register of *Balmerinoch*, in *Bib. Jurid. Edinb.* (\*) Chartulary of *Pasly*. (y) *Ibid.*



seto, Anno 1262 (z). But of this *Walter* I have seen nothing more on Record, but that he with *Alexander* and *John* his Sons, and diverse other Scots Peers, enter into an Association with *Gilbert de Clare* Earl of *Glocester*, wherein they bind themselves to adhere to one another upon all Occasions, against all Persons whatsoever, their Allegiance to their respective Sovereigns only excepted; which Indenture bears Date at *Turnberry* in *Carrick*, in the Year 1286 (a). But the Title of Earl of *Monteith* went no further in his Race, his Successor relinquishing the Surname of *Stewart*, assumed that of *Monteith* from their Hereditary Lands, which in the Reign of King *Robert* the II. determined in a Daughter, married to *Robert* Earl of *Fife*, Son to that King.

Of *Robert*, 3d Son of *Walter*, High-Stewart of *Scotland*, issued that Illustrious Branch of the *Stewarts* of *Darnly*, Ancestor of the Earls and Dukes of *Lenox*. (quod vide) To *Walter*, High-Stewart of *Scotland*, succeeded

*ALEXANDER* his Son, frequently so designed in Charters recorded in the Register of *Pally*. He flourished in the Reign of King *Alexander* III. During which Reign *Acho* King of *Norway*, with a great Fleet, had transported a numerous Army from his Country to dispute the Right of the Western Isles with King *Alexander*, landing near the Town of *Air*. *Alexander* Stewart of *Dundonald*, High-Stewart of *Scotland*, being one of the Generals of the Scots Army, they joined Battle in a large plain Field, near the Burgh of *Largs* in *Cuninghame*, where happen'd a terrible and bloody Conflict, in which the Scots were victorious, and gave the *Norwegians* a total Defeat, which put a Period to their Pretensions to the Isles, and forced *Acho* their King, with the Remains of his broken Army, to retire in great Disorder; which was very much owing to the Conduct and Valour of this *Alexander* Stewart, who, according to *Fordoun*, had the hard Fate to lose his Life in the Battle, which happen'd upon the 8th Day of *August* in the Year of our Lord 1263 (b).

I find that he, intending an Expedition to *Jerusalem*, to visit the Holy Grave, which was a Superstitious Custom, did very early begin (some Authors say) from the Time that *Helen*, the Mother of *Constantine* the Great, did travel to *Jerusalem*, her Steps were traced by many, both Men and Women, notwithstanding the great Dangers that attended such a Journey: Among others, *Alexander* High-Stewart of *Scotland*, who, to obtain the Approbation of the Convent of *Pally*, to countenance his intended Expedition, ratified and confirm'd to the Monastery all the Donations formerly made by his Ancestors: And provides, That in case he should lose his Life in that Expedition, his Successor shall confirm to the Abbacy all Grants and Privileges bestowed by him or his Ancestors on them, *sub periculo Animarum suarum*, as the Original bears (c).

And having married . . . . Daughter of . . . . He had Issue Two Sons, *James* his Successor, (not *John*, as our Historians have mistaken; for clearing of which, there is a Charter granted by King *Robert* the II. ratifying a former, *quas Jacobus Senescallus Scotiae, avus noster fecit Ada de Ful-*

(z) Chartulary of *Pally*. (a) *Dugdale's* Baronage of *England*. (b) *Scoti* Chronicon. (c) Chartulary of *Pally*.

*Fullertoun*, *Militi*, filio quondam *Allani* de *Fullertoun*, de terras de *Fullertoun* in *Kyle* (d).) His 2d Son was Sir *John* of *Bute*, commonly design'd *Frater germanus Domini Jacobi, Senescalli Scotiae*: He was one of those worthy Patriots, who signalized their Valour in Defence of the Liberty of his Country, from the Oppression of King *Edward* I. of *England*; and at the Battle of *Falkirk* he contended with Sir *William* *Wallace* for the leading the Van of the Scots Army: In which Engagement he evidenced an equal Share of Courage and Zeal for his Country; and fighting gallantly, was there killed upon the . . . Day of . . . 1298. He mortified to the Abby of *Melros* an Annuity of Two Pounds of Wax, to light at the Tomb of *St. Waldave*, for the Health of his Soul, and of *Margaret* his Wife and their Children, dated on *Candlemas-Day*, Anno 1296. leaving Issue by the laid *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Alexander* de *Bonkill* of *Bonkill*, Sir *Alexander* Stewart of *Bonkill*, his Son, who was one of those worthy Patriots, who signaliz'd themselves in assisting *K. Ro. Bruce* to recover their Country. He was Father of *John* first Earl of *Angus*, who became possessor of the Baronie of *Abernethy*, by Marriage of *Margaret*, the eldest of the Three Daughters and Coheirs of *Alexander* *Abernethy*, Lord of That-Ilk. I have seen a Donation, by *Margaret* Lady *Abernethy*, and Countess of *Angus*, of the Lands of *Bilicken*, *Kenbraid*, and *Bracke*, to the Monastery of *Arbroth*, for the Maintenance of a Priest, to Celebrate Divine Service every Day, at the Altar of *St. Catharine* the Virgin, within that Monastery, for the Safety of the Soul of *John* Stewart, late Earl of *Angus*, her deceased Husband, and for the Safety of her own Soul and of her Ancestors; which is confirmed by King *David* *Bruce*, an. 1345 (e). *Thomas* Stewart, Earl of *Angus*, his Son, dying sans Issue, his Estate and Dignity descended to *Margaret* his Sister, who married *William* first Earl of *Douglas*; of which Marriage was born *George* *Douglas* Earl of *Angus*, of whom *Archbald* Duke of *Douglas* is now the Lineal Heir, who carries the Coats of Stewart Earl of *Angus*, quartered in his Achievement.

*JAMES*, Son and Heir of *Alexander* High-Stewart of *Scotland*, last mentioned, succeeded his Father; which *James* was chosen one of the Six Governours of *Scotland*, appointed by the Estates after the Death of King *Alexander* III. who lost his Life by a Fall from his Horse, upon the Sands of *Kinghorn*, the 18th of *April* 1285. The Crown thereby devolving upon *Margaret* his Grandchild, (commonly called the Maid of *Norway*) Daughter of *Erick* King of *Norway*, by *Margaret* Daughter of King *Alexander*. This young Lady, the Scots Queen, King *Edward* I. of *England*, by his Ambassadors, demanded in Marriage for his Son Prince *Edward*, that thereby the Two Kingdoms might be united: The Estates of *Scotland* entertain'd the Proposal, and commissioned *James*, High-Stewart of *Scotland*, with diverse other Scots Peers, to treat with English Commissioners, authorized by King *Edward* for that Effect; who met at *Salisbury* the 26th of *March* 1289 (f), where the Match was agreed to, on these Terms, That the Kingdom of *Scotland* should continue Free and Independent of *England*; and in case there were no Succession of the Marriage, the Crown should return to the next Heir; and the Kingdom

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(d) Carta in Publicis Archivis. (e) Register of the Monastery of *Arbroth*, in the Lawiers Library at *Edinburgh*. (f) *Mr. Tyrel's* History.

dom retain both Name and Dignity of a Kingdom, as before, in holding of Parliaments, making of Laws, deciding of all Cases within the Kingdom; and in a Word, to enjoy all the Laws, Liberties and Customs they had formerly enjoyed. These Articles were agreed to by the Commissioners, as they were also by the Estates of Scotland. But this design'd Union came to nothing; for before the Arrival of the Scots Commissioners in Norway, the Queen was deceased; by whose Death there arose a Competition of no less than Twelve for the Crown: But Robert Bruce and John Baliol were the principal, submitting their Claim to the Decision of King Edward of England, who assigned them a Meeting at Berwick, the 2d of June 1292, for the further prosecuting of their respective Claims, appointing also a select Number of the Nobility of each Nation to attend, where King Edward and the Commissioners of both Kingdoms met on the Day appointed, with the Auditors of Claims that had been elected by them.

For Robert Bruce were elected, Robert Bishop of Glasgow, Matthew Bishop of Dunkeld, the Abbots of Melross and Jedburgh, Patrick Earl of March, Donald Earl of Mar, Walter Earl of Monteith, John Earl of Athol, Malcolm Earl of Lenox, James Lord High-Stewart of Scotland, William of Souls, Nicol of Grahame, John of Lindsay, John Stewart, Alexander of Bonkil, William of Hay, David of Thorthorald, John of Calentyr, William of Fenton, Reginald of Crawford, Nicol of Campbel, William of Strivelyn, John of Strivelyn, John of Inchmartin, Knights; William of Coningburgh, William of Preston, Gilbert of Coningburgh, and Galfrid of Caldecote.

And by Baliol were chosen, William Bishop of St. Andrews, Henry Bishop of Aberdeen, William Bishop of Dunblain, Henry Bishop of Galloway, Maurice Bishop of the Isles, R. Bishop of Ross, the Abbots of Dunfermling, Holy-rood-house, Cambuskenneth, Kelso, Tunland and Scone; John Earl of Buchan, Gilbert Earl of Angus, Malise Earl of Strathern, William Earl of Ross; Alexander of Argile, Andrew of Murray, Galfrid of Moubray, Herbert of Mackeswell, Symon Frazer, Patrick of Grahame, William of Santcler, Reginald of Scheen, Nicol of Hay, Richard Frazer, John of Strivelyn of Cars, Michael of Weems, Robert Combron, Michael Scot, Richard of Straton, William of Murray of Tullibardin, William of Meldrum, Ralph of Lasceles, and David of Grahame, Knights.

Now that my Reader may more clearly understand their Claim, it will be necessary to gave the Descent of those Two Noble Persons.

Henry Prince of Scotland, Son to King David I. who died before his Father, left Three Sons, Malcolm, surnamed the Maiden, died without Issue; William, surnamed the Lyon, both Kings of Scotland; and David Earl of Huntingtoun. King William had but one Son, called Alexander the II. who was Father of King Alexander III. who had one Daughter, (as was said before) married Erick King of Norway, by whom she had one Daughter, Margaret Queen of Scotland, who dying without Issue, the whole Line of King William the Lyon failing, the Right of the Crown devolved upon the Posterity of David Earl of Huntingtoun; but to which of them it belonged, it seem'd hard to determine; for this Earl David had Three Daughters; Margaret married Allan, Lord of Galloway, by whom he had one Daughter, Dornagilla married to John Baliol, by whom she had John Baliol, one of the Competitors for the Crown.

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The Second Daughter of David Earl of Huntingtoun, Isobel, married Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, (descended, as Sir William Dugdale saith, of Robert Bruce, a Noble Norman, who came into England with William the Conqueror;) by whom she had Robert Bruce, the Competitor with Baliol.

The Question was, Whether Robert Bruce, the Son of the 2d Daughter, and the First Male, or Dornagilla, the Grandchild by the 1st Daughter, is to be preferred to the Succession of the Crown? Bruce claimed Preference to John Baliol, albeit his Mother was a younger Daughter of David Earl of Huntingtoun, in regard he was a Degree nearer than John Baliol; and standing in the same Degree with Dornagilla, John Baliol's Mother, he a Male was preferable to her a Female. The Controversy continued for several Years; at length K. Edward resolved to decide in Favours of him who would subject the Crown to the Authority of the King of England; and therefore applies first to Robert Bruce, but he rejected the Proposal with Contempt, and replied, That he scorned to enjoy a Crown as thereby to infringe the Liberty of his Country. King Edward makes the like Offer to Baliol, who accepts the base Conditions, and so obtains the Crown. Robert Bruce the Competitor deceased in an. 1295, leaving Issue, by his Wife, (who was one of the Daughters of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester) Robert his Son and Heir, who became Earl of Carrick, in Right of Martha his Wife, Daughter and sole Heir of Alexander Earl of Carrick. For this I shall give the Authority of the Chronicle of Melross, which bears an. 1270. Obit Adam de Kilconcah Comes de Carrick uxorem Comitissam de Carrick, postea Robertus de Bruce Junior accepit in sponsam. They were Father and Mother of the most Renown'd Robert Bruce King of Scotland.

Baliol having thus obtained the Crown, was the First of all the Kings of Scotland, who acknowledged the King of England as Superior Lord of that Realm; but on an Affront offered by King Edward, in consequence of his Subjection, he threw off the English Yoke, proclaim'd War against England, and renew'd the League with France, which so incensed that Monarch, that he not only deprived him of the Earldom of Huntingtoun in England, but also invaded Scotland both by Sea & Land, took the Town of Berwick by Storm, where, our Historians say, there were slain 50000 Persons. At the same time diverse of the Scots Nobility, under the Command of Baliol, laid Siege to the Town of Carlisle, and ravaged the adjacent Country as far as Hexham, without any Opposition. But King Edward encountering the Scots Army, gave them Battle, and overthrew them. The English Historians write, the Scots lost an incredible Number of Men. Baliol having thus lost the most of his Country, and entirely the Affections of his People, applies to King Edward for Peace, and pays him Homage a 2d time: After which he sent him Prisoner to the Tower of London.

Scotland being brought to this sad and miserable Condition, then the Famous Sir William Wallace gets up, who, being prompted with a generous Ambition of being instrumental in delivering his Country from the Bondage they were groaning under, carries on the War against the English with good Success, having overthrown them in several Encounters, with very unequal Numbers: In consideration of these signal Services, he was chosen Governour of Scotland, in the Year 1294. In which

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which Character he behaved with so much Resolution and Valour, that having obtained several Victories over the *English*, in a short time he reduced all the South-parts of *Scotland* to his Obedience, whereby he had gain'd immortal Honour, and will always be remembered among the most celebrated Persons of the Age in which he lived. But the *Scots*, being afterwards defeated by the *English* at *Falkirk*, under the Conduct of the Brave Sir *John Stewart* of *Bute*, Brother of *James High-Stewart* of *Scotland*; where, fighting with a great deal of Gallantry, he lost his Life in that Action, which fell out in the Year of our Lord 1298. After this *Scotland* did almost entirely submit to *England*. But the Tyrannical Government of King *Edward* made the *Scots* conspire together, to recover the Liberty of their Country, the Chief of whom were *Robert Bruce* Earl of *Carrick*, (Son of that *Robert Bruce* Lord of *Annandale*, who had been one of the Competitors for the Crown of *Scotland*) and *John Cumming* Earl of *Buchan*; and for that End, having met together, and conferring about the distressed State of their Native Country, they agreed between themselves, by Indentures mutually sealed and subscribed, That if by their Endeavours they could be Instruments of recovering their Country out of the Hands of the *English*, *Bruce* should be King, and *Cumming* should be rewarded with the *Bruce's* Estate: But this League lasted not long; for *Bruce* knowing himself to be suspected by King *Edward*, in respect of his Title to the Crown, thought not fit to stay long in *Scotland*, and therefore, immediately upon the Delivery of the Writs foresaid, he went with all Expedition to *London*; but *Cumming* began to doubt of the Success of this Conspiracy, and revealed the same to King *Edward*; and to certify him thereof, sent his Part of their Indenture: Whereupon King *Edward*, calling for *Bruce*, and shewing the Indenture, asked him, if he knew his Hand-writ? *Bruce*, denying that he knew any thing of the Matter, desired to have it for one Night to peruse at leisure, offering to prove, that it was maliciously forged by *Cumming*, to take away his Life; which if he did not, he should forfeit his Estate both in *England* and *Scotland*: Upon this seeming Confidence of *Bruce*, King *Edward* thought it might be a meer Trick in *Cumming*, and therefore granted him his Desire. He was not long out of the King's Presence, when the Earl of *Glocester*, *Bruce's* Cousin, sent him a pair of Spurs and some Crowns of Gold: *Bruce* understanding the Meaning of this Message, caused immediately Horses, for himself and his Servants, to be shod the contrary way, to prevent their being followed; and departing out of *London* about Midnight, he came with all Expedition to his own House of *Lochmaben* in *Scotland*, where, our Historians say, he found *Edward Bruce* his Brother, *Robert Fleming*, *James Lindsay*, *Roger Kilpatrick*, and *Thomas Charters*, to whom he gave an Account of the Danger he had escaped: Upon which he resolved to go in Search of *Cumming*. The Motion being entertained by the above-named Gentlemen, who still stood firm to his Interest; and understanding by a Servant of *Cumming's*, whom they apprehended on his way for *London*, with Letters to King *Edward*, desiring *Bruce* might be dispatch'd in haste; for being a Nobleman much favoured by the People, he might prove a troublesome Enemy: And by this means they not only made a further Discovery of *Cumming's* Treachery, but came also to understand he was at *Dumfries*, where they halted, and found him in the

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Church at his Devotion: Having shewed him his Letters, *Bruce* stabbed him, the Blow being followed by the rest of his Retinue. This Slaughter fell out on the 9th of *February* 1306. And by this Treachery of *Cumming*, his Family, which was then one of the Greatest and most Potent of any in *Scotland*, was brought to low; that there are but few Gentlemen of the Name of *Cumming* in *Scotland* remaining.

*Bruce* having thus rid himself of his principal Enemy, was immediately joined by some of those Brave *Scots*, who had opposed the *English* Usurpation; such as, *Malcolm* Earl of *Lennox*, *John* Earl of *Athol*, *Sir Neil Campbel* of *Lochbow*, *Sir Gilbert Hay* of *Errol*, *Sir Christopher Seaton* of *That-Ilk*, *Sir Thomas Randel*, *Sir John Summervel* of *Carnwath*, *Sir David Barclay*, *Sir Alexander Frazer*, *Sir Robert Boyd* (afterwards) of *Kilmarnock*, and *Sir William Haliburton*. With this Company he went to *Scone*, where, upon the . . . Day of *April* in the Year of our Lord 1306, he was Crowned King of *Scotland*, with as much Solemnity as the State of Affairs would allow of. But the Actions of this most celebrated Monarch, who, by invincible Courage and Valour, retri'd his Country from the *English* Subjection, and overthrew their Numerous Army with a terrible Slaughter at *Bannockburn*, consisting of one Hundred Thousand Men, with an Army of Resolute and well Disciplined Men, not above Thirty Thousand in all; and after a Reign of Twenty Five Years full of War, died in Peace the 7th Day of *June* an. 1329. I leave to the Relation of our Historians, in regard these Things would be too long to descend on here.

But to return to *James High-Stewart* of *Scotland*, who, as I observ'd, was very much concerned in all the Transactions of the Kingdom, from the time of King *Alexander III's* Death, when he was chosen one of the Governours of *Scotland*, until King *Robert* was settled on the Throne; which he survived only Three Years, his Death happened *July* 16th. in the Year 1309, and was buried in the Monastery of *Pasly* among his Ancestors, to which he was also a Benefactor, by his ample Confirmation of all Donations, by his Predecessors, to that Abby, in the Year 1294. He was married to . . . *Dunbar*, Daughter to the Earl of *March*, then one of the most Potent Families of *Scotland*; by whom he had *Walter* his Son and Heir, and *James*, who obtained the Barony of *Darisdeer* from King *Robert I.* He was Ancestor of the *Stewarts* of *Rosyth* in *Fife*, whose Posterity failed but lately in the Person of *William Stewart* of *Rosyth*.

*WALTER*, Son of *James High-Stewart* of *Scotland*, was a Person of a very Martial Spirit, being one of those Noble *Scots* who assisted King *Robert* in his Wars, for recovering the Liberty of *Scotland*, and one of the Generals of the *Scots* Army at the Famous Battle of *Bannockburn*, which was fought the 25th of *June* 1314. where the *English* received the greatest Overthrow they ever met with from this Nation; which so much discouraged the *English*, that a Hundred of them, says *Walsingham*, would flee from Three *Scots*. In this Engagement *Walter High-Stewart* of *Scotland*, did so eminently signalize his Valour and Conduct, that King *Robert*, as a Mark of his Royal Favour, did confer on him the Honour of Knighthood.

And in Anno 1316, when King *Robert* passed over to *Ireland*, to assist his Brother *Edward*, Earl of *Carrick*, then King of *Ireland*, he appointed

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Sir Walter Stewart, and Sir James Douglafs, Governours, in his Absence; and upon the taking of Berwick by the Scots, Sir Walter Stewart of Scotland was made Governour thereof, which he most valiantly defended against the English; the Circumstances of which are related at large by some of our Historians: Yea, the King had such an Esteem of his Worth, that, as a Reward of his Eminent Services, he bestowed upon him in Marriage, with Consent of his Parliament, the Lady Marjory, his only Daughter, (by Isobel his First Queen, Daughter of Gratney Earl of Marr,) and at that time the apparent Heir of his Crown. By this Royal Match the Stewart of Scotland obtained by a Charter, dated at Berwick, in Portion with her many Lands, which will best appear from an Extract of that Grant yet extant (g).

ROBERTUS Dei Gratia Rex Scotorum; Sciatis, me dedisse dilecto & fidei nostro Waltero Senescallo Scotia, in liberam marriageam cum Marjoria Filia nostra Baroniam de Bathgeto, Baroniam de Rathoe, cum Terra de Riccartoun, & Terras de Barns juxta Linlithgow, & Terra quae vocatur le Brome, prope lacum ejusdem, & Terras de Bonningtoun, Kingalach & Gallohill juxta Linlithgow, & annuum redditum de Carse, Stirlyn, quas Abbas & Canonici Monasterii Sanctae Crucis de Edinburgh, tenent de nobis & annuum redditum centum solidorum percipiendi de Terra de Kinpant & Terram de Ednam in Vicecomitatu de Roxburgh tenend: idem Walt: & heredibus suis inter ipsum & dictam Marjoriam Filiam nostra procreandis, &c.

But this Lady died upon the . . . Day of October Anno 1317, as some relate in this manner: Riding betwixt Pasly and the Castle of Renfrew, then the principal Residence of the Great Stewart of Scotland, her Husband, she was thrown from her Horse, and by the Fall suffered a Dislocation of the Vertebrae of her Neck; she, being pregnant, fell in Labour (of King Robert II.) the Child or Fetus, as they report, was a Cesar: The Operation being by an unskillful Hand, his Eye was touch'd by the Instrument, which afterwards proved incurable, from which he was called King Bleareie; she died upon the Spot: And on the Fatal Place where this Accident happened, there was erected a Cross, yet standing, called Queen Bleareie's Cross.

By the said Lady Marjory Bruce, Walter High-Stewart of Scotland had a Son, Robert, of whom afterwards, I have seen a Donation, by Walter High-Stewart of Scotland, in an. 1318, of the Patronage of the Church of Largs, with the Tithes thereto belonging, to the Monks of Pasly, for the Welfare of the Soul of Marjory Bruce, his deceased Wife. He married a 2d Wife, by whom he had a Son, Sir John Stewart, who is designed Brother to Robert Earl of Strathern, in a Donation by that Earl to the Church of Glasgow, an. 1364. I'm informed he was Ancestor of Stewart of Ralstoun. He had likeways a Daughter, called Giles, married Sir James Lindsay; Son and Heir of Sir James Lindsay of Crawford: Take for Authority of this a Charter granted by King Robert II. to Sir James Lindsay his Nephew, of the Castle and Barony of Crawford. The said Giles, married for a 2d Husband Sir Hugh Eglintoun of That-Ilk. For this I have seen a Charter granted by King Robert II. Dilecto fratri suo Ha-

(g) Haddingtoun's Collections.

Hugone de Eglintoun, Milite, de tota Terra de Bonnetoun, & dimidiatam terrarum de Nortoun, in Vicecomitatu de Edinburgh. As also I have seen, in the Publick Register, a Charter granted by that King to Sir Hugh Eglintoun of That-Ilk, and Giles his Wife, the King's Sister, of the Lands of Lochliboe-Side in Renfrew-Shire, in the Year 1374.

This much as to the Civil Actions of this Illustrious Person; what respected his Works of Piety, I find only this memorable Note, That he gave in pure Alms to the Abby of Dryburgh, (founded by Hugh Morvel, Constable of Scotland, inhabited by Monks of the Order of Promontre,) the Patronage of the Church of Maxtoun, with the Church-Lands thereto belonging. Which Gift he expresses to be made for the Safety of his Soul, &c. And thereto appends his Seal. And departing this Life in the 1528. at Bathket, he was solemnly interred at Pasly; which Mr. Barbour, in the Life of King Robert Bruce, expresses thus:

When long time they their Dule had made  
The Corps to Pasly have they had,  
And there with great Solemnity,  
And with great Dule eirded was he.

To Walter, High-Stewart of Scotland, succeeded

ROBERT his Son; which Robert obtained from King Robert Bruce, his Grandfather, the Lands of Langnewtoun, Maxtoun and Cavertoun, fallen to the Crown by the Forfaulture of William de Soules. During the War against the English, he did, in a most signal manner, manifest his Conduct and Valour in Defence of the Independency of his Country, and of his Uncle, King David Bruce's Title, against Edward Baliol; to his immortal Honour: He was unanimously chosen Governour of Scotland, in his Uncle's (King David) Absence, in the Year 1338, which he retrieved from the English and Baliol's Claim, and established King David in Possession of his Crown: But in the Year 1348, the Scots being defeat at the Battle of Durham, and the King taken Prisoner, he was a 2d time elected Governour of the Kingdom; which eminent Station he discharged faithfully, until the King returned, in an. 1359; who bestowed on his Nephew Robert, High-Stewart of Scotland, the Earldom and Dignity of Strathern, in Reward of his faithful Services; which Title he enjoyed until the Death of King David, that in an. 1370: the Crown devolved upon him, and was crowned at Scone the 27th of March that Year. In the beginning of his Reign he had some Encounters with the English, wherein he was successful; which the French King hearing of, sent his Ambassadour to Scotland, to congratulate his happy Success, & requesting him never to lay down Arms till he was reveng'd of the English; and also to renew the League betwixt the Two Crowns, which was solemnly done at Edinburgh: And to confirm the same League, King Robert sent Cardinal Wardlaw, Bishop of Glasgow, to France; which accordingly was done at Paris, to the Satisfaction of both Parties. But the History of the Wars, King Robert had with the English, I leave to the Relation of our Historians, and so I proceed to take Notice of his Marriage and Issue.

Our Historians relate, That before his Marriage with Eupham Ross he had Three Sons by Elizabeth More, a Concubine, while he was Earl of

Strathern and Stewart of Scotland; which Elizabeth, say they, was not his Wife until the 3d Year of his Reign, that his Queen died: This scandalous Asperſion, that's not only injurious to the ſucceeding Kings of Scotland, but to many other Foreign Princes, who have intermarried with our Royal Family, is abſolutely falſe in it ſelf, as will appear from many Original Charters, and other Authentick Records yet extant, ſuch as,

I. That the ſaid Elizabeth More was the Firſt and Lawful Wife of King Robert II. when Stewart of Scotland, doth evidently appear from an Authentick Charter, in the Archives of the Scots College at Paris, which bears Date Jan. 12. Anno Dom. 1364. wherein he founds a Chaplainry in the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, and that in Performance of an Obligation he lay under to the Biſhop of that See. The Pope's Legate diſpenſing with a Marriage betwixt himſelf, & quondam Elizabeth More dum ageret in humanis, non obſtante impedimento conſanguinitatis & affinitatis. Which Grant is Six Years before his Acceſſion to the Crown, which proves it falſe that ſhe died the Third Year of his Reign.

II. John Lord Kyle and Earl of Carrick, King Robert's eldeſt Son by Elizabeth More, was not only owned by his Father, by ſeveral Publick Inſtruments, both before and after his Acceſſion to the Crown, as his eldeſt Lawful Son and apparent Heir; but alſo by King David Bruce and Queen Eupham Roſs his Mother-in-Law. For Authority of this, tho very many Proofs might be given, yet I ſhall only adduce theſe. There is a Charter of Confirmation by Robert Earl of Strathern, and John Lord Kyle, his Son and apparent Heir, of a Mortification of the Lands of Coudams and Camſeftrang, by Reginald More, Father of Sir William More of Abercorn, to the Monks of Paſly (b). And under that Title and Relation he was owned by King David Bruce his Grand-Uncle, in a Confirmation of the Pope's Bull, allowing the Biſhops to diſpoſe in Teſtament upon their own Moveables: In which Charter Robertus Senefcallus Comes de Strathern, Nepos noſter, & Johannes Senefcallus Comes de Carrick, filius ſuus Primogenitus & Hæres, are mentioned Witneſſes. As alſo there is a Charter granted, an. 1371, of the Lands and Caſtle of Kinroſs, by King Robert, in Favours of Eupham Roſs his Queen; Joannis Comes de Carrick, Filius noſter natu maximus & Hæres, is a Witneſs thereto: Which is an unanſwerable Proof of the Legitimacy of his Birth.

III. For a further Vindication of the Royal Line, it appears evidently, on Record, That the Three Eſtates conven'd in Parliament, upon King Robert's coming to the Crown, yea on the very Day of his Coronation, his Maſteſty declared, That whenever it ſhould happen him to depart this Life, that John Earl of Carrick and Stewart of Scotland, ſhould and ought to be his Lawful Heir, and ſucceed him in the Kingdom. Which Act of Parliament is yet extant in the Publick Records, to which the Great Seal is appended, with 52 Seals of the Prelates, Noblemen and Barons aſſembled in Parliament. By which it plainly appears there was no Baſtardy in the Caſe of King Robert III. and that he needed not the Aſſiſtance of an Act of the Eſtates, to capacitate him to ſucceed; but that his Title is clear beyond all Controverſy and Diſpute.

And

(b) Chartulary of Paſly.

And it's alſo evident, that Elizabeth More, Daughter of Sir Adam More of Rouallan, was ſo far from being an obſcure Perſon or a Concubine, that ſhe was a Lady of good Quality, and ſo nearly related to Robert Earl of Strathern, her Husband, that he was obliged to procure the Pope's Diſpenſation to marry her. And I'm informed, one of the Barons of Rouallan was married with a Daughter of one of the High-Stewarts of Scotland; and they ſtanding in the Degree of Conſanguinity, forbidden by the Canon Law, gave Occaſion to the Diſpenſation for their Marriage. The Family of Rouallan is one of the Anciendeſt in the Shire of Air, and poſſeſt of an opulent Fortune, for many Ages. Their Anceſtor David de More, in the Reign of King Alexander II. is mention'd Witneſs in a Charter to Hugh Crawford, of the Lands of Stevenſtown, an. 1246 (i). Which Family is now repreſented by Jean, Daughter and ſole Heir of William More of Rouallan, Wife to David Earl of Glasgow.

The Children of King Robert II. by Elizabeth More.

I. John, Earl of Carrick, afterwards King of Scotland, by the Name of Robert III.

II. Walter, who married Iſobel MacDuff, Daughter and ſole Heir of Duncan Earl of Fife; but he died without Succeſſion.

III. Robert, who obtained the Earldom of Monteith, by Marriage of Margaret, Daughter and Heir of Murdoch Earl of Monteith. He was afterwards created Duke of Albany, by King Robert III. an. 1399. and choſen Governour of Scotland: But of him and his Poſterity I ſhall treat afterwards.

IV. Alexander of Badenoch, created Earl of Buchan by his Father, the Fifth Year of his Reign. He married Eupham, Daughter and Coheir of William Earl of Roſs, in Right of whom he aſſumed that Title. Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, was his Son, who obtained that Earldom by Marriage of Iſobel Douglafs, Counteſs of Mar, only Daughter of William Firſt Earl of Douglafs, and of Margaret his Wife, Siſter and Heir of Thomas Earl of Mar. For this I have ſeen a Reſignation, in the Year 1404, by Iſobel Counteſs of Mar, in Favours of Alexander Stewart, eldeſt Son of Alexander Earl of Buchan, cauſa Matrimonii contracti inter eundem Alex. & nos. He was Commander in Chief of the Army at the Battle of Harlaw, an. 1411. where he gave ſufficient Proof of his being a Brave General. He deceaſed without Succeſſion in the Year 1436.

V. Marjory, married John Dunbar, Son of George Earl of March, with whom he obtained the Earldom of Murray. For this I have ſeen a Charter granted by King Robert II. Dilecto Filio ſuo Johanni de Dunbar, & Marjorie ſponſæ ſuæ, filiæ noſtræ chariſſimæ de toto Comitatu Moravia, in the Year 1372 (k). Whole Succeſſor, James Earl of Murray, dying without Succeſſion, his Eſtate and Dignity went, by Ann his Daughter and Heireſs, to Archbald Douglafs, Brother of James Earl of Douglafs, who was forfeited with others of their Kindred; by King James II. Anno 1455.

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II. Jean,

(i) Preface to the Obſervation concerning the Scots Hiſtory. (k) Carta in Publicis Archivis.

VI. Jean, to Sir John Lyon, ( called the White Lyon from his Comple- xion ) with whom he obtained the Baronies of Glames and Kinghorn, an. 1379. (l) And in Honour of this Royal Match he got the double Tressure added to his Arms, and the Crest belonging thereto, viz. A Lady above the Middle, encircled with Laurels. He was preferred by that King to the Office of Lord High-Chancellor of Scotland. John now Earl of Strathmore is his Lineal Heir. After the Death of Sir John Lyon the Lady Jean Stewart married Sir James Sandelands of Calder. For this I have seen a Charter by King Robert II. of the Lands of Slamanan, &c. Jacob. Sandelins, Milite, & heredibus inter ipsum & Jeana, filia nostra procreandis, quam Deo duce, ducet in uxorem (m).

VII. Elizabeth was married to Sir Thomas Hay of Errol, by whom he obtained the Lands of Inchtuthill. There is a Grant by King Robert, an. 1372, of an Annuity out of the said Lands, Tho. Hay Constabulario Scotia, & Elizabeth sponsa sue filia nostra charissima; of whom is Charles Earl of Errol Lineally descended.

VIII. Margaret, to John MacDonald, Lord of Tla: There is a Charter in the Publick Rolls, by King Robert II. an. 1376. to Joh. of Tla and Margaret his Spouse, the King's Daughter, of the Lands of Lochaber and Knoydart (n).

IX. married David Lindsay, Earl of Crawford. I have seen a Charter by King Robert II. to David Lindsay of Glenesk, his Son in Law, of the Lands of Glenesk and Strathnairn, upon his own Resignation; whose Successor is John Earl of Crawford.

X. Giles, married William Douglass, Son to the Lord of Galloway, with whom he obtained the Lordship of Nitksdale; for which there is extant a Charter in the Publick Records, by King Robert II. Willielmo Douglass & Egidie sponsa sue, filia nostra charissima. His great Endowments both of Body and Mind, and his approven Merit, procured him the Honours of Duke of Spruce and Prince of Danskin. He was treacherously kill'd by the Lord Clifford, in an. 1390. leaving Issue, by the said Giles his Wife, one Daughter, called Giles, married Henry Santclair Earl of Orkney, of whom is descended Henry Lord Santclair.

King Robert II. after the Death of Elizabeth More, married Eupham Ross, Daughter of Hugh Earl of Ross, and Dowager of John Randolph Earl of Murray.

The Issue of King Robert II. by Eupham Ross.

I. David, on whom he conferred the Earldom of Strathern, and creat- ed him into that Dignity, in the Year 1370; but dying without Male Succession, his Estate and Honours devolved on Eupham, his Daughter and sole Heir, who married Patrick Grahame Younger, Son of Sir Pa- trick Grahame of Kincardine, Ancestor to the Duke of Montrose, of whom descended the Earls of Monteth; which came to a Period but lately in the Person of William Earl of Airth.

II. Walter, who obtained the Lands of Badenoch from his Father, in the Year 1370, and was afterwards created Earl of Athol: He married Margaret

(l) Carta penes Jo. Comitem de Strathmore. (m) Carta in Publicis Archivis. (n) Carta in Rotulis Rob: II.

Margaret, Daughter and Heirefs of Sir David Barclay of Brichen, by whom he had David his eldest Son, who died in England, one of the Hostages for the Ransom of King James I. Allan, his 2d Son, was created Earl of Caithness by that Prince: He was killed at the Battle of Innerlo- chy, by Donald Balloch, an. 1428. So his Estate returned to the Crown. This Walter, Earl of Athol, was the principal Actor in the Murther of King James I. his Nephew, which proceeded (if we believe our Histo- rians) from a Responce he had from some of his Highlanders, in whom he had great Confidence, who assured, that before his Death he should be crown'd in a solemn Assembly. For which horrid and unnatural Crime, the Sentence of Death was execute upon him in a most exem- plary Manner, Famous over all Europe.

III. Isobel, married to the Brave James Earl of Douglass, to whose Personal Valour was in a great Measure owing that signal Victo- ry obtained over the English at Otterburn; which Action fell out in the Year 1388. but with the Loss of himself. By this Lady he had no Issue. She married secondly, Sir John Edmonstoun: For this there is a Charter by King Robert II. Jo. Edmonstoun de Baronia de Ednham, & Iso- bella Comitissa de Douglass, filia nostra.

Natural Issue of King Robert II.

I. Sir John Stewart, Sheriff of Bute, commonly called the Black Ste- wart: For this I have seen a Charter under the Great Seal, by King Ro- bert III. of an Annuity of 10 Merks Sterling, to Sir Adam Forrester, out of the Customs of Edinburgh. In which Grant Johanne Senescallo Vice- comite de Bute, fratre nostro naturali, is a Witness; and is dated 15th of February, in the Year 1404 (o). Moreover, there is a Charter in the publick Records, by Robert Duke of Albany, when Governour of Scot- land, dated at Rothsay the 24th of August 1408, to John Campbel of Lou- doun, of the Lands of Chalucbreks in Carick; to which Johanne Senescallo fratre suo naturali Vicecomite de Bute, is a Witness.

II. Sir John Stewart of Dundonald, commonly called the Red Stewart, from his Complexion; on whom King James I. his Nephew, conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood, at the Solemnity of his Coronation, an. 1424: But the same Year James Stewart, Son of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, up- on his Father's Imprisonment, accompanied with a Number of Out- laws, came to the Town of Dunbartoun, set it on Fire, and surprized Sir John Stewart of Dundonald, whom he killed with several others.

III. Thomas, Arch-Deacon of St. Andrews, who, upon the Death of Walter Trail Bishop of that See, an. 1401, was elected Bishop of St. An- dreds: But he, affecting a Retired Life, would never accept the Episcopal Dignity; so that the See continued vacant till his Death, which hap- pened an. 1404.

Natural Children of King Robert II. by Marion de Cardney, Daughter of John Cardney of That-Ilk.

I. John, who obtained the Lands of Kincleven in Perth-Shire, from his Father, as appears from a Charter yet extant in the publick Rolls, di- lecto

(o) Charter in the Hands of Mr. James Robertson; Advocate

lecto filio nostro Johanne Senescallo genito inter nos & Mariota de Cardney, Anno regni nostri 12.

II. James, who obtained the Lands of Kinfauns in Perth-Shire.

III. Alexander, who had a Grant from his Father of the Lands of Lunnan in Forfar-Shire, of whom the Stewarts of Doually descended.

King Robert II. departing this Life at his Castle of Dundonald, the 13th Day of May 1390, the 20th Year of his Reign, and 74th of his Age, his Crown and Imperial Dignity devolved upon John Earl of Carrick, Prince and Stewart of Scotland, his eldest Son; but the Name of John being ill liked by the Nation, on account of John Baliol, he chang'd it, and was Crowned King by the Name of Robert III. (John Fairyear) The universal Mistake of our Historians, concerning the Illegitimacy of his Birth, which I have touched already, and is now effectually removed by the Learned Earl of Cromerty, in his Vindication of that Prince from the Imputation of Bastardy; who has shown, from undeniable and Authentick Records, That his Father (King Robert) was first married to Rouallan's Daughter: To which I refer my Reader. This King being but a weak Prince, and disabled to travel, by a Stroke he had accidentally received from a Horse of Sir James Douglass of Dalkeith's, he appointed Robert Earl of Fife, his Brother, Governour of the Kingdom, whom he created Duke of Albany, an. 1399: During whose Administration the English invaded Scotland, and wasted the Southern Countries, but were repulsed by the Valour of the Earl of Douglass; which Buchannan, our Renown'd Historian, relates at large, to which I refer my Reader. King Robert was married to Annabella, Daughter of Sir John Drummond of Stobhall, Ancestor to the Earl of Perth.

Children of King Robert III. by Annabel Drummond.

I. David Prince and Stewart of Scotland, who being a Youth of a riotous Temper, was committed, by his Father, to the Care and Inspection of his Uncle Robert, Duke of Albany, Governour of the Realm; but he being an Ambitious Man, and aspiring at the Crown, caused imprison his Nephew in the Castle of Faulkland, and ordered him to be starved; yet his Life was preserved, as our Historians relate, for some time, by the Charity of Two poor Women, one of which afforded him some Oat-Bread through a Chink of the Wall, and the other gave him Milk from her Breasts: But the Governour having discovered them, they were both put to Death; the poor Prince being reduced to feed on the Members of his own Body, and to die amidst the Agonies of Famine and Torture, in an. 1401, and was buried at Lindors Abby. But the Punishment due such an Unnatural and Inhuman Crime, which himself, by the long-suffering Patience of GOD, felt not, his Son Murdoch Duke of Albany, and Two of his Sons, suffered, being condemn'd for Treason, upon King James I.'s Return from England, in an. 1424, for which they lost their Heads.

II. James Prince of Scotland, of whose Preservation the King became very solicitous; and, to secure him from the Attempts of the Duke of Albany, sends him to Charles VI. of France, appointing Henry Santclair, Earl of Orkney, his Governour; who taking Shipping with him at the Bas, with

with several others of the Scots Nobility and Gentry, but, either by Strefs of Weather or Sea-sickness, they were necessitated to land upon the English Coast: And notwithstanding there was then a Truce betwixt the Two Nations, yet he and his whole Company were detained Prisoners. This fell out upon the 30th of March in the Year 1404.

III. Margaret, married to Archbald Duke of Turin, Earl of Douglass, Lord Longuevil, and Marechal of France; by whom she had Issue Archbald and James, successively Earls of Douglass.

IV. Mary, married first to George Earl of Angus, in an. 1396, as is evident from the Contract yet extant. This Earl was taken Prisoner at the Battle of Homilden, an. 1402, and died that Year in his Return from England, leaving Issue, by the said Lady Mary his Wife, William Earl of Angus, who was General of the Scots at Piperdein, an. 1436. His Lady surviving him, remarried James Kennedy of Dunmore, in an. 1404; and by him she had Issue Gilbert, first Lord Kennedy; (created into that Dignity by King James II.) He was one of the Governours to King James III. David Lord Kennedy, his Son, was created Earl of Cassils, by King James IV. and was killed at the Battle of Floudoun: Of whom John now Earl of Cassils is the Lineal Heir. She married 3dly, Sir William Grahame of Mugdock and Kincardine, Ancestor to the Duke of Montrose; by whom she had Robert, Author of that Branch of the Grahames of Fintrie in Angus; and Patrick, who was Arch-Bishop of St. Andrews.

A Natural Son of King Robert III.

John Stewart of Ardgowan, who by Three several Charters obtained the Lands of Blackhall, Ardgowan and Auchingoun: Of whom Sir Archbald Stewart of Blackhall, Baronet, is Lineally descended.

After King Robert III.'s Death, an. 1406, Robert Duke of Albany was Governour of Scotland; in which eminent Station he continued till his Death, which fell out an. 1419. The Government of the Realm was committed to Murdoch, Duke of Albany, his Son; who being but a weak Prince, and of an easy Nature, all things went into Disorder, and his own Sons became not only a Grievance to their Father, but to the Bulk of the Nation. To remeid all which Disorders, the Duke called a Parliament, wherein it was agreed, That some of their Number should be sent to England, to treat about the Redemption of their King; and accordingly the States nominated, for that effect, Archbald Earl of Douglass; William Hay Earl of Errol, Constable of Scotland, Alexander Irvine of Drum, Henry Lighton, Bishop of Aberdeen, and Alexander Cornwal, Arch-Dean of Lothian. These, coming to London, were very favourably received by the English, and had several Conferences with their Sovereign King James: At length, having desired Audience in Council, they were admitted, where Bishop Lightoun delivered the following Speech:

MY LORDS,

THE Respect and Reverence, which the Scots Nation carrieth towards all Kings, is everywhere known, but most that Love and Loyalty which they have to the Sacred Persons of their own Native Princes; for as Monarchy is the most Ancient Form of Govern-

ment, so have they ever esteem'd it the best, it being more easy to find one instructed and train'd up in Heroical Vertues, than to find many: And how well soever Governours and Vice-Gerents rule the Commonwealth, yet is that Government but as the Light of the Moon or Stars in Absence of the Sun, and but Representations of Shadows for Real Bodies. This hath moved the Three Estates of that Kingdom to direct us here unto you.

Our King these many Years hath been kept from us, upon just or unjust Grounds, we will not argue: That Providence, which hath appointed every thing to its own End, hath done this for the best both to you and us; and we are now to treat with you for his Delivery, beseeching you to remember, that his Father, of Sacred Memory, recommended him, out of that general Duty that one Prince oweth to another, to your King's Protection, in hope of Sanctuary, and in request of Aid and Comfort against his Secret, and consequently his most Dangerous Enemies: And we must confess, that hitherto he hath been better and more secure amongst you, than if he had been in his own Native Country; for your Favours have been many ways extended towards him, having brought him up in all Liberal Sciences and Arts; so that his Abode with you seemeth rather to have been a Remaining in an Academy than in any Captivity, and that he had been lost if he had not been lost. Besides, tho' we have the Happiness to claim his Birth and Stem, ye have the Claim of his Succession and Education, He being now Match'd with the Royal Blood of England (for he had married the Earl of Sommerfet's Daughter) so that his Liberty, which we ask, is a Benefit to your selves and those Princes which shall claim the Descent of his Offspring: For if it should fall forth (as what may not, by the variable Changes of Kingdoms, come to pass) that this Prince should be Dethron'd, 'tis your Swords that should restore him to the Possession of his Royal Diadem; and we expect, that as you have many times rendered him yours, you will not refuse to engage him yet more by his Liberty, which he must acknowledge wholly and freely to receive from you; and, by Benefits and Love, to overcome a King, is more than by Force of Arms. And since he was not your Prisoner by Chance of War, (since he never rais'd Arms against you) but by way of Protection detained here and entertained; so we expect, that you will act according to your Ancient Honour and Generosity, and send him freely back to his own: Yet if it be so, that you will have an Acknowledgment for what ye have bestowed on his Education, the Distress of the present State of his Subjects and Crown considered, we will not stand upon Trifles of Money, for the Redemption of a Prince above all Price.

The Governour and Estates of Scotland, being acquainted with the Sum required for the Ransom of the Prince, a part of it was quickly raised, and Hostages sent for the rest, who were, David Stewart, eldest Son of Walter Earl of Athol; Alexander Earl of Crawford; Alex: Master of Huntley; Malis Grahame Earl of Strathern; Patrick Lyon, Son and Heir of Sir John Lyon of Glames; Sir William Ruthven; Sir David Ogilvy; and David Moubray. These were honourably received at the English Court; but several of them died before they were redeemed.

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The King was accompanied to the Borders of Scotland by several of the English Nobility and Gentry, who there taking their Leave, returned back. And the King, with a splendid Retinue, arrived at Edinburgh in the Month of April; and passing from thence to Perth, in the Month of May following, with his Queen, they were solemnly Crowned at Scone. At which Solemnity His Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood on the following Persons, viz. Alexander Stewart, Son to Murdoch Duke of Albany; Archbald Earl of Douglas; William Earl of Angus; George Earl of March; Adam Hepburn of Hales; Thomas Hay of Locheret; Walter Ogilvy; Walter Haliburton of Dirltoun; David Stewart of Rosyth; Alexander Seton of Gordon; Patrick Ogilvy of Auchterhouse; John Stewart of Dandonald; David Mackay of Gask; John Stewart of Cairdin; William Hay of Errol; John Scrimzeor Constable of Dundee; Alexander Irvine of Drum; Herbert Maxwell of Carlawerock; Herbert Herris of Teregles; Andrew Gray of Foules; Robert Cuninghame of Kilmaures; Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie; and William Crichton of That-Ilk.

Upon the King's Return to Edinburgh, he called a Parliament, in which was enacted a Subsidy for relieving the Hostages then remaining in England for his Ransom: And dissolving the Parliament, he went for Perth, where having assembled all the present Officers, and such as had born Authority in the State during the Government of the Dukes of Albany; he understood that most part of the Royal Revenue was bestowed by the Governours on their Friends and Dependents. Upon this Sir Walter Stewart, the Duke of Albany's Son, was sent Prisoner to the Bass, as also Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld, and several others, were committed to Prison, but afterwards released. The King calling a 2d Parliament, wherein Murdoch Duke of Albany, the late Governour, Walter and Sir Alexander Stewarts, his Sons, and Duncan Earl of Lenox, his Father-in-Law, were attainted of Treason, and found guilty by a Jury consisting of the following Persons, viz.

- Walter Earl of Athol,
- Archbald Earl of Douglas,
- Alexander Earl of Ross, Lord of the Isles.
- Alexander Stewart Earl of Mar,
- William Earl of Angus,
- William Earl of Orkney,
- George Earl of March,
- James Douglas of Balveny,
- Gilbert Hay of Errol, Constable of Scotl:
- Robert Stewart of Lorn,
- Sir John Montgomery of Ardrossan,

- Sir Thomas Sumervell of Carnwath,
- Sir Herbert Herris of Teregles,
- Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith,
- Sir Robert Cuninghame of Kilmaures,
- Sir Alexander Livingston of Callender,
- Sir Thomas Hay of Yester,
- Sir William Borthwick of That-Ilk,
- Sir Alexander Ogilvy Sheriff of Angus,
- Sir John Forrester of Cotstorphine,
- Sir Walter Ogilvy of Lintrachan.

And the same Day, upon which the Sentence was pronounced, the Duke's Two Sons, Walter and Alexander, were beheaded; and the next Day the Duke himself and the Earl of Lenox lost their Heads.

The War continuing betwixt the English and the French, Charles VII. of France sent Sir John Stewart of Darnly, Archbald Earl of Douglas, both Marshals of that Kingdom, with the Arch-Bishop of Rheims, Ambassadors to Scotland, to renew the Ancient League betwixt the Two Crowns, and to propose a Match betwixt Lewis the Dauphin, King Charles's Son, and the Lady Margaret, King James's Daughter; which was agreed to: Whereupon Four Thousand Soldiers were levied and sent to France, in the Year 1426.

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The English foreseeing the Inconveniencies that would arise from this Match, sent the Lord Scroop Ambassador into Scotland, with the Proposal of a Breach with France, and a Marriage betwixt the Lady Margaret, King James's Daughter, and Henry VI. their King; but it was resolved that the French should be satisfied in their Demands: Whereupon the English Ambassador from fair Words went to Threatning; but the King was so far from being moved by this, that he immediately caused prepare a Fleet of 46 good Ships, under the Command of Henry Earl of Orkney, Admiral of Scotland; and putting to Sea with the Lady Margaret, she landed safely at Rochel, and from thence passed to Tours, where, with extraordinary Pomp and Magnificence, she was married to the Dauphin, on the 24th of June 1436. The English, after this Disappointment, invaded Scotland with an Army of 4000 Men, under the Command of Henry Earl of Northumberland, against whom the King sent an Army, under the Conduct of William Earl of Angus, his Nephew, who defeat the English in Battle at a Place called Piperdein. The Action happened in the Year 1436.

The King, encouraged by this Victory, resolved to invade England with an Army, and accordingly marched the length of Roxburgh, and laid Siege to the Castle: But when the English Garrison was just about to surrender, the Queen came to the Camp, representing to her Husband a Conspiracy against his Life; upon which he immediately disbanded his Army, and returned Home, and, for his greater Safety, retired to the Monastery of the Carthusians at Perth.

The Conspirators were, Robert Grabame Tutor of Strathern, Robert Stewart, Grandchild of Walter Earl of Athol; but the prime Contriver and Actor was the Earl of Athol himself, the King's Uncle: These having concerted the Measures they were to follow, came in the Night to Perth, and entering the Monastery, they made their Way with little Difficulty, where the King was, whom they most cruelly murdered, upon the 21st Day of February an. 1436, in the 44th Year of his Age, and the 13th of his Reign.

This Prince was, both for the Endowments of Body and Mind, one of the Bravest Kings of the Age he lived in: He was a great Master in all the Liberal Arts and Sciences, but especially in Poetry, Mathematicks and Politicks: And tho' he used to complain of the Prodigality of his Ancestors in exhausting so much of the Revenue, to Found and Enrich Religious Houses, and used to call King David I. (commonly called St. David) a sore Saint to the Crown; yet did he not refrain from Building a beautiful Monastery at Perth for Carthusian Monks, where he was Interred.

He was married to Jean, Daughter of John Beaufort Earl of Somerset, Son to John Duke of Lancaster, by whom he had these Children.

I. James, born an. 1430, who succeeded him in the Kingdom: Of whom afterwards.

II. Margaret, married Lewis XII. of that Name, King of France; she died in the Year 1449, without Succession (p).

III. Iso-

(p) History of France.

III. Isobel, married Francis I. Duke of Bretagne, who deceased Anno 1450; by whom she had Three Daughters; (1) Margaret, married Francis of Bretagne, Count de Estampes, and Lord of Clifson; (2) Catharine, to John Lord of Rohan, and Viscount Lyons; (3) Frances, to John Lord de Albret.

IV. Jean, married James Earl of Angus, who seasonably assisted Sir Alexander Livingston and Sir William Crichton, Governours of Scotland in the Minority of King James II. against his Chief the Earl of Douglas. He died, an. 144, without Issue. She married afterwards George, 2d Earl of Huntly, by whom she had (1) Alexander, 3d Earl of Huntly, his Successor, of whom George Duke of Gordon is Lineally descended; (2) Adam Gordon, who married Elizabeth, Sister and sole Heir to John Earl of Sutherland; of whom John now Earl of Sutherland is the Lineal Heir. (3) Sir William Gordon, slain at the Battle of Floddoun; (4) Catharine Gordon, given in Marriage, by King James III. to Perkin Warbeck, the Impostor, Duke of York; but to him she had no Issue. After his Death she married Sir Matthew Craddock in Glamorgan-Shire in Wales (q). The Lady Jean surviving her 2d Husband, was married a 3d time unto James Lord Dalkeith, created into the Dignity of Earl of Morton, by King James II. an. 1457. by whom he had John Earl of Morton, his Son & Heir.

IV. Helenor, married Sigismund, Arch-Duke of Austria and Earl of Tyrol, Son and Heir of Arch-Duke Frederick, surnamed the Old; but he died an. 1497 (r), without any Issue.

V. Mary, married to John Lord Camphere and Zealand.

King James cut off in this manner, in the very Prime of his Days, the Estates of the Kingdom assembled at Edinburgh, on the 26th of August 1437, and solemnly Crowned James his Son, in the 6th Year of his Age, and appointed Sir Alexander Livingston of Callender Governour of the Kingdom, and committed the Custody of the young King, with the Command of the Castle of Edinburgh, to Sir William Crichton then Chancellor.

Archbald Earl of Douglas, declining to give Obedience to the Governour and Chancellor, pretending Royal Grants and Exemptions to him and his Ancestors, from such a Jurisdiction in the Minority of a King; but his Death, which happened in an. 1438, made way for William Earl of Douglas, his Son, a Youth about 14 Years of Age: The Vanity of whose Followers, and want of Experience, made him guilty of a great many Misdemeanors. And being on his Journey to a Parliament, on his Way to Edinburgh, he was met by Chancellor Crichton, and nobly entertain'd at his House of Crichton; who taking Occasion to mind him of the Greatness and Merit of his Family, and of his own Duty to his Sovereign, he in Return acknowledged his bypast Escapes, promised Amendment for the future, and after all this was invited by the Chancellor to the Castle of Edinburgh: Being set at the King's Table, amidst the Entertainment he was suddenly removed, together with David his younger Brother; and Sir Malcolm Fleming of Cambernald, his constant Friend, and most treacherously murdered by the Governours Order, an. 1441. the 16th Year of his Age, neither regarding the Tears and Entreaties of the young King,

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King,

(q) History of the Family of Huntly. (r) Opus Catholicum Genealogicum, ab Elia Reufneri.

King, the Laws of Hospitality, nor the Honour contained in the Invitation he had received. The Earl of *Douglafs*, thus taken away, his Estate and Honours descended on *James Lord Abercorn*; but he leaving this World, *an. 1443*, left for his Successor *William* his Son, who, in King *James II.*'s Minority, getting into that Prince's Favour, in a short time had the Government of the whole Affairs of the Nation: And having returned the Governour and Chancellor out of their Posts, got them denounced Rebels in a Parliament, and Orders given to Sir *John Forrester* of *Corstorphine* to prosecute them with Fire and Sword: The Castle of *Crichton* was taken, plundered, and a Garrison put into it. But all this time the Chancellor kept out the Castle of *Edinburgh*, which the Earl of *Douglafs* laid Siege to; and, after 9 Months stay before it, he was forced to capitulate with the Chancellor, upon Condition he should be restored to his Office, and whatsoever had been withheld from him by his Enemies; That all former Discontents should be done away; And that he should pass out of the Castle with Bag and Baggage.

Shortly after this, in *an. 1447*, the King calls a Parliament, wherein Sir *Alexander Livieston*, the late Governour, *Alexander Livieston* his Son, Sir *Robert Livieston* of *Drumray*, late Thesaurer, Sir *David Livieston*, Sir *James Dundas* of *That-Ilk*, and Sir *Robert Bruce* of *Clackmannan*, were faulted for converting the Kings Treasure into their own private Use. The old Governour, with the Lairds of *Dundas* and *Clackmannan*, were remitted; but *Alexander Livieston*, the Governour's Son, Sir *Robert* and Sir *David Liviestons*, were executed at *Edinburgh*.

The Earl of *Douglafs*, for the further securing himself against the Chancellor and his Faction, enter'd, in *an. 1445*, into a League with the Earls of *Crawford*, *Ross*, *Murray*, *Ormond*, the Lord *Balveny*, Sir *James Hamilton* of *Cadzow*, and many other Barons; wherein they engaged solemnly never to desert one another, and that the Injury done to one of them should be as done to all, and reveng'd as their common Quarrel. After this, the Earl became so Insolent, that he had no Regard to the King's Authority; and the King, endeavouring to reduce him to his Obedience by fair Means, in order thereto wrote him a very obliging Letter, wherein he desired him to meet him at *Stirling*, that Affairs might be peaceably accommodated: But the Earl, conscious of the Crimes he had committed, refused to come, unless he got a publick Assurance, under the Great Seal, for safe Coming and Returning; which being granted him, he came to *Stirling-Castle*, where the Court then was, with a powerful Retinue. The King having received him very graciously, towards the Evening, the Gates of the Castle being shut, His Majesty took the Earl aside, and urged him to break the League, which he absolutely refusing, the King stab'd him, on the 13th of *February 1452*.

The Earl's Friends, who had accompanied him thither, hearing what was done, got immediately to Arms; and *James Earl of Douglafs*, Earl *William's* Brother, proclaimed the King and the whole Court Faith-breakers.

Amidst these Confusions, the King called a Parliament to meet at *Edinburgh*; to which the Earl of *Douglafs* & his Adherents were summon'd to compear: But they not thinking fit to obey, the Parliament having met, they declared *James Earl of Douglafs*, *Archbald Earl of Murray*,  
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*Hugh Earl of Ormond*, *John Lord Balveny*, his Three Brothers, *Alexander Earl of Crawford*, publick Enemies to the Government: And after this, in *an. 1455*, being driven to the Necessity of a Battle against the King, his Brother, the Earl of *Murray*, was killed, and the Earl of *Ormond* taken Prisoner, and beheaded; but himself, with his Brother the Lord *Balveny*, escaped, fled afterwards to *England*, and in *an. 1456*, with the Assistance of *Henry Earl of Northumberland*, invaded the Borders; but, in *an. 1457*, were overthrown by the Valour of *George Earl of Angus*, and *James Lord Hamilton*.

The same Year came Ambassadors from *Henry VI. of England*, imploring *K. Ja.* his Aid and Assistance against the Rebellion of *Richard Duke of York*, Offering, providing he would assist them with an Army, he should have restored whatsoever Lands his Ancestors had possessed in *England*: And about the same time came the like Message from the Duke of *York*. King *James* answered the *English* Ambassadors indirectly; and having dismiss'd them, he raises an Army, and marches towards *England*, layeth Siege to the Castle of *Roxburgh*, where, by the accidental Bursting of a Piece of Ordinance, he was killed, on the 3d of *August 1460*, the 30th Year of his Age, and 24th of his Reign. This Prince was married with *Mary*, Daughter of *Arnold Duke of Gelders*, and Niece to *Philip Duke of Burgundy*.

#### Children of King James II. by Mary his Queen.

I. *James* his Successor, the Third of that Name, King of *Scotland*: Of whom afterwards.

II. *Alexander Duke of Albany*, a Prince, who by the Restlessness of his own Disposition occasioned much Disquiet, both to the King his Brother and to himself: He was imprisoned in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, from whence he escaped, and fled to *France*, where he was kindly received by *Lewis XI.* and was afterwards killed at a Tournament by *Lewis Duke of Orleans*, by the Splinter of a Spear, which penetrated into his Brain, *an. 1484*. He was married, first to *Catharine Saintclair*, Daughter of *William Earl of Orkney*, from whom he divorced, because of their Consanguinity, forbidden by the Canon-Law, in the Year 1477, (which was ratified in Parliament *an. 1516*) leaving Issue by the said Lady, *Alexander Abbot of Inchaffrey* and *Scone*, and afterwards promoted to the Episcopal See of *Murray*, *an. 1534*. Before he was a Church-Man, he married *Margaret Crichton*, Daughter to the Lord *Crichton*; by whom he had a Daughter, *Margaret*, married *David Lord Drummond*. (f) *Alexander Duke of Albany*, being divorced from *Catharine Saintclair*, was remarried to *Agnes*, Daughter to the Earl of *Boulogne*; by whom he had *John Duke of Albany*, Governour of *Scotland*, in King *James V.*'s Minority: Married *Anna*, Daughter and Heir of *John Count de Lauraguez*; but had no Succession.

III. *John*, created Earl of *Mar* by his Father, in the Year 1460, but died in 1479, without Issue.

IV. *Mary*, married *Thomas Master of Boyd*, Son and Heir of *Robert Lord Boyd*, Chancellor and Governour of *Scotland*, in King *James III.*'s

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(f) History of the Family of Drummond, in MS.

Minority; a Youth of extraordinary Endowments, both of Body and Mind; with her he obtained the Isle of Arran & many other Lands, and was created into the Dignity of Earl of Arran, an. 1467. But in 1468, being Commissioned Ambassador to Denmark, to attend Margaret, Daughter of Christian King of Denmark, King James III.'s Queen, home to Scotland, his Greatness procured him Envy; and, in his Absence, his Enemies plotted his Ruin. Robert Lord Boyd his Father, and Sir Alexander Boyd his Uncle, were summoned to answer such Points as should be exhibited against them in Parliament: They were declared Enemies to the State. Robert Lord Boyd retired to England, an. 1469, where he, in a very short time, ended his Days. Sir Alexander, his Brother, was challenged and convicted of his Treasonable Carrying His Majesty in Person, against his Inclination, on his Way to the Castle of Callender, to Edinburgh; which Sir Alexander offering to produce an Act of Parliament for, approving it good Service, (and is yet extant) it was kept up, and he condemned to lose his Head; which Sentence was execute on him. Thomas Earl of Arran, arriving with the Queen in the Firth, in July 1469, and preparing himself to come ashore, resolving to throw himself upon the King's Clemency; his Lady coming to him disguised, gave him particular Information of the Circumstances of his Family, the Weakness of his Interest at Court, and the many Snares laid by his Enemies to cut him off: And, resolving to partake with him in his Misfortunes, returned back to Denmark, from thence to France, and thereafter to Antwerp. King James writes to his Sister very kindly to return Home: The Lady, believing her Presence might influence the King her Brother to restore her Husband to his Favour, comes for Scotland, leaving him at Antwerp, where, in a very short time, he died; leaving Issue by the said Lady Mary his Wife, James, who by the Bounty of his Uncle was restored to the Dignity of Lord Boyd, and to the Lands of Kilmarnock, Dalry, Kilbride, Noddsdale, &c. in 1482; but he was killed, in a Feud, by the Montgommeries, an. 1487, and died without Succession. He had likewise a Daughter, Margaret, married first unto Alexander Lord Forbes; and surviving him, she remarried with David first Earl of Cassils, but had not any Succession.

In the Year 1474, some Two Years after the Death of Thomas Earl of Arran, the Lady Mary was, by the King her Brother, given in Marriage to James Lord Hamilton, by whom she had Issue James Lord Hamilton, and a Daughter, Elizabeth, married Matthew First Earl of Lenox, of whom that Illustrious Family descended: Which James Lord Hamilton, Nephew to King James III. obtained from King James IV. the Isle of Arran, as a Gratification to him for his great Charge in Negotiating the King's Marriage with Margaret, Daughter of King Henry VII. and was created by him into the Dignity of Earl of Arran, the 9th Day of January 1503. James Earl of Arran, his Son, was declared Governour of Scotland, upon the Death of King James V. during the Minority of Queen Mary; and, by an Act of Parliament, declared Successor to the Throne, if the Queen died without Issue. He was honoured with the Title of Duke of Chatterault, by King Henry II. of France, in 1548. He stood firm to the Interest of Queen Mary, until his Death, which happened the 22d of January 1576.

V. Cecilia, married William Lord Crichton, by whom she had only one Daughter, Margaret, married George Earl of Rothes, from whom he divorced upon the Score of Consanguinity, (others say they were not married) but by her he had Issue, (1) Norman Lesly Master of Rothes, a Gentleman of great Endowments and singular Valour: But his Misfortune in killing Cardinal David Beaton, Bishop of St. Andrews, very much lessen'd his Esteem in Scotland, so that he thought fit to retire to France, where he was preferred by King Henry II. to the Command of the Scots Troup. He was kill'd at Renton in Picardy, and died without Succession. (2) Robert Lesly, of whom descended the Family of Findarressie; (3) Janet Lesly, married to Grant of That-Ilk; (4) Helen Lesly, to John Seton of Parbroath: And surviving him, she was remarried unto Mark, Commendator of Newbottle, Ancestor to the Marquis of Lothian, and had Issue.

JAMES III. of that Name, succeeded his Father, when a Child of Seven Years of Age, and was Crowned at the Abby of Kelso: His Education was committed to the Queen his Mother. Andrew Stewart Lord Evandale, William Earl of Orkney, John Lord Kennedy, Robert Lord Boyd, Chancellor, Patrick Lord Grahame, James Bishop of St. Andrews, William Bishop of Glasgow, and Thomas Bishop of Dunkeld, were declar'd Governours of the Realm.

About this time, Edward Earl of March, having defeat King Henry the VI. of England, at Tanton in York-Shire, came to the Crown of England, by the Name of Edward IV. King Henry, with his Queen, and Edward Prince of Wales, his Son, fled to Scotland for Assistance to recover his Crown, delivering up to the Scots the Town of Berwick; and at the same time, the better to engage them to his Interest, treated of a Match betwixt Edward Prince of Wales, and the Lady Mary, the King's Sister, which took no Effect.

In the Year 1468, Andrew Stewart, Lord Evandale, then Chancellor of the Kingdom, . . . Bishop of Glasgow, and William Earl of Orkney, were sent Ambassadors to Denmark, to demand Margaret, Daughter of Christian I. King of Denmark, in Marriage for King James, which was agreed to, the Danes resigning their Claim to the Isles of Orkney, Shetland, &c. in lieu of her Dowry. They were solemnly married in the Abby-Church of Holy-wood-house, the 10th of July 1469.

In an. 1473 the publick Peace of the Kingdom was disturbed, by the Insurrection of John Lord of the Isles, who proclaimed himself King of them, and imposed Taxes on the Country: But, by the Courage and Conduct of John Earl of Athol, the King's Lieutenant, he was reduced, and brought to submit to the King's Clemency; and the Earldom of Ross, which he then stood possess'd of, was annexed to the Crown: His Majesty, in 1476, was pleas'd to restore him to the Dignity and Lordship of the Isles.

About this time, Alexander Duke of Albany, the King's Brother, was imprison'd in the Castle of Edinburgh, for Treasonable Practices, who, having made his Escape to France, and from thence coming over to England, prevail'd with King Edward to send the Duke of Gloucester with an Army to invade Scotland; and, having gain'd the Factious Nobility to his Party, the English entered the Country with an Army of 22000. Men: And the King levies an Army, and marches to Lauder, in order to invade England, much against the Mind of the Nobility, who were highly

highly dissatisfied with the present Administration of the Government, and particularly with his Favourites, Men of a mean Birth; for *Robert Cochran*, from a Mason, he raised to be Earl of *Mar*; and one *William Roger*, a Musician, he promoted to the Honour of Knighthood. Whereupon several of the Nobility (the Principal of whom were *Archbald* Earl of *Angus*, *Alexander* Earl of *Huntly*, *John* Lord *Darnly*, and *Robert* Lord *Lyle*) met at the Church of *Lauder*, where they resolved to rid the King of his wicked Counsellors: And, as the Nobility were making towards the King's Tent, to seize them, His Majesty, upon notice of the Meeting of the Nobility, sent *Robert Cochran* Earl of *Mar*, to know what was the Matter; but he was taken by the Earl of *Angus* in his Way, and put under Custody: The Earl going forward to the King's Tent, he took thence the rest of his Courtiers, viz. *Sir William Roger*, and one *James Homil*, who were immediately tried before the Army. The principal Crimes they were charged with were, Advising the King to coin base Money, and to cut off his Relations. *Cochran* was immediately hanged over *Lauder-Bridge*, in his own Scarf, and the other Two on a Gibbet, erected for that Purpose, as the Authors of the Mismanagement of the Publick Affairs. The Execution being done, the Army was disbanded, and the King convoyed to the Castle of *Edinburgh*, under the Custody of *John* Earl of *Athol*, *Alexander* Duke of *Albany*, *Colin* Earl of *Argile*, *John* Earl of *Athol*, *Andrew* Lord *Ewandale*, and *William* Bishop of *St. Andrews*, were constituted Governours of the Kingdom, which they held Nine Months. But the Duke of *Albany*, being daily importuned by the Queen, and imagining he was not so much respected by the rest of the Governours as his Birth and Merit deserved, by the Assistance of the Citizens of *Edinburgh*, set the King at Liberty; in Recompense of which that City got a Charter, containing many ample Privileges, which they yet enjoy. But the Duke of *Albany*, falling again into the King's Displeasure, fled to *England*, where he was assisted by *Richard* III. to invade *Scotland*, with *James* Earl of *Douglafs*: But by the Valour and Conduct of the Laird of *Johnston*, then Warden of the *Marches*, and the Laird of *Cockpool*, they were entirely defeated; the Duke escaped to *France*, where he died next Year, and the old Turbulent Earl of *Douglafs* was taken Prisoner, and confined to the Abby of *Lindores*, where he died an. 1488. which put a Period to the Principal Family of *Douglafs*.

In the Year 1488, Matters coming to an open Rupture betwixt the King and many of his Nobility, he takes Arms; the Lords do the like, choosing the Prince their General: Both Armies encountering at *Bannockburn*, the King's Troops were defeat, and himself slain (†). The Action was upon the 11th of *June* 1488. His Body was solemnly buried in the Abby of *Cambuskenneth*, near *Stirling*.

Children of King *James* III. by *Margaret*, Daughter of *Christian* King of *Denmark*, his Queen.

I. *James*, who succeeded him in his Throne, by the Name of *James* the IV.

II. *Ale-*

(†) *Buchanan*, *Lefly* and *Drummond*.

II. *Alexander* Duke of *Rofs*, who was provided to the Archbishoprick of *St. Andrews*, upon the Death of Bishop *Schevez*, in an. 1496. He died an. 1503. without Issue.

III. *John* Earl of *Mar*, created into that Dignity by his Father 1480; but he also died an. 1481, without any Succession.

*JAMES*, Son and Heir of King *James* III. upon his Father's Death, was Crowned at *Edinburgh*, *June* . . 1488, in the 16th Year of his Age; he nominated *Colin*, Earl of *Argile*, Lord High-Chancellor; *Patrick* Earl of *Bothwel*, *James* Earl of *Buchan*, *Robert* Lord *Lyle*, *Laurence* Lord *Olyphant*, *William* Lord *Ruthven*, *Matthew* *Stewart*, Son and apparent Heir of *John* Earl of *Lenox* (of the Nobility) to be of his Privy-Council, and calls a Parliament to meet at *Edinburgh*, in *February* 1490, wherein it was enacted, That they who had assisted the late King at *Bannockburn*, and enjoyed hereditary Offices, should be suspended for Three Years; and such as enjoyed Places during Life, should lose them entirely; and all Promotion to Honour, by the late King after he took the Field, reduced: Thus the Earl of *Crawford* was divested of the Title of Duke of *Montrose*, the Lord *Kilmaures* of his Dignity of Earl of *Glencairn*, and *John* *Ramsay* of *Balmain* of being Earl of *Bothwel*. At the same time *Patrick* Lord *Hales*, created Earl of *Bothwel*, is sent Ambassador to *Spain*, *James*, Arch-Bishop of *Glasgow*, to *France*, and *Sir James Ogilvie* of *Airly* to *Denmark*, to renew the Ancient Leagues with these Crowns.

The same Year 1490, *Perkin* *Varbeck*, pretending himself *Richard* Duke of *York*, Son to King *Edward* the IV. arrives in *Scotland*, and cajol'd the King and Council unto a Belief, that he was the Person he pretended; whereupon he was honourably entertained as a Prince: And King *James*, to perswade the World, that he thought him so indeed, gave him in Marriage his Cousin *Catharine* *Gordon*, Daughter of *George* Earl of *Huntly*, and assisted him with an Army to invade *England*; but King *James*, perceiving the *English* did not join him, he wasted *Northumberland*; at which *Perkin* seemed to be concerned, saying, *It grieved him to the Heart to see such Hawcock made of his People: To which the King answered, You take Care for them, who, by any thing yet appears, are none of yours.* King *Henry*, to revenge this Injury, acquaints his Parliament, That he was under a Necessity of making War upon the *Scots*; and in all haste an Army is provided, and sent into *Scotland*, under the Conduct of the Lord *Daubeny*: But, before he arrived there, he was called back to appease a Commotion in *Cornwal*; and while the *English* Army were on their March to *London*, King *James* invades *England*, and in Person besieges the Castle of *Norham*: But, understanding the Earl of *Surrey* was advancing towards him, he thought fit to return Home. *Surrey*, the *English* General, enters *Scotland*, and took the Castle of *Aitoun*. But, the Weather proving unseasonable, the Earl returned into *England*. Shortly after this, by the Mediation of one *Peter* *Hilius*, the *Spanish* Ambassador, a Truce was concluded betwixt *Scotland* and *England*, for several Years.

In the Year 1503. King *James* was married to *Margaret*, eldest Daughter of King *Henry* VII. of *England*, the Portion being 10000 lib. Objections being made, at the Council-Board, against this Marriage, viz. That thereby the Crown of *England* might come to the *Scots*. King *Henry* made

made Answer, That if any such thing should happen, I see (says he) it will come to pass that England shall lose nothing thereby, because there will not be an Accession of England to Scotland, but of Scotland to England; seeing the Less accrue always to the Greater. From this Match proceeded the Union of the Two Kingdoms afterwards in the Person of King James VI. of Scotland, the Great Grandson of this Marriage, sole Monarch of the Island of Great-Britain. King Henry accompanying Margaret his Daughter, on her Way to Scotland, as far as Colerwestoun, beside Northampton: Having given her his Blessing, with Fatherly Counsel and Exhortation, committed the Guard and Conduct of her Person to the Earls of Surrey and Northumberland, who, with a splendid Retinue, attended her as far as Berwick. And at St. Lambert's Kirk, in Lawersmore, in the Merse, King James, attended by the Principal of his Nobility, espoused her.

This Conjugal Alliance produced perfect Peace and Amity between the Two Realms of England and Scotland, for a long Time after, but did not take away the standing Animosity between the Two Nations, nor interrupt the Alliance between France and Scotland: For King Henry having invaded France, King James sent an Ambassador to him, while he lay at the Siege of Tournay, desiring he might desist from troubling the French his Allies; which not being yielded unto by King Henry, he denounced War against England, and raised an Army, invades that Kingdom, and in Person takes the Castles of Norham, Wark, &c. By this time the Earl of Surrey, the English General, had gathered an Army, was come within Three Miles, where the Scots were so advantageously encamped, that it was impossible to attack them without great Disadvantage. The Earl of Surrey sends a Herald, to desire King James to leave that Place, and come to some indifferent Ground, where he would be ready to bid him Battle; and both Armies encountering upon the 9. of September 1513, at Floudoun-Field, the Scots were defeat, and the King, who showed a great deal of Valour in the Battle, had the ill Fate to lose his Life, with the Flower of his Nobility and Gentry; the Chief of whom were, Archbald Earl of Argyle, Matthew Earl of Lennox, William Earl of Errol, Patrick Earl of Bothwell, John Earl of Athol, David Earl of Cassils, William Earl of Montrose, Alexander Earl of Crawford, William Earl of Rothes, Alexander, Bishop of St. Andrews, the King's Natural Son, David Bishop of the Isles, George Master of Angus, Alexander Lord Elphinstoun, Robert Lord Erskine, John Lord Maxwell, Andrew Lord Herris, George Lord Seton, John Lord Forbes, William Lord Borthwick, John Lord Semple, John Lord Ross, William Lord Ruthven, Sir Thomas Maule of Panmure, Sir John Summerveil of Camnethan, John Murray Younger of Tillibardin, Sir John Hadden of Glenagies, Sir William Maitland of Lethingtoun, Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail, Robert Douglafs of Lochlevin, David Home of Wedderburn, Thomas Maclellan of Bomby, Sir Robert Livestoun of Easter-Weems, &c.

Children of King James IV. by Margaret his Queen, eldest Daughter of King Henry VII. of England.

I. James, born at Holy-rood-house, the 21st of February 1507, died in his Infancy, July 14, 1510.

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- II. Arthur, born the 20th of October 1509. He deceased an Infant.
- III. James, born the 5th of April 1511, was after his Father's Death King of Scotland.
- IV. Alexander, born the 30th of April 1514, after his Father's Death created Duke of Rothsay, deceased the 15th of January 1516.

Natural Issue of King James IV. by Mary Boyd, Daughter of Archbald Boyd of Bonshaw.

I. Alexander, Commendator of Danfermling and Coldingham, was sent Abroad for his Education, and followed his Studies under the Direction of the most Famous Erasmus, from whom he got a very Noble Character. He was elected Bishop of St. Andrews, an. 1506. & afterwards Lord High-Chancellor of Scotland; he was killed in the Battle of Floudoun.

II. Catharine, married James Earl of Morton, by whom she had Issue Three Daughters; (1) Margaret married James Duke of Chatlerault, and Earl of Arran, and had Issue; (2) Elizabeth to James Douglafs, Son to Sir George Douglafs of Pittendreich, in Right of whom he became Earl of Morton; (3) Beatrix to Robert Lord Maxwell, and had Issue.

A Natural Son of King James IV. by Jean Kennedy, Daughter to the Earl of Cassils, afterwards Countess of Angus.

James, created Earl of Murray by John Duke of Albany, in the Year 1515. He deceased in 1544, leaving Issue, by Isobel his Wife, Daughter of Archbald Earl of Argyle, one Daughter, married to John Master of Buchan, killed at Pinkie.

A Natural Daughter of King James IV. by Margaret, Daughter of John Lord Drummond.

Margaret, married first John Master of Huntly, Son and Heir of George Earl of Huntly; by whom he had Two Sons, (1) George Earl of Huntly; (2) Alexander, Abbot of Inchaffrey, provided to the Arch-bishoprick of Glasgow, by Mary the Queen Regent. But, while he travelled to Rome for Consecration, James Beatoun, by the Interest of the Duke of Chatlerault, is promoted to that See: Upon this Disappointment, he got the Bishoprick of the Isles, and by Pope Paul the III. made Titular Arch-Bishop of Athens, and, in an. 1558, translated to the Episcopal See of Galloway. He was one of our Popish Bishops that embraced the Reformation, and enjoyed his Office till his Death, in 1576 (u). She was secondly married with Sir John Drummond of Inverpeffer, by whom she had 4 Daughters, (1) Agnes, married Hugh Earl of Eglintoun, and had Issue; (2) Isobel, to Sir Matthew Campbel of Loudoun, and had Issue; (3) Margaret, to Robert Lord Elphinstoun, and had Issue; (4) Jean, to Sir James Chisholm of Cromlix, and had Issue.

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(u) History of the Family of Sutherland, in MS.

A Natural Daughter of King James IV. by Iobel Stewart, Daughter of James Earl of Buchan.

Jean, married Malcolm Lord Fleming, Great Chamberlain of Scotland, by whom she had, (1) James Lord Fleming, who died without Male Succession; (2) John Lord Fleming, a constant Friend to Queen Mary; (3) Margaret, married Robert Master of Grahame, and afterward unto John Earl of Athol, and had Issue.

James IV. thus cut off, his Son JAMES, a Child of Two Years of Age, is Crowned at Scone, the ordinary Place of Inauguration of our Kings, the 21st of December 1513; and the Queen his Mother is declared Regent so long as she continued a Widow, with this Limitation, to conclude nothing in the Administration of the Government, but by the Advice of James Bishop of Glasgow, Lord Chancellor, Alexander Earl of Huntly, Archbald Earl of Angus, and James Earl of Arran: In the mean time she writeth to King Henry VII. her Brother, imploring his Royal and Brotherly Favour, particularly, that he would be pleased, out of Regard to her and the Infant King her Son, not only to abstain from prosecuting a War against Scotland, but take them into his special Protection, and defend them as well from Foreign Injuries, if offered, as from the Factions of the Nobility at Home. To which he returned Answer, That if the Scots would live in Peace, they should have it from him; and that he was willing to prohibit all Acts of Hostility against Scotland, during the Minority of her Son; and, for a Remedy against present Evils, to make a Truce for a Year. But the Queen, marrying Archbald Earl of Angus, soon after thereby lost her Regency; and in 1514. John Duke of Albany, the nearest of the Royal Line, was chosen Regent, and Ambassadors dispatched to France, to acquaint him with their Proceedings; who, being furnished with a Noble Equipage by the French King, arrives in Scotland an. 1515. And some time after him came an Ambassador from France, to renew the Ancient League betwixt the Two Nations: The Parliament made Choice of the Duke of Albany, the Governour, to accomplish that solemn Action upon their Part.

The Duke, going to France, an. 1517, deputed Six others to manage the Affairs of the Kingdom during his Absence, viz. the Earls of Arran, Angus, Argile, Huntly, and the Two Arch-bishops of St. Andrews and Glasgow. And, to prevent Disorders among themselves, he assigned to each of them their particular Provinces: Notwithstanding this Care, several Disorders were committed. After some Years Absence the Governour returned, October 28th 1521, and indicts a Parliament, wherein it was agreed, That an Army should be raised to invade England, to divert the English then warring in France; but a Truce was concluded betwixt the Two Nations for some Years. The Governour goeth again to France to demand Assistance against England, and arrives again in Scotland, in October 1523, with 40000 well-armed Men. In the mean time K. Henry raises an Army of 40000 Horse and Foot, and marches towards Scotland; but this Expedition ended also in a Truce with England for some time.

In an. 1524 the Duke passeth again unto France; during his Absence the King, then arrived to the 12th Year of his Age, taketh the Management

ment of the Government in his own Hands, and made Choice of James Bishop of St. Andrews, Archbald Earl of Angus, Archbald Earl of Argile, John Earl of Lenox, Gavin Bishop of Glasgow, Gavin Bishop of Aberdeen, and George Bishop of Dunkeld, to remain with, and advise him in all Affairs relating to the Welfare of the Country: But Archbald Earl of Angus, in a short time, seizes the young King, takes the entire Management of the Government upon himself, and retains him in effect a Prisoner. The rest of the Nobility, being discontented that the King should be thus kept in a manner a Prisoner by Angus, the Laird of Buccleugh, by the King's secret Command, endeavoured to relieve him, but was defeat in the Attempt, which happened at Melrofs, July 20, 1526. Afterwards, John Earl of Lenox, at the King's earnest Desire, reneweth the Design, but his Party was worsted (by Angus) and himself slain in the Field. This Action fell out at Aven, in the Month of September 1526. But at length, in an. 1527, the King escaped privately out of Angus's Custody, by Night, from the Castle of Faulkland, to Stirling, where the Earls of Huntly, Argile, Glencairn, Athol, Montrose, Monteith, Eglintoun, Rothes, the Lords Drummond, Liviestoun, Sanctclair, Lindsay, Evandale, Ruthven, Semple, Maxwell, repaired to him; by whose Advice His Majesty issued out a Proclamation, discharging Angus to meddle any further in Publick Affairs, or him or any of his Name to come near the Court by 12 Miles, under Pain of Treason: He was forsaulted in the ensuing Parliament, and declared an Enemy to the King and Country.

In the Year 1532, King James V. instituted the College of Justice, or the Lords of the Session, confirmed by the Pope an. 1534, and ratified afterwards in Parliament an. 1537.

At the same time King Henry VIII. invades Scotland, and spoils the Country towards Dunfermline: The main Cause pretended for the War was, to have the Earl of Angus restored. But a Peace was soon afterwards concluded betwixt the Two Nations.

King James, weary of a single Life, commissions David Beaton, Abbot of Arbroth, to France, to treat concerning a Marriage with Magdalen, eldest Daughter of Francis I. which was agreed to. The King himself in Person goes to France, and commits the Government of the Realm to the Earls of Huntly and Eglintoun, and was solemnly married on January 1st 1537, and arrived in Scotland the 29th of May thereafter. It's reported, That as soon as she set her Foot on the Shoar, she kiss'd the Ground, and pray'd for all Happiness to the Country; but contracting a Fever, she deceased July 22 the same Year, to the great Grief of the King and the People, and was solemnly buried in the Abby-Church of Holyrood-house, with the greatest Funeral Solemnity ever before that Time known in Scotland.

But the King, desirous of Succession, commissions Robert Lord Maxwell, and David Abbot of Arbroth, Ambassadors, to propose for a Marriage betwixt him and Mary of Lorraine, Daughter of Claud Duke of Guise, and Widow of Lewis of Orleans, Duke of Longueuil; which was agreed, and she espoused by Proxie, June 19. 1538. And, arriving in Scotland, in a few Months they were solemnly married at St. Andrews. King Henry VIII. of England had several times desired an Interview with his Nephew King James, and sometime before had sent Dr. Bar-

low, Bishop of St. Davids, with the Complement of some Books written in Defence of his Proceedings, and desired him to examine them impartially: He also proposed the Interview at York: The Clergy of Scotland were very apprehensive of his seeing his Uncle, lest King Henry might have perswaded him to follow his Example, in abolishing the Pope's Authority, and making some Advances in a Reformation. The Church-Men used such Perswasions, that these, seconded by a Message from France, diverted the King from his Purpose.

Which King Henry resented to that Degree, that he declared War against Scotland, pretending, That the Crown of Scotland owed him Homage: The Scots, on the other hand, asserted they were a Free and Independent Kingdom; That the Homages anciently made by their Kings, were only for Lands which they had in England. King Henry sends an Army, consisting of 3000 Men, under the Command of Sir Robert Boues; but, after he had wasted the Country of Teviotdale, he was repulled with considerable Loss, by the Valour and Conduct of the Earl of Huntly, at Haldenridge, the 24th of August 1541. In the mean time King Henry next Summer raises an Army of 20000 Men, under the Command of the Duke of Norfolk; but after he had burnt some small Towns, and wasted Teviotdale, he returned back to England. King James was resolved to follow him, which the Nobility absolutely refused: So the King returned to Edinburgh, and immediately disbanded his Army. But he was encourag'd by the Clergy to engage in a War against King Henry, who both assured him of Victory, since he fought against an Heretical Prince, and advanced an Annuity of 50000 Crowns for prosecuting the War. Whereupon, in the End of November 1542, he brought together an Army of 15000 Men, with a good Train of Artillery, intending to march into England by the Western Road. The King himself in Person came to Lochmaben, attending the Event, and sent a Commission to Oliver Sanctclair, a private Gentleman, a Brother of the Family of Roslin, to command in Chief; which so much disgusted the Nobility, that they refused to march, and were beginning to separate. While they were in this Disorder, the English, under the Command of Sir Thomas Wharton, took Advantage of their Disorder, fell upon them, and dispers'd them: They took all their Ordinance and Baggage, and a Thousand Prisoners, of whom Two Hundred were Gentlemen of Quality. The News of this voluntary Defeat coming to the King at Lochmaben, he retired to his Palace of Faulkland, where he fell into such Extremity of Grief, that in a few Days it caus'd his Death, December 13, 1542; and in January thereafter his Body was carried to Edinburgh, and buried in the Abby-Church of Holy-rood-house.

Children of King James V. by Mary of Lorrain his Queen.

- I. James Duke of Rothsay, born 1538, deceased in his Infancy.
- II. Arthur, born 1540, and on the Day of his Baptism created Earl of Fife, and Duke of Albany. He died an Infant.
- III. Mary, born the 5th of December 1542. The Heir of his Crown and Misfortunes.

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Natural Issue of K. James V. by Margaret, Daughter of John Lord Erskine, afterwards Wife of Robert Douglass of Lochlevin.

James, provided first to the Priory of St. Andrews, an. 1540; and because of his Non age, Alexander Miln, Abbot of Cambuskenneth, was appointed Administrator in Spiritualibus & Temporalibus: He was, by Queen Mary his Sister, created Earl of Murray, by Letters Patent, bearing Date the 10th of February 1563. And upon her Resignation of the Crown and Imperial Dignity, an. 1567 (whether extorted or not I shall not determine) She appointed him Tutor and Regent to her Son King James. He was murdered in the 4th Year of his Regency, by James Hamilton of Bothwell-haugh, in the Town of Linlithgow, upon the 23d of January 1570. His Body was, few Days after, removed from Linlithgow, and interred in St. Giles's Church of Edinburgh, where there was a Monument erected to his Memory, with this Inscription:

Pietas sine vindice luget: Jus exarmatum est  
23. Januarii 1570.

JACOBO STEWARTO, Moravia Comiti, Scotiae Proregi, Viri, ætatis suæ, longè optimo, ab inimicis omnis memoriae deterrimis, ex insidiis extincto, ceu Patri communi, patria mœrens posuit.

In English thus:

Godliness mourns without a Defender: Law is Disarmed.

To JAMES STEWART, Earl of Murray, Regent of Scotland, the far best Man of the Age he lived in, treacherously Murdered by his Enemies, the worst Persons in all Memory, as to a common Father, The mournful Country erected this Monument.

This Earl of Murray was one of the Principal Persons, whom GOD honoured to promote our happy Reformation; a Nobleman of rare Abilities and eminent Zeal for Religion; who, notwithstanding of all the Aspersions cast on his Memory, by some of late, will always be known by the Character of the Good Regent; and celebrated among the most Illustrious Persons this Nation ever produced. He left Issue by Agnes his Lady, Daughter of William Earl Marischal, a Daughter, Isabel, on whom his Estate and Honours did descend: Of whom, and of James Stewart, Lord Down, her Husband, is Lineally descended Charles now Earl of Murray.

Natural Children of King James V. by Eupham, Daughter of Alexander Lord Elphinstoun.

Robert, Prior of Holy-rood-house: He made an Exchange of that Abby, with Adam Bothwell, Bishop of Orkney, for his Right of that Bishoprick,

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an. 1570; and was created into the Dignity of Earl of Orkney, by King James VI. his Nephew, by Letters Patent, bearing Date, at Edinburgh 21. of October 1581. He was married unto Jean, Daughter of Gilbert Earl of Cassils, by whom he had, (1) Patrick his Son and Heir, forfaulted for Treason, for which he lost his Head in the Year 1614. (2) John, created Lord Kinsleven, by King James VI. the 5th of August, in the Year 1607, and improven by King Charles I. in the Year 1633, to the Dignity of Earl of Carrick: But, so much as I know, the Dignity at present is not claimed by any. (3) Sir James Stewart, one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber to King Charles I. (4) Mary, married to Patrick Lord Gray, and had Issue. (5) Jean, to Patrick Lord Lindores, had Issue. (6) Elizabeth, to Sir James Santclair of Marthill, and had Issue.

Natural Children of King James V. by Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir John Carmichael, Captain of Crawford; afterwards Wife of Sir John Summerville of Camnethan.

I. John, Prior of Coldingham, who by Marriage of Jean, Daughter of Patrick, and Sister and sole Heir of James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, sometime Duke of Orkney, obtained the Reversion of that fair Lordship. Francis Stewart, his Son, had also the Dignity of Earl of Bothwell: He was forfaulted for his Rebellious Practices against the Government, in an. 1593, and retired to France, thence to Italy, where he lived until the Year 1624.

II. Janet, married Archbald Earl of Argyle, but had not any Succession.

A Natural Son of King James V. by Elizabeth Stewart, Daughter of John Earl of Lennox.

Adam, Prior of the Charter-house of Perth, had not any Succession.

A Natural Son of King James V. by Elizabeth Shaw, of the Family of Sauchie.

James, Abbot of Kelso, died in the Year 1458, sans Issue.

MARY, Queen of Scotland, the only lawful Child of King James V. was born at Linlithgow, on the 8th Day of December 1542, and succeeded him in his Crown and Imperial Dignity the 8th Day of her Age. The Administration of the Government was committed to James Earl of Arran, during the Queen's Minority; and, by an Act of Parliament, he was declared Successor to the Throne, if the Queen died without Issue. King Henry VIII. of England conceiving this young Queen would be a fit Match for Prince Edward his Son, and thereby make an Union betwixt the Two Kingdoms; to this Purpose he conferred with the Scots Lords taken Prisoners at Soloway-Field; who liked the Proposal very well, and promised to promote it all they could: And so, upon their giving hostages for the Performing their Promises faithfully, they were sent home; and

and at the same time King Henry sent Sir Ralph Sadler Ambassador to the Governour, and, to induce him to set forward the Match, offered him the Lady Elizabeth, his Daughter, in Marriage to his Son. He (the Governour) calls a Meeting of the Estates; wherein the Match was agreed to, and confirmed in Parliament in August 1544. By this Union both Nations were to enjoy all the reciprocal Advantages of an Incorporating Union; that is, an Equality of all things, especially in Matters of Trade: Yet so, as to remain Two distinct Nations, as before, tho' under one Name of Britain, and to be governed by Laws made and to be made in their respective Parliaments. But the Queen's Mother and Cardinal Beaton; an utter Enemy to King Henry, so crossed and perplexed the Matter, that it came to nothing, but ended in a War between the Two Kingdoms. So King Henry invaded the Country both by Sea and Land, in an. 1544, under the Command of the Earl of Hartford and Viscount Lisle: They demanded the young Queen to be delivered up to them; and, upon the Governour's Refusal, they set the City of Edinburgh on Fire, laid Siege also to the Castle, but were repulsed by the Conduct and Valour of James Hamilton of Stanhouse, the Governour. They revenged themselves upon the Neighbouring Country, which they ravaged and laid waste some 7 or 8 Miles every way. All the Ships in the Harbour of Leith were seized and carried off, and the Town burnt to the Ground, and so they marched homeward: But the Governour following them close with an Army, killed and took a great many of them Prisoners.

King Henry VIII. leaving this World in the Year 1547, his Son Edward VI. succeeded him in the 10th Year of his Age: Edward Earl of Hartford was chosen Tutor to the young King, and Protector of England, who, according to the Charge King Henry had left with his Council, to proceed in the Marriage betwixt his Son and the Scots Queen, sent a Message to the Governour, inviting the Scots to consent to the Marriage; but before he would commit any Act of Hostility, caused Proclamation to be made, That his coming was only to demand Performance of the Marriage-Articles, which if they consented to, he would peaceably return. And that he might more effectually persuade them to accept the Proposition, he desisted from that Demand of King Henry, about the giving up the Queen to be Educate at the English Court; for he was willing she should continue in Scotland till Years of Maturity. This Demand appeared reasonable to most of the Moderate Party of Scotland; but those of the French and Popish Faction opposed it: Upon which ensued the Battle of Pinkie, wherein the English had the Victory, 8000 Scots being killed in the Field of Battle. The Action fell out the 10th Day of September 1547. The English, in their Return home, placed Garrisons in the Towns of Haddington and Lauder. The Governour and so many of the Nobility as had escaped in the Fight, assembled at Stirling, where they determined to send the young Queen unto France, (lest she should fall into the Hands of the English) accompanied by Arran the Governour, James Prior of St. Andrews, John Lord Erskine, and William Lord Livingston; and at the same time Ambassadors were dispatched to France to crave Assistance, according to the League with that Kingdom. Six Thousand Men were granted, and arrived in Scotland in 1548; by whose Assistance the Governour laid Siege to



Haddington, which the *English* had fortified. But in Anno 1550. a Peace was concluded with that Kingdom.

In an. 1553. James Duke of *Chatlerault* and Earl of *Arran*, Governour of *Scotland*, demits the Regency in Favours of *Mary* the Queen-Mother, who was a Daughter of the Duke of *Guise*, the Family of all *Europe* most zealously addicted to the Church of *Rome*. In the Year 1558. Queen *Mary* of *Scotland*, being now arrived to the 14th Year of her Age, was married to *Francis* the Dauphin, upon the 24th of *April* that Year. The *French* King having desired that certain Commissioners should be sent from *Scotland* to the Solemnity, a Parliament was called for that effect, wherein they made Choice of *James* Arch-Bishop of *Glasgow*, *James* Stewart Prior of *St. Andrews*, the Queen's Natural Brother, *Gilbert* Earl of *Cassils*, *George* Earl of *Roths*, *James* Lord *Fleming*, *George* Lord *Seton*, *Robert* Bishop of *Orkney*, and *Sir John* Erskine of *Dun*. These Commissioners were desired by the *French* King to offer the Dauphin the Crown in Right of his Wife; but they said, That exceeded the Bounds of their Commission: So they only promised to represent the Matter to the Estates of *Scotland*, which displeased the *French* King exceedingly. Four of the Seven that were sent over died, and the Fifth escaped narrowly; it being generally suspected they were poison'd. When the rest return'd to *Scotland*, an Assembly of the Estates was called, in which it was agreed to allow the Dauphin the Title of King of *Scotland*, and bear the Royal Arms of the Kingdom impal'd with those of *France*, under the same Crown; and Commissioned the Earl of *Argile* and the Prior of *St. Andrews* to *France* to give an Account of their Proceedings.

During the Government of the Queen Regent, the Popish Clergy of *Scotland* were not idle, but persecuted all the Professors of the Reform'd Religion their Inquisitors could find out: And tho' she had given them all imaginable Assurances of Protection, yet resolved to suffer the Clergy to strike a Terror into the People by some severe Execution. They began with one *Walter Miln*, an old infirm Priest: He was accused particularly for asserting the Lawfulness of the Marriage of the Clergy, and for having condemned the Sacrifice of the Mass and Transubstantiation, all which he confest; and upon his Refusal to abjure them, he was condemned to be burnt. Yet so averse were the People from those Cruelties, that it was not easy to find any that would execute the Sentence: Nor in the Town of *St. Andrews* would any do so much as sell a Cord to tie him to the Stake; so that the Arch-Bishop was forced to send for the Cords of his own Pavilion. The old Man expressed great Firmness of Mind, and such Chearfulness in his Sufferings, that the People were much affected at it. And this being every where looked on as a Prologue to greater Severities that were to follow, many of the Nobility and Gentry began to consider what was fit to be done. These went under the Name of the Lords of the Congregation: They had made open Profession of the Truth, and supported and countenanced some worthy Persons, as *Mr. Knox* and others, who, to the Danger of their Lives, made open Profession of the Protestant Religion, and zealously preach'd down the Error, Superstition & Idolatry of the Church of *Rome*. They challenged the Popish Clergy to dispute upon the controverted Points of Religion, to be decided by the Scripture; but they refused to be determined by any other Rule than the Authority of Councils and the

the Canon Law. But the Queen Regent, being unwilling to irritate so great a Party, promised that they should have granted them whatever they pleased in Matters of Religion; but soon after she ordered a Citation to be served on all the Reformed Ministers. The Earl of *Glencairn* was upon that sent to put her in Mind of her former Promises; she answered him roughly, That maugre all that would take these Mens Parts, they should be banished *Scotland*; and added, That Princes were only bound to observe their Promises so far as they found it convenient for them to do it. To this he replied, That if she renounced her Promises, they would renounce their Obedience to her. The Ministers coming from all Parts to answer the Citation, great Numbers of Nobility, Gentry and Commons came with them. The Queen Regent, apprehending the ill Effects of so great a Confluence of People, sent them Word not to come; and upon this many went home again; yet, because of their not Appearance, they were all declared Rebels. This unfair Dealing made many leave her, and go over to the Reformed Party, who then were assembled at *Perth*, where they broke in upon the Houses of the Monks and Friars; After they had distributed all they found in them to the Poor, they pull'd them down to the Ground; and do the Queen what she could, they invaded all Cloisters and Monasteries in the Kingdom, many of which they spoiled and demolished. This provoked the Queen so much, that she resolved to punish the Town of *Perth* in a most exemplary manner; so she gathered the *French* Souldiers together, with such others as would join with her. But the Earl of *Glencairn*, having gathered together 2500 Men with incredible haste, marched to that Place where there were in all about 7000 armed Men. This made the Queen afraid to engage with them; so an Agreement was made up, and Oblivion promised for all that was past, Matters of Religion referred to a Parliament, and the Queen was to be received unto *St. Johnston*, without carrying the *French* with her; but she carried them notwithstanding of this into the Town, and put a Garrison in it, and punished many for what was past, contrary to the Articles of Pacification; and when her Promises were objected to her, she answered, Princes were not to be strictly charged with their Promises, especially when they were made to Hereticks. This turned the Hearts of the most part of the Nation from her. So she represents the State of the Kingdom to the King of *France* her Son-in-law, desiring a greater Force might be sent over to reduce the Country to her Obedience. On the other hand, some were Commission'd from the Lords of the Congregation to give a true Representation of the Matter, and to let him know that an Oblivion for what was past, and the free Exercise of their Religion for the time to come, would give them full Satisfaction. But the Death of the Queen Regent, which happen'd soon after, delivered them at that time from all Fear of a War from *France*.

In the Year 1560. it pleased GOD, that, by Authority of Parliament, the Pope's Authority and Jurisdiction was abolished, and our Church reformed from the Errors of Popery, according to the Rule of GOD's Word in the Holy Scriptures, and a Confession of Faith, penn'd by *Mr. Knox*, ratified the 24th of *August* that Memorable Year. These Acts were only opposed by Three Temporal Lords, viz. The Earl of *Athol*, the Lords of *Borthwick* and *Summerwell*, who said they would believe as their Fathers had done. When these Acts, thus agreed on in the Par-

liament of *Scotland*, were sent over to *France*, for the Queen's Ratification, and the King of *France* her Husband's, they were rejected; so that the *Scots* began to apprehend a new War: But *Francis II.* Queen *Mary's* Husband, being violently seized with a Catarrh in his Ear, it caused his Death, the 5th of *December 1560*, which delivered them from all their Fears. The Queen returned home in *August 1561*, and the *September* following she made Choice of *James Duke of Chatlerault*, *George Earl of Huntly*, *Archbald Earl of Argile*, *John Earl of Athol*, *James Earl of Morton*, *William Earl of Marisbal*, *Alexander Earl of Glencairn*, *William Earl of Montrose*, *Andrew Earl of Errol*, *James Prior of St. Andrews*, *John Lord Erskine*, *John Bishop of Ross*, *William Maitland of Lethingtoun*, *Sir James Balfour Clerk-Register*, and *Sir John Ballantyne of Achinoul Justice-Clerk*, to be of her Privy-Council.

In the Year *1563*. *Matthew Stewart Earl of Lenox*, who had been forfeited during the Duke of *Chatlerault's* Government, was restored to his Estate and Honours; *Henry Lord Darnly*, his Son, came to *Scotland* a few Months after him. This Noble Peer was one of the handsomest Men of that Age, and accounted the Best-skill'd in Warlike Exercises of any in his Time. The Queen, it's said, no sooner saw him but she fell in Love with him; he was certainly the most proper Marriage she could have made, for next to her self he was Heir of the Crown of *England*; and if he had married with any of the Great Families of that Kingdom, it might have inclined the *English* Nation to settle the Succession of their Crown upon a Native of their own Kingdom; which she thought was a wise Part in her to prevent. And to make this Noble Person the fitter Match for her, she created him into the Dignity of Duke of *Albany* and Earl of *Ross*, by Patent dated the 7th of *July 1564*, and solemnly married him the 28. Day of the same Month, with Consent of many of the Peers, and the next Day caus'd proclaim him King. Of this Marriage was born *James the VI.* First Monarch of *Great-Britain*, in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, the 19th of *June 1566*. But her Affection to King *Henry* began soon to cool, the Unkindness being chiefly fomented by one *David Rizio*, an *Italian*, her Secretary, for the *French* Tongue; by means whereof he had frequent Conferences with the Queen, when (they say) the King was not admitted: Which Indignity he reveng'd, by causing apprehend *Rizio*, being at the By-table in the Queen's Chamber; and, dragging him into the next Room, killed him. This Action, in which the King was concerned, proved the Cause of all those Evils which beset that Royal Couple and this Nation for many Years after.

King *Henry*, to the Detestation of all good Men, was murdered as he lay asleep and a Bed, upon the 9th Day of *February 1567*. The Manner was variously reported, some thought the Earls of *Murray* and *Morton* to be the Authors, as *Bothwel* gave out (\*); but the Opinion of most was, That the Earl of *Bothwel* himself both contrived and executed the Villainy: But being accused of the Murder, by *Matthew Earl of Lenox*, the King's Father, he willingly surrendered himself a Prisoner, desired he might be brought to a publick Trial, and was acquit, by a very honourable Jury, of all Suspicion as well as Action in the

(\*). Spotiswood.

the Murder, tho' the Suspicion of his Guilt by the People was nothing diminished; but that he really was the Ricide, was and is generally believed by most Men, tho' the Fact was never fully proven against him, tho' at his Death he solemnly protested, that the Queen was wholly innocent, as is confidently reported by several Persons of Reputation and Honour.

*Bothwel*, as he thought, having now defeat the Contrivances of his Enemies, began to think of marrying the Queen; and indeed his Design was so far favoured by a considerable Number of the Nobility, that they subscribed an Address, wherein they extol his Merits, and lay before Her Majesty the Advantages which infallibly would redound to her self and the Nation, by the Choice of a Husband so very reasonable and necessary. The Misfortunate Princess, abused by the Treacherous Counsels of some about her, not knowing whom to trust; the Earl, having obtained a Divorce from Lady *Jean Gordon* his Wife, a Daughter of the Family of *Huntly*, upon the Score of Consanguinity, was created Duke of *Orkney*, and married the Queen, the 15th of *May 1567*. the most unfortunate Action of her Life, by this strengthening her Enemies, who had cast the Scandal of the King's Murder on her, the Credit of the Aspersion being thereby supported. But some of the Nobility, who had signed the Address for the Marriage, began now openly to condemn it; the Chief of these were the Earls of *Murray*, *Morton*, *Mar Athol* and *Glencairn*, the Lords *Lindsay* and *Boyd*, who assembled at *Stirling*, and entered into an Association for Defence of the young Prince, who they thought was in Danger of being murdered by *Bothwel*, his Father-in-law. The Queen at the same time proposed a Counter-Association for the Safety of her Person and Dignity.

In the mean time, the Borderers growing unruly, and committing daily Depredations upon the Neighbourhood, the Queen proposed to make a Progress towards the Borders, charging her Subjects to attend her thither armed, and with 15 Days Provision. This Rendezvous of the Queen, the associating Lords thought she designed to employ against them: Her Majesty retired to the Castle of *Borthwick*; the Associators take Arms, lay Siege to the same, wherein the Queen and *Orkney* lay; but next Day *Orkney* escaped, and the Queen after him in Man's Apparel, and came to the Castle of *Dunbar*. Upon this the Lords retired to *Edinburgh*, and the next Day issued out a Proclamation, wherein they declared, that they had betaken themselves to Arms, to bring the Ricide *Bothwel* (now Duke of *Orkney*) to a fair Trial, who had laid violent Hands upon his Sovereign's Person, forced her, when in his Power, to an Unlawful Marriage, and now designed to destroy the young Prince, as he had done his Father. For these Ends, and to procure to themselves and the Nation such Laws, as should appear necessary for their Safety and the Security of the Protestant Religion, they charged all and sundry the Lieges to be in Readiness upon 3 Hours Warning, to assist them for delivering the Queen from Captivity: And such as would not join with them, in so good an Undertaking, were ordered to depart from the City of *Edinburgh* in 4 Hours after the Publication of the said Proclamation, under the Pain of being reputed Enemies. The Queen having escaped from *Borthwick*, there resorted to her in all about 4000 Men, with whom she thought fit to take the Field; and, abandoning

doning *Dunbar*, came forward to *Seton*, and next Morning to *Carberry-Hill*. The associating Lords being advertised of her March from *Dunbar*, and that she was advanced as far as *Carberry*, they mustered their Troops, and abandon *Edinburgh*, marching directly to *Musselburgh*. As soon as they came within View of the Queen's Army, and were ready to join Battle, the Queen, out of tender Regard of the Shedding of the Blood of her own Subjects, *Orkney* retiring to *Dunbar*, surrenders herself to the Lords, who that Night brought her to *Edinburgh*; and in a few Days she was sent Prisoner to the Castle of *Lochleven*, (a Place surrounded half a Mile every way with Water from the nearest Point of Land.) The Associators directed *Patrick Lord Lindsay* and *William Lord Ruthven* thither, to deal with Her Majesty to make a Resignation of the Government, with a Power to invest her Son in the same; which Her Majesty, much importuned by the Lords, was pleased to yeild to, appointing the Earl of *Murray* Regent during his Minority, if he thought fit to accept the same, and in case he should not, the Duke of *Chatlerault* was nominated, with the Earls of *Lenox*, *Argile*, *Athol*, *Morton*, *Glencairn* and *Mar*, who were jointly to govern. The next Day, being the 26th of *July 1567*, both the Resignation and Commission were proclaimed at the Cross of *Edinburgh*; and on the 29th of the same Month, in the Church of *Stirling*, the Prince was anointed King, by *Adam Bishop of Orkney*, assisted by Two of the Superintendents (y), and crowned by *John Earl of Athol*, the Sermon on that Occasion being preached by *Mr. John Knox*. But the Queen, after 10 Months Imprisonment, made her Escape on the 2d of *May 1568*, in the Habit of one of her Servants, by means of *George Douglafs*, the Laird of *Lochlevin's* Brother. As soon as she came to Land, to prevent a Surprize, Her Majesty, attended by *George Lord Seton* and *James Hamilton of Ruchbank*, came that Night to *Nidrie*, a House of the Lord *Seton*, and the next Day to *Hamilton*, where she was received by the Earls of *Argile*, *Cassils*, *Eglintoun* and *Roths*, the Lords *Summerweil*, *Yester*, *Borthwick*, *Livie-stoun*, *Herris*, *Maxwel*, *Sanguhar* and *Rofs*, with their Friends and Followers, to the Number of a Thousand Men. The Queen, calling a general Council, solemnly declared, That the Resignation of the Government was extorted from her: Thereupon they decerned the Resignation void and null, and determined, That in the mean time she should take Possession of the Castle of *Dunbartoun*, and there remain, until her loving Subjects came to her Assistance. In pursuance of this Resolution she began her March on the 13th of *May*; but the Earl of *Murray*, Regent, being at *Glasgow*, posted himself in her way to oppose her Passage, with an Army of 3000 Men, the Queen's consisting of near 6000. Thus prepared, both Armies met at a little Village, called *Langside*, about a Mile South of the City of *Glasgow*; and, joining Battle, the Queen's Troops were defeat. This Action fell out on the 13th Day of *May 1568*. Whereupon the Unfortunate Queen fled towards *England*, sending *Sir Robert Melvil* Express to Queen *Elizabeth*, with a Ring she had formerly received from that Princess, certifying her, That if at any time she wanted her Protection, she might be assured of it; and a Letter, in which, after a short Account of her Misfortunes, she begg'd her

(y) Spotswood's History of the Church of Scotland.

her Protection and Assistance, or at least a safe Passage through *England* to *France*. But the Unfortunate Queen, without waiting for an Answer, relying entirely upon the Honour of the Queen of *England*, accompanied with *John Lord Fleming*, who ever stood firm to her Interest, and the Lord *Herries*, taking Boat at *Kircudbright*, she landed at *Wickeringtoun* in *Cumberland*, the 17th Day of *May 1568*, and the same Night wrote the following Letter to Queen *Elizabeth*, with her own Hand.

“ YOU are not Ignorant (my very good Sister) how some of my Subjects, whom I have raised to the highest Pitch of Honour, “ Conspired to imprison me; I nevertheless received them again into “ Favour, after they had by the Force of Arms been driven out of my “ Kingdom. Yet these very Men broke violently into my Chamber, “ cruelly murdered my Servant before my Face, tho' I was then big “ with Child, and forcibly detained me in their Custody. I neverthe- “ less pardoned them a second time; but behold, they pretended a new “ Crime against me, which they plotted themselves, and sign'd with “ their own Hands, and were now ready with an Army in the Field to “ charge me. Trusting however to my Innocence, and desirous to pre- “ vent the Shedding of Blood, I willingly put my self into their Hands; “ upon which they immediately thrust me into Prison, removed all my “ Servants from me, excepting One or Two Waiting-Maids, my Phy- “ sician and my Cook; constrain'd me by Threats and Terror of Death, “ to resign my Kingdom; and in an Assembly of the Estates, convocat- “ ed by their own Authority, refused to hear me or my Advocates; “ despoil'd me of my Goods, and barr'd me from all Conference with “ any Man. Afterwards, by GOD's Guidance, I escaped out of Pri- “ son; and being Guarded by the Flower of the Nobility, which glad- “ ly flocked unto me from all Parts, I put my Enemies in mind of their “ Duty and Allegiance; I offered them Pardon, and propos'd that “ both Parties might be heard in an Assembly of the Estates, that the “ Commonwealth might no longer be distracted with Civil Comb- “ stions. Two Messengers I sent about this Matter, both of them they “ cast in Prison; those who aided me they proclaimed Traytors, and “ commanded them by Publick Proclamation presently to leave me. I “ pray'd them that the Lord *Boyd* might, upon publick Faith and Assu- “ rance, treat with them about Composing Matters; but this also they “ flatly denied: Yet I hoped, by your Mediation, they might have “ been recalled to their Duty. But when I saw that I must have un- “ dergone either Death or a new Imprisonment, I resolv'd to go to “ *Dunbartoun*. They in the Way oppos'd themselves against me, kill'd, “ and put my Men to Flight in Battle. I betook my self to the Lord “ *Herries*, with whom I am come into your Kingdom, trusting assured- “ ly in your singular Kindness, that you will assist me, and excite “ Others by your Example. I do therefore earnestly entreat you, that “ I may be forthwith conducted unto you, who am now in very great “ Straits, as I shall more fully inform you, when it shall please you to “ take Pity upon me. GOD grant unto you a long and safe Life, and “ to me Patience and Consolation, which I hope and pray that I may “ obtain of Him by your Means.

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This moving Letter was so far from prevailing with Queen *Elizabeth*, that, instead of the Friendly Reception Queen *Mary* expected, she was confin'd to *Carlisle*, under the Custody of the Lord *Scroop*. This unexpected Treatment very much surprized her; and then she began too late to perceive her Error, in coming into *England*, against the Advice of her best Friends: But, dissembling her inward Grief, she sent the Lord *Herries* to entreat Queen *Elizabeth* for a Hearing in her own Presence, where she might both clear herself, and shew how injuriously she had been dealt with by those, whom, at her Intercession, she had recalled from Banishment; or if that could not be obtained, to crave she might be allowed to depart out of *England*, and not be detained as a Prisoner, since she had come voluntarily thither, in Confidence of her Friendship often promised and confirmed, as well by Letters as by repeated Messages. This Request was also rejected by Queen *Elizabeth*, as the former; only she was so far moved, that she promised to write to the Regent to delay all Proceedings against those Subjects that stood in her Defence. And instead of *England's* being a Sanctuary to the distressed Queen of *Scots*, it became only a Change of Air, but not from Confinement to Liberty: And being tossed from one Prison to another, for the Space of 8 Years, she was at last charged with being privy to a Treasonable Design of Invading the Realm of *England*, to depose Q *Elizabeth*, & to take away her Life. All which she denied, and with great Presence of Mind, and Modesty of Behaviour, vindicated her own Innocency, and refusing to answer as a Subject, she being an Absolute Queen: They nevertheless went on, and pronounced the Sentence of Death upon her, which being intimated to her, she was so far from being dismayed at the News, that she gave Thanks to GOD for delivering her from a miserable Life, into a State of Glory.

In the mean time King *James* her Son omitted nothing that became a Dutiful Son, and a Wife and Prudent King: For he most earnestly solicited Queen *Elizabeth*, by his Ambassador, for sparing her Life, Representing to her, That he thought it strange the Nobility and Counsellors of *England* should take upon them to give Sentence upon a Queen of *Scotland*, and would think it more strange if she would stain her Hands with the Blood of his Mother, which as he could not believe would ever enter into her Heart to do so, if it should be, he desired her to consider, how much it concerned him in Honour to be revenged of so great an Indignity. This being all that the King was in a Condition to do at that time, the *French King*, by his Ambassador, interceded for her Life; but it had the same Effect with the former: For she lost her Head by the Stroke of an Ax, at *Fotheringham-Castle*, the 8th of *February* 1586.

This deplorable End had Queen *Mary* in the 46th Year of her Age: A Princess of many Virtues, but still cross'd with the Frowns of Fortune, which she bore with great Courage and Magnanimity to the last. Her Death was lamented by many; and some particular Friend had the Courage to show it, in affixing near her Sepulchre the following Inscription, the Author unknown.

MART,

MART, Queen of *Scotland*, Daughter of a King, Widow of the King of *France*, Kinswoman and next Heir to the Queen of *England*, adorned with Royal Virtues and a Princely Spirit; having often, but in vain, implored to have the Right done her that was due to a Prince, the Ornament of our Age and Mirror of Princes, by a Barbarous and Tyrannical Cruelty is cut off; and by one and the same Infamous Judgment, both *Mary* Queen of *Scotland* is punished with Death, and all Kings living made liable to the same Stroke. A strange kind of Grave is this, wherein the Living are included with the Dead; for with the Ashes of this Blessed *Mary* thou shalt know, that the Majesty of all Kings and Princes lies here Depressed and Violated. But because the Regal Secret admonishes all Kings of their Duty, Traveller, I will say no more.

Her Corps was solemnly Interred in the Cathedral Church of *Peterborough*, where her Body rested, until King *James*, coming to the Crown of *England*, prepared a Vault in the Chappel of *Westminster*, to which her Corps was privately conveyed; and over the same erected a Magnificent Monument, with this Inscription, in *Roman Capitals*.

D: O: M:

*Bonæ Memoriae & Spei Aeternæ.*

MARIÆ STEWART, Scotorum Regina, Franciæ Dotaria, Jac: v. Scotorum Regis Filia & Hæredis unica, Henrici vii. Angl: Regis ex Margareta Majori natu Filia (Jacobi iii. Regi Scotorum Matrimonio copulata) proneptis, Edwardi iii. Angl: Regis, ex Elizabetha filiarum suarum natu Maxima, abnep-tis, Francisci ii. Gallorum R: Conjugis, Coronæ Angl: dum vi-xit, certæ & indubitæ Hæredis & Jacobi, Magnæ Britannia Monarchi, Potentissimi Matris.

Issue of *Mary Queen of Scotland*, by *Henry Lord Darnly* and *Duke of Albany*, her Husband.

JAMES VI. King of *Scots*, and First Monarch of *Great-Britain*. This Peaceable and Wise Prince was born on the 19. of *June* 1566, and at 13 Months old was crowned King, and *James Earl of Murray* appointed Re-gent

gent, who, in the 4. Year of his Regency, met with a violent Death, at *Lindisgow*. *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox*, Grandfather to the young King, was chosen Regent, the 12th of *July* 1570; who, after he had governed the Kingdom about 14 Months, was killed at *Stirling*, the 4th of *September*; and on the 5th, the Earls of *Argile*, *Morton* and *Mar* stood Candidates for his Post: The Last of these was preferred; and, when he had governed 13. Months, died at *Stirling* the 28th of *October* 1572; and, in the beginning of *November* thereafter, *James* Earl of *Morton* was elected Regent, who, after 7 Years enjoying the Post, the Administration of Affairs was translated to the King himself, in 1579, then 13 Years of Age. The Regent *Morton* being accused afterwards by Captain *James Stewart*, Son to the Lord *Ochiltree*, as accessory to the Murder of the King's Father, he was thereupon beheaded, the 2d of *June* 1581.

Some few Months after the King had taken the Government in his own Hands, arrived *Esme Stewart*, Lord *Aubigny*, from *France*: He was Son of *John* Lord *Aubigny*, younger Brother of *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox*, and so Cousin-german to King *Henry*, King *James's* Father. He was so very graciously received by the King, that, in a few Days time, he was created Earl of *Lenox*; the King's Granduncle, *Robert* Earl of *March*, who then possessed the Title, being, in place thereof, created Earl of *March*; and, to support his Dignity, the Abbacy of *Arbroth* (which fell by the Forfaulture of Lord *John Hamilton*, Commendator thereof) was bestowed on him at the same time: In *Anno* 1580. he is made Lord High-Chamberlain of *Scotland*; and as a further Testimony of the Royal Favour, he was by Letters Patent, dated the 5th Day of *October* 1581, created Duke of *Lenox*. He was in so great Favour at Court, that to prevent the Duke of *Guisse*, the King's Kinsman, from imploing his Interest with the King, in Favour, as they pretended, of that Faction, *John* Earl of *Mar*, *William* Earl of *Gourie*, *Patrick* Lord *Lindsay*, *Robert* Lord *Boyd*, and others, endeavoured to remove the Duke of *Lenox* and Captain *James Stewart*, then called Earl of *Arran*, from the King. Accordingly they invited His Majesty to the Castle of *Ruthven*, where they detained him, changed his Servants, imprisoned Captain *Stewart*, and dismiss'd the Duke of *Lenox* into *France*; but the King rescued himself, and escaped to *S. Andrews*, where several of the Nobility resorted to him, with some Forces to protect him. But *Gourie* and others, plotting a Second Surprize of the King, were discovered; *Gourie* Imprison'd, Condemn'd and Beheaded, and his Complices forced to fly.

King *James*, in the Year 1589, was married to *Ann*, Daughter of *Frederick* II. King of *Denmark* and *Norway*, by Proxy, the 20th of *August*. Upon which the sailing for *Scotland*, was by Storm and Strefs of Weather carried to *Norway*, where being forced to stay, by reason of contrary Winds, the King sailed over thither, where the Marriage was solemnized at *Upsal*, by Mr. *David Lindsay*, Minister at *Leith*, afterwards Bishop of *Rofs*. The King and Queen arrived at *Leith* the 20th of *May* 1590, where they were received with all imaginable Demonstrations of Joy; and Her Majesty was crowned by Mr. *Robert Bruce* of *Kinnaird*, Minister in *Edinburgh*, in the Abby-Church of *Holy-wood-house*.

King *James* being arrived to the 36th Year of his Age, had always wisely continued a good Correspondence with Queen *Elizabeth*, as the only

only way to secure his Succession to the Crown of *England*; she having a little before her Death (which happened upon the 24th of *March* 1603) declared him her Successor, he deriving Title from *Margaret*, his Great-Grandmother, eldest Daughter of King *Henry* VII. and of *Elizabeth* his Queen, Daughter of King *Edward* IV. of *England*; (married to *James* IV. of *Scotland*.) So that to him descended the Rights, together with the Blood, of all the Ancient Kings of *England*, both *Saxon* and *Norman*: For the Lady *Margaret*, Sister and sole Heir of *Edgar Atheling*, the last Prince of the *English Saxons*, being married to *Malcolm Canmore* King of *Scots*, conveyed to him the *Saxon*, as *Margaret*, King *Henry* VII.'s Daughter, did bring to him the *Norman* Titles and Blood. Whereupon he was the same Day proclaimed King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, at *Whitehall*. And, having settled the Affairs of *Scotland*, set forward for *England*, on the 5th of *April*, attended by the Duke of *Lenox*; the Earls of *Mar*, *Argile* and *Murray*, the Lord *Home*, with a Noble Retinue; whence, by easy Journies, he came to *London* on the 7th of *May*, and was solemnly crowned at *Westminster*, the 25. of *July*, where the Antique Regal Chair of Inthronization, carried to *England* by King *Edward* I. did receive, with the Person of His Majesty, the full Accomplishment of that Prediction of this his coming to the Crown of *England*.

This Learned and Peacible Prince, in the 60th Year of his Age, fell sick of a Quartan Ague, the common Messenger of Death to aged People: After a Month's Languishing he departed this Mortal Life on the 27th of *March* 1625. He was a Prince excellently Skill'd in all the Liberal Arts; but excelled in Divinity, as appeared at a Conference at *Hampton-Court*, betwixt the *Episcopal* and *Presbyterian* Party, and the Writings he left to Posterity; and in that Part of Politicks, relating to Monarchy, which he used to call *King-Craft*, he was a great Master. In a Word, he was the *Solomon* of his Age, as our Learned Historian *Spotiswood* says. Many Epitaphs were composed, to express the Sorrow conceived by his Death. The following I thought fit to subjoin.

ALL who have Eyes awake and weep,  
 For He, whose Waking wrought our Sleep,  
 Is fall'n asleep himself, and never  
 Shall wake again till wak'd for ever:  
 Death's Iron Hand hath clos'd those Eyes,  
 Which were at once Three Kingdoms Spies;  
 Both to foresee, and to prevent  
 Dangers as soon as they were meant.  
 That Head, whose working Brain alone  
 Wrought all Mens Quiet but his own,  
 Now lies at rest. O let him have  
 The Peace he lent us, in his Grave.  
 If that no *Naboth* all his Reign  
 Was for his fruitful Vineyard slain;

If no *Uriah* lost his Life,  
 Because he had too fair a Wife;  
 Then let no *Shimei's* Curfes wound  
 His Honour, or profane his Ground.  
 Let no Black-mouth'd, no Rank-breath'd Cur,  
 Peaceful *JAMES* his Althes stir.  
 Princes are Gods; O do not then  
 Rake in their Graves to prove them Men.  
 For Two and Twenty Years long Care;  
 For providing such an Heir,  
 Who to the Peace we had before  
 May add twice Two and Twenty more;  
 For his Days Travels and Nights Watches;  
 For his craz'd Sleep, stoln by Snatches;  
 For Two Fair Kingdoms join'd in One;  
 For all he did, or meant t'have done;  
 Do this for him, write on his Dust,  
*JAMES the Peaceful and the Just.*

His Body was, for the greater State, convoyed from *Theobald's* to *Denmark-House*, by Torch-light, where it rested from the 23d of *April* to the 4th of *May*, and then was interred at *Westminster*, with great Solemnity. Upon his Coffin was engraven this Memorial:

DEPOSITUM,

*Inviſſimi Principis Jacobi, Magnæ Britanniæ  
 Franciæ & Hiberniæ Regis, qui rerum apud Scotos  
 Annos 59. menses 3 Dies duodecim; apud Anglos annos  
 22. & Dies 3. pacifice ac feliciter potitus; tandem  
 in Domino obdormivit 27. Die Martii, anno a Christo  
 Nato 1625. Etatis vero sue 60.*

Children of King James the I. Monarch of Great-Britain, by Ann,  
 Daughter of Frederick II. King of Denmark, his Queen.

I. *Henry*, born at *Stirling* the 19th of *February* 1594, and on the Day of his Baptism created Duke of *Rothsay* and Earl of *Carrick*; and, after his Father's coming to the Crown of *England*, created Duke of *Cornwal* and Prince of *Wales*, and installed Knight of the Garter, *an.* 1609. In the 18th Year of his Age he fell sick of a Fever, which deprived him of his Life, upon the 6th Day of *November* 1612, and was buried at *Westminster* the 7th of *December*, the Funeral Pomp being compleated by the Tears and Lamentations of the People. He was a Prince of vast

vast Hopes and extraordinary Virtues; his Death being universally lamented both at Home and Abroad.

II. *Robert*, died an Infant.

III. *Charles*, Duke of *Albany*, Marquis of *Ormond*, Earl of *Ross*, Lord *Ardenoch*, Duke of *York*, and Prince of *Wales*, succeeded his Father in the Monarchy of *Great-Britain*.

IV. *Elizabeth*, born the 19th of *August* 1596, and was married to *Frederick* Count *Palatyne* of the *Rhine*, Duke of *Bavaria* and *Silesia*, in *February* 1613. Thus strengthened with an Alliance with the King of *Great-Britain*, he was thought a fit Person to be King of *Bohemia*, and accordingly was elected by the States of that Kingdom: But he was no sooner invested in the Crown, but the Emperor, with great Force, assaulted him in *Prague*, and not only drove him with his Wife and Children from thence, but took also from him his own Patrimony, the *Palatinate*. King *James*, his Father-in-law, sent his Ambassador to the Emperor to sollicit his Restauration, but to no Purpose. This exiled Prince, the King of *Bohemia*, died at *Mentz*, *an.* 1632.

Children of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia.

I. *Frederick*, Count *Palatyne*, crowned King of *Bohemia*: He died *ans* Issue, *an.* 1629.

II. *Charles*, Count *Palatyne*, married *Charlotte*, Daughter of *William* Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*; by which Lady he had (1) *Charles*, Count *Palatyne*, died *an.* 1685. without any Succession; (2) *Charlotte*, married *Philip* Duke of *Orleans*, only Brother to *Louis XIV.* the present *French* King, and had Issue by him *Philip* now Duke of *Orleans*, and a Daughter, *Elizabeth*, married *Leopold* Duke of *Lorraine*.

III. *Rupert*, Count *Palatyne*, came into *England* *an.* 1642, and was elected a Knight of the Garter; and being looked upon as a fit Man for Action, was made General of His Majesty's Horse, and *an.* 1642 created Duke of *Cumberland* and Earl of *Holderness*. But the King's Forces, at last, being totally dispersed, he transported himself into *France*; and, upon the Restauration of King *Charles II.* he returned again into *England*, and was installed a Knight of the Garter. Having served Admiral in several Naval Expeditions against the *Dutch*, he gave many signal Proofs of his great Courage and Conduct. He died, in the Year 1682, unmarried.

IV. *Maurice*, Count *Palatyne*, came over into *England*, where, in the Wars of King *Charles I.* he behaved himself with much Valour and Conduct. He died in the Year 1654, without any Succession.

V. *Edward*, Count *Palatyne*; he embraced the *Romish* Religion; died at *Paris* *an.* 1663, leaving Issue, by *Ann* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Charles* Duke of *Newers* in *France*, Three Daughters, (1) *Ann*, married *Henry Julius* Prince of *Conde*, and hath Issue; (2) *Benedicta* *Henrietta* *Philippa*, married *John* Duke of *Branswick* and *Hanover*, and had Issue (Two Daughters, *Charlotte*, married *Rainauld* Duke of *Modena*; and *Willielmina* *Emilia*, to *Joseph* the present Emperor; ) (3) *Louisa* *Mary* married *Charles* Prince of *Salms*, and had Issue.

VI. *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of *Frederick* King of *Bohemia*, by *Elizabeth* Daughter of King *James VI.* was Abbess of *Herwerden* in *Westphalia*, but of the Reformed Religion; she died *an.* 1680, without Issue.

VII. *Louisa*; she embraced the *Romish* Perswasion, and became *Ab-*  
*bess of Monbaisson in France*, but died without Issue.

VIII. *Sophia*, born 1630, married *Ernest August Duke of Brunswick*  
and *Hanover*. Her Highness, being nearest Heir to the Crown of *Brit-*  
*tain* in the Protestant Line, is Nominated Successor to Her present Ma-  
jesty Queen *Ann*, in case she have no Issue.

*Issue of Sophia, Dutchess Dowager of Hanover, and Grand-*  
*Daughter of King James VI.*

I. *George Louis* now Duke of *Hanover*, born in the Year 1660, mar-  
ried *Sophia* Daughter of *William Duke of Zell*; by whom he hath *George*,  
born in an. 1683, and a Daughter, *Dorothea*, married to *Frederick Wil-*  
*liam Prince of Prussia*.

II. *Frederick*, was slain in *Transilvania*, fighting against the *Turks*, in  
the Year 1690, unmarried.

III. *Maximilian*, now living, unmarried.

IV. *Charles*, slain at the Battle of *Casnock*, fighting against the *Turks*,  
an. 1690.

V. *Ernest* now living at the Court of *Hanover*.

VI. *Sophia*, married *Frederick Marquis of Brandeburgh*, now King of  
*Prussia*, and hath Issue.

**CHARLES I.** Second Monarch of *Great-Britain*, only surviving  
Son of King *James*, born at *Dunfermling* in *Scotland*, on the 19th of *Nov-*  
*ember* 1600. So weak an Infant, that his Baptism was hastened with-  
out the usual Solemnities, that otherwise would have attended that  
Occasion. In the 2d Year of his Age 1601, he was created Duke of *Al-*  
*bany*, Marquis of *Ormond*, Earl of *Ross*, and Lord *Ardmanoch*. In the  
Year 1603, when King *James* his Father was preparing for his  
Remove from *Scotland* to the Throne of *England*, there was a certain  
*Scotts* Gentleman made such an Augury of his future Greatness and Suc-  
cession to the Crown; as I thought deserved here to be related. The  
Gentleman came to take his Leave of the Court, and was for that Pur-  
pose admitted into the Bed-chamber, where the King, Queen, and the  
Royal Children were present: He having addressed himself to the  
King, with a great deal of affectionate Wishes; then, overlooking  
Prince *Henry*, the King's eldest Son, applied himself directly to Duke  
*Charles*, and kiss'd his Hand, with so much Ardency and Affection, as  
if thereby he meant to pay him some extraordinary Honour. The King,  
to correct his supposed Mistake, directed him towards Prince *Henry*,  
as the apparent Heir of his Crown. The Gentleman replied, he was  
not mistaken; he knew to whom he address'd himself. *This Child* (says  
he) *shall convey your Majesty's Name and Titles to succeeding Generations.*  
An Historian (z) observes; That this then was conceived to be Dor-  
tage; but the Event gave it the Credit of a Prophecy. In the Year  
1604, the Duke was brought to *England*, and then made Knight of  
the Bath; and on the 16th of *January* 1605, created Duke of *York*:  
And

(z) History of the Life and Reign of King Charles I.

And on the Death of Prince *Henry*, his Brother, he was honoured with  
the Dukedom of *Cornwal*, and, *November* 3d 1616, created Prince of  
*Wales*. His Father dying the 27th of *March* 1625, the same Day Prince  
*Charles* was proclaimed King at *Westminster*, and at *Edinburgh* the 31st  
of the same Month.

In the First Year of His Majesty's Reign he instituted a new Here-  
ditary Title of Honour, stiled a *Baronet*, Inferior to that of a *Lord Baron*;  
(which King *James* intended before his Death, for advancing the Plan-  
tation of *Nova Scotia* in *America*, and for settling a Colony there,) to be  
conferred by Patent under the great Seal. The Number, according to  
the 1st Institution, were not to exceed 150; He promis'd that neither he or  
his Successors should ever create, in time coming, any other Dignity, un-  
der that of a Lord of Parliament, that should be equal to them. They  
were to take place of all ordinary Knights, called *Equites Aurati*, (tho'  
not of Bannerets, that is such as are or should be created under the Royal  
Standart in the King's Army, the Sovereign being present, should have  
Precedency of the Baronets during their Lives, the Honour not descend-  
ing to their Posterity.) In the several Patents His Majesty did dispone  
to each of these Knights a certain Portion of Land in *Nova Scotia*, erect-  
ing the same in a free Barony. They had Precedency according to the  
Priority of their Creations, and were allowed to wear about their  
Necks an Orange Taunie Ribban, and pendant to it, on a Shield  
*Argent*, a Saltyre *Azure*, circumscribed with this Motto, *Fax mentis ho-*  
*nesta gloria*; and, as an Augmentation to their Coat of Arms,  
the Ensign of *Nova Scotia*, viz. *Argent*, a Saltyre, *Azure*, charged  
with a Scutcheon of the Royal Arms of *Scotland*, Or, a Lion Ram-  
pant *Gules*, within a double Tressure, Flower'd and Counter-flower'd,  
with an Imperial Crown above the Shield.

In the Year 1633. His Majesty was pleased to honour his Native  
Country with his Presence, and arrived at *Edinburgh* the Day of  
*June*, and was crowned at the Abby-Church of *Holy-rood-house*, the  
18th thereafter. At which Solemnity he promoted severals to  
new Honours, viz. *William* Earl of *Angus* he created Marquis of *Dou-*  
*glas*, *George* Viscount of *Daplin*, Earl of *Kinoule*; *William* Viscount of  
*Air*, Earl of *Dumfries*; *William* Viscount of *Drumlanrick*, Earl of *Queen-*  
*berry*; *William* Lord *Alexander* and Viscount of *Canada*, Earl of *Stir-*  
*ling*; *John* Lord *Kinlofs*, Earl of *Elgin*; *David* Lord *Carnegie*, Earl of  
*Southesk*; *John* Lord *Traquair*, Earl of *Traquair*; *John* Lord *Weems*,  
Earl of *Weems*; *William* Lord *Ramsay*, Earl of *Dalhousie*; Sir *John* *Gor-*  
*dun* of *Lochinvar*, Viscount of *Kenmure*; Sir *Robert Douglas* of *Spot*, Vis-  
count of *Belhaven*; Sir *James Livieston*, Son to *Alexander* Earl of *Lin-*  
*lithgow*, he created Lord *Almont*; Sir *James Johnston* of *That-Ilk*, Lord  
*Johnston*; Sir *Alexander Forbes* of *Pitsligoe*, Lord *Pitsligoe*; Sir *David*  
*Lindsay* of *Balcarras*, Lord *Balcarras*, Sir *George Forrester* of *Corstorphine*,  
Lord *Forrester*; Sir *John Frazer* of *Muchel*, Lord *Frazer*; and Sir *Ro-*  
*bert Maclellan* of *Bombay*, Lord *Kircudbright*.

In this Parliament His Majesty urged the Ratification of his Royal  
Prerogative, and his Right of Appointing the Apparel of Churchmen,  
might pass by the same Vote. Many of the Members agreed to the  
P Clause

(a) Sir James Balfour's Annals, in MS.

Clause of the Prerogative, but dissented to that of Churchmen's Apparel, as being apprehensive it would bring in the *English* Surplice. His Majesty also was solicitous for an Uniformity, in Publick Worship, between his Three Kingdoms; and to pave the Way for this, he recommended to some of the Bishops, the Compiling of a Liturgy for *Scotland*, which differed little from that of the *English*; only it had excluded the Lessons out of the *Apocrypha*, and made use of the last Version of *Psalms*, the Word *Presbyter* being used instead of *Priest*, to make it the less Offensive (b). According to His Majesty's Command, it was finished in the Year 1636, and ordered to be read in the Churches: At which great Offence was taken, even by many that were Episcopal in their Judgment, that this Service-Book should be imposed by the Civil Power, without being presented and approved by the General Assembly, as had been done in the Restitution of Episcopal Government, and Introduction of the V. Articles of *Perth*. So *Easter-Day*, in 1637, was appointed for the First Reading of the Liturgy; but, upon some Considerations, it was deferred to the 23d of *July*. As soon as it began to be read in the High-Church of *Edinburgh*, a Number of the meaner sort of People fell into Clamours and Contusion. The Bishop of *Edinburgh*, Dr. *Lindsay*, who was to preach that Day, stepped into the Pulpit, and endeavoured to appease the Tumult, but without any Success. The like Disorders happened in many Churches, where the Service-Book was attempted to be read: Upon which the Lords of the Council put out several Proclamations, for repressing such Disorders for the time to come, but little Obedience was yielded to them. The Council, a few Months after, was petitioned in name of divers of the Nobility, Gentry, Ministers and Commons, for removing the Service-Book, Book of Canons, and the High-commission-Court. These kept frequent Meetings, which were called the *Tables*: They proceeded in framing and subscribing the Covenant, under this Title, *The Confession of Faith of the Kirk of Scotland, subscribed at first by the King's Majesty, the Council and the Court, in the Year 1580, and by Persons of all Ranks, in 1581*. In which all the Corruptions of the Church of *Rome* were particularly abjured, with a Protestation, That that Declaration was made without any mental Reservation or Equivocation whatsoever.

The Council, alarmed at these Proceedings, agreed to send Sir *John Hamilton* to the King, to acquaint him with the State of Affairs, and to declare that they thought the Cause of the general Combustions in the Country were the Fears apprehended of Innovation in Religion, from the Service-Book, Book of Canons and High-commission-Court; and therefore His Majesty may please that he would take Trial of his Subjects Grievances, and in the mean time not to urge the Practice of the Liturgy: Which the King was pleased to yield to, by his Proclamation, over the *Market-Cross of Edinburgh*, discharging the Service-Book, the Book of Canons, and High-commission-Court; and indicted a General Assembly, to sit at *Glasgow*, the 21st of *November* 1638, and a Parliament at *Edinburgh* the 15th of *May* thereafter. At the time appointed the Assembly sat down, the Marquis of *Hamilton* being His Majesty's High-Commissioner, and Mr. *Alexander Henderson* chosen Mode-

(b) Sir Philip Warwick's Memoirs. (c) Guthrie's Memoirs.

Moderator. The 2d Day of the Assembly a Declinator was presented to the Commissioner (d), in name of the Bishops of *S. Andrews, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Galloway, Aberdeen, Ross, Breichen and Dunblain*, against the Assembly: It being put to the Vote, Whether or not they were a Free and Lawful Meeting, notwithstanding the Bishops Declinator; it was carried in the Affirmative. The Assembly proceeded, and condemned the Service-Book, the Book of Canons, and the High-commission-Court, together with the V. Articles of *Perth*, viz. I. That the Lord's Supper be received kneeling. II. That Sick Persons might receive it at home. III. That Baptism might be administered in private Houses, in case of Necessity. IV. That *Christmases-Day, Good-Friday, Easter-Day, Ascension-Day, and Whitsunday* should be Religiously observed. V. That Children well instructed in Christianity should be confirmed by the Bishop. They likewise abolished the Episcopal Government; and having cited the Bishops before them, they, not thinking fit to compare, were deposed from the Episcopal Function; and the Eight that signed the Declinator were excommunicated. The Commissioner, seeing how Matters went, took Occasion in a Speech to shew them the Illegality of their Proceedings, declaring his Resolution to dissolve the Assembly; which, on the 8. of *December*, he did in His Majesty's Name, discharging their further Proceedings, under pain of Treason. The Moderator told His Grace, They were sorry he should leave them, but their Consciences broe them Witness they had done nothing amiss, and could not desert the Work of the LORD. So they continued sitting, and went on, declaring Six former Assemblies to be null and void. The King published a Declaration against their Proceedings, dated *December* 8. To which the Assembly made a Protestation (e), and continued sitting until the 20th of the same Month.

The King, offended with these Proceedings of the Covenanters, resolv'd by Force to reduce them to Obedience; to effect which, he levied an Army of 6000 Horse and about the same Number of Foot, and sent a Fleet by Sea, under the Command of the Marquis of *Hamilton*. On the 27. of *March* His Majesty began his Journey Northward. The Covenanters also take the Field, with an Army of about 16000 Men, under the Command of General *Alexander Lesly*; and marching towards *England*, encamped at *Dans*: The *English* Army, by this time, was advanced within 7 Miles of that Place; but neither Armies attempting any Act of Hostility. Upon the 2d of *June* the Scots sent their humble Supplication to the King, by the Earl of *Dunfermling*, for a Treaty, which His Majesty granted, by the Mediation of the Marquis of *Hamilton*, whose Affection to his Country made him employ his whole Interest with the King for procuring a gracious Answer; and so it happily ended in a Peace, on the 18th of *June*. The Chief Articles agreed on were, That there should be a full and free Assembly holden at *Edinburgh*, the 12th of *August*, and a Parliament the 26th of the same Month; That His Majesty's Castles should be delivered up to him; And that both Armies should be disbanded (f). So, upon *June* 20, each of them disbanded, and retired peaceably homeward.

(d) History of the General Assembly 1638. (e) History of King Charles I. (f) Bishop of Dunkeld's Memoirs.



The Assembly met at the time appointed, wherein they condemn'd *Episcopacy* as unlawful and contrary to the Word of GOD; and ratified the Covenant, ordaining the same to be Sworn and Subscribed by the whole Nation. All which Acts were confirmed in the subsequent Parliament. But the King refusing to allow the Assembly of *Glasgow* 1638 to be a lawful Meeting, (tho' His Majesty ratified the same Acts past in the Assembly at *Edinburgh* 1639) The Imprisoning the Lord *Loudoun*, one of the Chief of the *Covenanters*, whom they had sent to Court, with their Petition for Redress of Grievances, highly incensed that Party: And *Laud* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, with the rest of the hot Men in *England*, pusht His Majesty to a Second Rupture; whereupon he raises an Army: The *Covenanters* likewise got a good Army together, which entered *England* the 21st of *August* 1640, under the Command of General *Lefly*. Encountering a Part of the King's Forces, under the Conduct of the Lord *Connoway*, they obtained a signal Victory at *Newburn* *August* 28. and on the 30th they took the Town of *Newcastle*. The King, in this Strait, summoned the Peers to meet him at *York*, the 24th of *September*; by whose Council a Treaty was commenced at *Rippon*, where Commissioners, appointed by both Nations, met the 1st of *October* (1640.) The *English* were, the Earls of *Bedford*, *Hartford*, *Essex*, *Salisbury*, *Warwick*, *Bristol* and *Holland*; the Lords *Wharton*, *Paget*, *Kimboltoun*, *Brook*, *Paulet*, *Howard* of *Esrick*, *Sazel* and *Dunsmore*. The *Scots* Commissioners were, *Charles* Earl of *Dunfermling*, *John* Lord *Loudoun*, *Sir William* *Douglafs* of *Cavers*, . . . *Hepburn* of *Wachtoun*, *Mr. Archbald* *Johnston* of *Waristoun*, *John* *Smith*, *Alexander* *Wedderburn*, and *Mr. Alexander* *Henderson* Minister of *Edinburgh*. They concluded upon a Cessation of Arms; and that the Treaty should be removed from *Rippon* to *London*, to be profecuted there.

In the Year 1641. His Majesty having indicted a Parliament in *Scotland*, which he resolved to honour with his Presence; he arrived at *Edinburgh* the 16th of *August*, and on the 19th made the following Speech to the Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ T H E R E hath been nothing so displeasing to me, as those unlooky Differences, which have happen'd between Me and my People; and nothing that I have more desired, than to see this Day, wherein I hope not only to settle these unhappy Mistakings, but rightly to know and to be known to my Native Country.

“ I need not tell you (for I think it is well known to most) what Difficulties I have passed through and overcome, to be here at this present. Yet this I will say, If Love had not been a chief Motive to this Journey, other Respects might easily have found a Shift to do that by a Commission, which I am come to perform my self.

“ And this considered, I cannot doubt of such real Testimonies of your Affections, for the Maintenance of that Royal Power which I enjoy after an Hundred and Eight Descents; and which you have professed to maintain; and to which your own National Oath doth oblige you; that I shall not think any Pains ill bestow'd.

“ Now the End of my Coming is shortly this; To perfect whatsoever I have promised, and withall to quiet the Distractions which  
“ have

“ have and may fall out amongst you: And this I mind not superficially, but fully and chearfully to perform. For I assure you, that I can do nothing with more Chearfulness, than to give my People a general Satisfaction: Wherefore, not offering to endear my self unto you in Words, (which indeed is not my Way) I desire in the first place to settle that which concerns the Religion and just Liberties of this my Native Country, before I proceed to any other Act.

The most Material Things, done in this Parliament, were the Ratification of the Treaty of *Rippon*; an Act for raising an Army to be sent to *Germany*, for the Service of the Elector *Palatyne*; and that His Majesty should nominate the Officers of State, Privy-Counsellors and Lords of the Session, with Consent of Parliament: All which the King ratified, and ended the Parliament with conferring several Honours. *Archbald* Earl of *Argile* he Created Marquis of *Argile*; General *Alexander* *Lefly* Earl of *Leven*; *John* Lord *Loudoun*, Earl of *Loudoun*; *James* Lord *Almont*, Earl of *Callender*; *Sir John* *Scrimzeor* of *Dudop*, Viscount of *Dundee*; *Sir Robert* *Arbuthnot* of *That-Ilk*, Viscount of *Arbuthnot*; and *Sir Andrew* *Murray* of *Balvaird*, Minister at *Ebdie*, he created Lord *Balvaird*. On the 18th of *November* His Majesty took Journey for *London*, and arrived there the 25th Day of that Month.

In 1642, a Breach falling out betwixt the King and the Parliament of *England*, they both take Arms: The King march'd with his Army to *Nottingham*, where he set up his Standart, declaring the Reasons of the War, related at large by the *English* Historians. The Parliament, to strengthen themselves against the King, resolved to send for Assistance into *Scotland*; and chose out of both Houses Commissioners, to negotiate a Treaty of Alliance, who came to *Edinburgh* *August* 7. 1643, and brought with them a Declaration of the Lords and Commons of the Parliament of *England* to the Estates of *Scotland*, and another to the General Assembly of the Church there. They promised to aid their Brethren in *England*, upon Condition of Uniformity in Church-Government, and a Solemn League and Covenant; they transmitted a Form of it to the Two Houses at *Westminster*, where it was consented to, *August* 28: Ordered to be Printed and Published, *September* 21: And the next Day it was taken by the House of Commons. His Majesty publish'd a Proclamation against taking of it, dated *October* 19. Norwithstanding of this it was imposed on People, as they would escape the Brand of Malignancy. Upon this Confederacy the *Scots* Army, under the Command of General *Lefly*, then Earl of *Leven*, entered *England*, *January* 15, 1644. The Parliament, by their Assistance, obtained that great Victory at *Marston-Moor*. In the mean time, His Majesty gave Commission to *James* Marquis of *Montrose*, to be Governour of *Scotland*, and to raise an Army to give a Diversion to the *Covenanters*. He fought successfully in that Character, in the several Battles of *Tipermore*, *Alford*, *Aldern*, *Aberdeen*, *Innerlochie* and *Kilsyth*, but was defeat at *Philiphaugh*; all which are at large related by Doctor *Wisbart*, late Bishop of *Edinburgh*, in his Memoirs of the Marquis of *Montrose*.

Upon the 5th of *May* 1646, the King leaving *Oxford* in Disguise, in Company of Dr. *John* *Hudson*, a Divine, and Mr. *John* *Alhounburn*, riding as a Servant to the latter, with a Clogbag behind him, came to the

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Scots

Scots Army at Newark, and the next Day they took their March Northward. His Majesty being with Lieutenant-General David Lesly in the Van, came, the 13th of May, to Newcastle, where they received a Message from the Parliament of England, requiring that His Majesty's Person might be delivered up to them: In this, as the Lord Holies says, appeared the Wisdom of the Scots Nation, foreseeing the Inconveniencies which would have followed, had they been positive at that time in detaining the King; therefore they made for him the best Conditions they could, for the Safety and Honour of his Person: And, to avoid greater Mischiefs, they were necessitated to leave him in England, and so march away, which they did in February 1647. The Parliament presently voted him to be brought to Holmby-House, thereafter removed to Hampton-Court, and thence to the Isle of Wight, where he was kept Prisoner: During which time the Parliament of Scotland met, in March 1648, where in James Duke of Hamilton made Overture for raising an Army, in order to His Majesty's Rescue. The Parliament voted to raise an Army of 30000 Foot and 6000 Horse, to be sent to England, under the Command of Duke Hamilton; and, to obtain the Favour of the Church, they declared for the Covenant. A Rendezvous of the Army was appointed at Annan, near the Borders of England. An Insurrection against this Enterprize was intended, but they were defeat at Machlin in Kyle, before they got to a Head, by Middleton and Hurry, on the 4th of July 1648. On the 8th of July, the Scots Army marched into England; but by the time they got to Preston in Lancaster-Shire, the Horse and Foot being at a considerable Distance, Cromwel and Lambert fell upon them with such Advantage, that they were overthrown, the 17th of August (g), and the Duke taken Prisoner. On the 6th of February 1649, he was brought to his Trial before the High-Court of Justice, for that he, as Earl of Cambridge, had invaded the Nation in an hostile manner, and levied Men to assist the King against the Kingdom and People of England: For which he received Sentence of Death, the 6th of March; and, upon Friday next ensuing, lost his Head.

After the Defeat of the Scots Army, General Cromwel sent Colonel Evers to bring the King from the Isle of Wight to Hurst-Castle, and from thence to Windsor, the 10th of December; and January 19. following, the King was brought from Windsor to St. James's; and, on the 28. ensuing, Cromwel, the Grand Rebel, brought an Ordinance into the House of Commons, nominating diverse Persons for Trial of the King, which being tendered to the House of Lords, it was refused, and protested against by the Parliament of Scotland: Notwithstanding, the Commons, on the 4th of January, voting the Supreme Authority to be in the People, and consequently in them, as their Representatives, proceeded, without the Lords, and ordered their Commissioners for Trial of the King, to meet on Monday the 10th of January 1649, appointing Sergeant Bradshaw to be President of the Court: One Ask, a common Lawier, and Dr. Dorislaus, a Dutch Civilian, were Pleaders against him.

This Infamous Court met at Westminster-Hall the 20th of January; whereupon Bradshaw commanded Sergeant Dandy to fetch in the Prisoner, who immediately brought the King, (attended by a Guard of Par-

(g) Life of James Duke of Hamilton.

Partizans) and placed him in a Chair, and then acquainted him, That the Commons of England, assembled in Parliament, being sensible of the great Calamities brought upon the Nation, and of the innocent Bloodshed, which was referred to him as the Author of it, according to that Duty which they owe to GOD, the Nation and themselves, and that Fundamental Power and Trust reposed in them by the People, have constituted this High Court of Justice, before which he was now brought; and that he was to hear his Charge, upon which the Court will proceed according to Justice. Thus having brought His Sacred Majesty to that pretended Judgment Seat, the Solicitor, in name of the Commons of England, did accuse Charles Stewart, King of England, of High-Treason and Misdemeanors. His Majesty, preparing to give fitting Answers to their Accusations, could not be heard. Four times was he brought before this pretended Court of Justice. Upon the 27th of January, contrary to all Law, Reason, Religion, Oaths of Allegiance, and Covenants, he was, by the Mouth of that Infamous Rigidicide, John Bradshaw, Sentenced to be Beheaded, upon the 30th ensuing (h). The Fatal Day being come at Ten of the Clock, attended by a Regiment of Foot and a Guard of Partizans, His Majesty was convoyed through a Window of the Banqueting-House to the Scaffold, covered with black, where he beheld the Executioner in a Mask, at which he was not at all affrighted, but declaring himself to the World, to die an Innocent Man and a Good Christian, according to the Profession of the Church of England, praying that his Enemies might repent, and that his Death might not be laid to their Charge. After which, with a Christian Magnanimity, he endured the Fatal Stroke, which separated his Head from his Body; Both were put into a Coffin, and carried into his Lodgings at Whitehall, and from thence to St. James's, and put into a Leaden Coffin, and on the 7th of February, Interred by James Duke of Lenox, the Marquises of Hartford and Dorchester, the Earl of Lindsay, and Dr. Juxton Bishop of London, in a Vault in the Abby of Westminster, with this Inscription upon the Coffin, in Capital Letters:

KING CHARLES, 1648.

Several mournful Elegies and Epitaphs have been celebrated to the Memory of this Great Prince. This following, so universally esteem'd, done by the Great Marquis of Montrose, I thought fit to subjoin.

Great, Good and Just, could I but rate  
My Grief to Thy too Rigid Fate!  
I'd weep the World in such a Strain,  
As it would once deluge again:  
But since Thy Case much rather cries  
For Briareus Hands, than Argus Eyes,  
I'll tune Thy Elegies to Trumpet-sounds,  
And write Thy Epitaph in Blood and Wounds!

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(h) Sanfoord's Genealogical History of the Kings of England,

Issue of King Charles I. by Maria Henreta his Queen, Daughter of Henry IV. of France.

I. Charles, born the 29th of May 1630, succeeded his Father in his Kingdoms.

II. James Duke of York, born the 14th of October 1633. afterwards King of England. In 1646, after the taking of Oxford by the Parliament's Forces, he was by them brought to London, and committed to the Charge of the Earl of Northumberland; but in Anno 1648 was carried in Women's Habit, by Colonel Bamfield, to his Sister the Princess of Orange, in Holland. At the 20th Year of his Age he entered into Arms, serving under the Mareschal De Turenne, and became a Lieutenant-General in the French King's Army; notwithstanding, upon a Treaty between the said King and Oliver Cromwel, he was advertised to depart that Kingdom by a Day prefix'd. Taking his Leave of that Court, he travelled towards Flanders, upon the Invitation of Don John of Austria, who offer'd him, in the Name of the King of Spain, all possible Service and Assistance. His Royal Highness took Arms under him against the French, who then were Leagued, with the Grand Usurper Oliver Cromwel, in Opposition to Spain. He returned with his Brother at the Restauration 1660, and was made Lord High Admiral of England, and soon after installed a Knight of the Garter. But his Succession to the Crown, upon the Death of his Brother, and Unfortunate Reign, I leave to the Relation of our most Fam'd Historians. And, in regard I design to conclude the History of the Royal Family with the Death of King Charles II, I shall insert the Posterity of King James VII. in this Place.

Issue of King James VII. by the Lady Ann Hyde, eldest Daughter of Edward Eurl of Clarendon, Lord High-Chancellor of England.

I. Charles Duke of Cambridge, born 22d October 1660, died an Infant.

II. James Duke of Cambridge, born 12th July 1663, deceased in his Infancy.

III. Charles, Duke of Kendal, born 4th July 1666, died a Child.

IV. Edgar, Duke of Cambridge, born the 14th September 1667, and died the 8th of June 1671.

V. Mary, born the 30th of April 1662, a Princess endowed with many Eminent Virtues, was married in Anno 1677 to William, Prince of Orange, afterwards King of England; she died Queen of England, Childless, in 1694.

VI. Ann, born at St. James's, 6th February 1664; and, upon the Death of His late Majesty King William, March 8th, 1702, pursuant to an Act of Parliament pass'd in the First Year of the Reign of the said King William, intituled, An Act declaring the Rights of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown, she was proclaimed Queen of England, Scotland, France and Ireland. The Glories of Her Reign I leave to the better Hands of our more able Historians; and I pray GOD long to preserve Her

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Her Majesty, to be the Support of the Protestant Religion at Home and Abroad, and a lasting Blessing to these Nations, over whom she now happily reigns. Her Majesty was married, July 28, 1683, to His Royal Highness, George Prince of Denmark, only Brother to Christian V. late King of that Kingdom; and by him Her Majesty had a numerous Issue, but none of them now living: That most hopeful Prince, William Duke of Gloucester, the last of her Children that survived, dying in July 1700, much lamented. Her Majesty became a Widow, by the Death of her Royal Consort the Prince, October 28, 1708.

Issue of King James VII. by Mary D'Esté, Daughter of Alphonso Duke of Modena, his Second Wife.

I. Charles, Duke of Cambridge, born 7th November 1677, and died December following.

II. Catharine, born 10th January 1674, died in her Infancy.

III. Isobel, born 28th of August 1676, died 2d March 1680.

IV. Charlotte Maria, born 15th August 1682, deceased an Infant.

V. James, of whom, it's pretended, the Queen was delivered the 10. of June 1688.

VI. Louisa, said to be born at St. Germans, upon the 18th of June 1693.

King Charles I. had a Third Son, Henry, born the 8th of July 1640, and created Duke of Gloucester the 13th of May 1645; who being Partaker with his Royal Brothers, during the Usurpation, had at length the Happiness to see the King peacibly restored to the Throne of his Ancestors, accompanying him into England 1660. Upon the 13th Day of September next ensuing, he departed this Life, unmarried, greatly lamented.

IV. Mary, eldest Daughter of King Charles I. born 4th of November 1631, Espoused William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, who died 1650, and 9 Days after his Death (4th November) she was delivered of a Posthumous Child, William Prince of Orange, afterwards King of England; who married Mary, eldest Daughter of King James VII. They were proclaimed King and Queen of England, France and Ireland, February 13, 1689, and of Scotland the 11th of April the same Year. He deceased without any Issue, the 8th of March 1702.

V. Elizabeth, Second Daughter of King Charles I. born 1635, died 1650.

VI. Henreta, Third and Youngest Daughter of King Charles I. born the 16th of June 1644. During the Troubles in England she was carried to France, where she embraced the Romish Religion: She married Philip Duke of Orleans, only Brother to Louis XIV. the present French King.

Issue of the Princess Henreta, Dutchess of Orleans, Daughter to King Charles I.

I. Maria Louisa, born 27th March 1662, married Charles II. King of Spain; she died without Issue.

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II. Ann

II. Ann Mary, born 1669, married Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy: Her Children were, (1) Victor Amadeus Prince of Piedmont, born in 1698; (2) Charles Emanuel Duke of Aosta, born 1701; (3) Emanuel Philibert Duke of Chablais, born in December 1705; (4) Mary, married Louis Duke of Burgundy, eldest Son to Louis the Dauphin, and Grandson to Louis the present French King, and hath Issue; (5) Maria Louisa, born in 1688, married Philip Duke of Anjou, Second Son to Louis Dauphin of France.

CHARLES II. Eldest Son of King Charles I. after the Barbarous Murder of his Royal Father, by unquestionable Right, succeeded him in the Crown of Scotland, England and Ireland: The usual Ceremonies of Proclamation and Coronation were not to be expected, as Affairs were then transacted; for on the Day that King Charles I. was murdered, an Act was passed to disinherit the Son, Ordaining, That no Person whatsoever should presume to proclaim Charles Stewart, Son of Charles Stewart, late King of England, commonly called Prince of Wales, or any other Person, to be King or Chief Magistrate of England or Ireland, under Pain of being adjudged a Traitor. This Inhibition did not affright His Majesty's Loyal Subjects of Scotland from doing their Duty; for, having a just Abhorrence of that unparallel'd and astonishing Murder of the King, they proclaimed Prince Charles King of Scotland, the 3d of February 1649, at the Mercat-Cross of Edinburgh; and about this time called home their Commissioners from England, who, at their Departure, sent an Expostulatory Declaration to the sitting Members of the English Parliament, wherein they put them in Mind of all their Oaths, Vows and Proteftations, for Maintaining of the King's Person and Just Rights, and upbraided them with their shameful and detestable Abjuration, and Infringement of them, by what they had lately acted against the Sacred Person of His Majesty: Which was so ill relented by the sitting Members, that they imprisoned the Messenger that brought it, voted the Paper Scandalous and Seditious, sent after the Commissioners, and secured them, till a Copy of the Paper was sent into Scotland, to know if the Parliament there would own it: Upon which a Commissioner was sent from Scotland, to justify what their Commissioners had done. In the Month of September 1649, the Estates of Scotland dispatched Sir John Windram of Libbertoun to the King, who then was at Jersey, in Preparation to a Treaty; who, being admitted to the King's Presence, delivered his Message, the Substance of which was, That the King would be pleased to acknowledge the Parliament, and especially the Two last Sessions of it, to be a Lawful Assembly; and then they would treat of the Means to re-establish Peace and Obedience to his Authority in that Kingdom. So Mr. Windram was sent back with the following Letter.

CHARLES R.  
" WE have received your Letters by Mr. Windram, and graciously accept all the Expressions of Affection and Fidelity to Us, with your tender Resentment of our present Condition, and the just Indignation which you profess to have against the execrable Murder of Our Father: And We believe that your Intentions are as full of  
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" Candour towards Us, as We are, and always really have been, desirous to settle a clear and right Understanding between Us and our ancient Subjects of Scotland, which may be an assured Foundation of their Happiness and Peace for the time to come, and an effectual Means to root out all the Seed of Animosities and Divisions caus'd by these late Troubles, and also to re-unite the Hearts and Affections of our Subjects one to another, and all of them to Us, their King and Lawful Sovereign; that thereby We may be put into a Condition to maintain them in Peace and Prosperity, and to protect them in their Religion and Liberty: Therefore We have thought fit to command and desire you, to send Us Commissioners sufficiently Authorized, to Treat and Agree with Us, both in relation to your selves, and what we may expect from you, to bring and reduce the Murderers of Our late most Dear Father of happy Memory, to condign Punishment, and to recover Our just Rights in all our Kingdoms. And We will, that they attend Us, on the Fifteenth Day of the Month of March, at the Town of Breda, where We intend to be, in order to a Treaty with them.

To the same Effect was a Letter, written also to the Kirk. When Sir John Windram returned with the King's Letter into Scotland, the Council of State and the Committee of the Kirk, having duly consider'd the Matter, they choote Commissioners, and dispatched them to Breda. For the Committee of Estates were, John Earl of Cassils, Robert Earl of Lothian, Robert Lord Burleigh, Sir John Windram of Libbertoun, John Smith, and John Jaffries. For the Committee of the Church were, Sir John Brody of That Ilk: Mr. John Livieston, and Mr. James Wood, Ministers. They arrived at Breda, and, the First Day of their Audience, the Earl of Cassils address'd himself to the King, in name of the Commissioners of Parliament, in a Speech, to this Effect, That the Kingdom of Scotland had sent him and his Colleagues with Propositions to him, not that they thought to take Advantage of his Necessities, or weary him by their Importunities, but by making their humble Submissions, in which they hoped their Desires would appear so Just and Reasonable, that he would soon condescend to grant them; and that in their humble Address they did manifest to the World their Loyalty and Constancy to him. Mr. John Livieston, in name of the Church, made a Speech also, wherein he desired His Majesty to hearken to the joint Desires of the Estates and Kirk of Scotland, that so he might enjoy the Blessing of GOD, and be received by his People in Comfort and Peace, to promote the Work of the LORD, and to make them happy. Then they produc'd their Commissions and Letters, with the Propositions of the Estates and Kirk of Scotland, which were as follows. I. That he would be pleased to remove, from any Access to the Court, all Persons excommunicated by the Kirk. II. That he should be pleased to declare, that he would by solemn Oath, under his Hand and Seal, allow the National Covenant of Scotland, England and Ireland, and that he would prosecute the Ends thereof in his Royal Station. III. That he would ratify and approve all Acts of Parliament, engaging to the Solemn League and Covenant, and establishing Presbyterian Government, the Directory of Worship, Confession of Faith, as they are already ratified by the General

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neral Assembly and Parliament, and that he would give his Royal Assent to the Acts of Parliament, enjoining the same in the rest of his Dominions, and that he would observe the same in his own Practice and Family, and never endeavour any Change thereof. IV. That he would consent, that all Matters Civil might be determined by the present and subsequent Parliaments; and to all Matters Ecclesiastical, as ordered by the General Assembly. The Treaty with the King being concluded, the Estates of Scotland sent a solemn Invitation to His Majesty, That he would be pleased to hasten his speedy Coming into Scotland, declaring that they would hazard their Lives and Fortunes to restore him to the Possession of his other Kingdoms. The King, complying with their Requests, took Shipping at Scheveling in Holland, in the beginning of June; and escaping a double Danger, first of a Storm, that cast him upon the Coast of Denmark, and afterwards of the Parliament of England's Fleet, that were set out to intercept him in his Passage, he landed safe at Spey-Mouth, the 16th ensuing. His Majesty's safe Arrival was congratulated with the greatest Demonstrations of Joy and Affection; and he was proclaimed King a Second Time, at the Cross of Edinburgh.

The Commonwealth of England, having Notice of these Occurrences, were advised by Cromwel to invade Scotland, to prevent their Invasion of England, contrary to their Solemn League and Covenant, under the Command of Oliver Cromwel, then General of the English Forces; and, towards the End of July, entered Scotland with an Army, consisting of 12000 effective Men, and advanced to Haddington, where he published a Declaration, in the Name of the Commonwealth of England, to justify their Proceedings against the Scots: But so great was the Generality of the Affection of the Scots to the King, that his Declaration signified little. The Scots, against this Invasion, formed an Army for the King's Service, consisting of 6000 Horse and 15000 Foot, and march'd directly against them. Cromwel, seeing the Scots Army so strongly entrenched, that it was impossible to force them; after he had faced them a Day and a Night, marched away to Musselburgh. The Scots, seeing the English retreat, fell into their Rear, commanded by General Lambert, who was wounded, and had like to have been taken Prisoner: But Cromwel coming to his Relief, drove them back to their Camp, not without Loss on both Sides. The next Morning early, several Squadrons of Scots Horse, commanded by Major-General Robert Montgomery, and Colonel Strachan, came out of the Line, with a Design to beat up the English Quarters about Musselburgh. They surprized the Out-guards, and, with a great deal of Gallantry, routed the First Regiment that opposed them: But advancing to another Body, met with such a stout Resistance, that they were forced to retire to their Army.

The Scots and English Armies, lying near one another without engaging, (the Scots being very advantageously posted) Cromwel's Army began to be in great Distress for want of Provisions, which made him retreat to Pentland-Hills, and thence, with some Difficulty, to Musselburgh; and so to Dunbar, with Intention (as is reported) to ship his Foot, much wearied by Sickness and long Marches, and ride away with his Horse into England. But the Scots, having Notice of his De-

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Design, press'd so hard upon him with their Army, that he could not effect his Purpose. On the 3d of September both Armies engaged; the English obtained a signal Victory; the Scots having lost 4000 Men in the Field of Battle, and a far greater Number taken Prisoners.

This Defeat obliged the Scots to quit the City of Edinburgh, which Cromwel took Possession of; the King retiring to the Town of Perth, where the Committee of Estates were assembled. On the First Day of January 1651, he was solemnly Crowned at Scoon, the usual Place of Inauguration of our Kings, with as great Magnificence and Solemnity as the State of Affairs could then admit of. His Majesty was conducted, from his Bed-chamber, by the Earl Marishal on his right Hand, and the Lord High Constable on his left, to the Church, his Train being carried by the Lords Erskine, Montgomery, Newbottle and Mauchlyn, the eldest Sons of the Earls of Mar, Eglintoun, Lothian and Loudoun, under a Canopy of Crimfon-Velvet, supported by the Lords Drummond, Carnage, Ramsay, Johnston, Brichen and Tester, the eldest Sons of the Earls of Perth, Southesk, Dalhousie, Hartfield, Panmure and Tweeddale: The Crown was carried by the Marquis of Argile, the Sword by the Earl of Rothes, and the Scepter by the Earl of Crawford. When His Majesty was placed in the Chair of State, the Earl of Loudoun, Lord Chancellor, spoke to the King, to this Purpose.

S I R,

YOUR Good Subjects desire you may be Crowned, as the Righteous and Lawful Heir of the Crown of this Kingdom; and that you would maintain Religion as it's presently established and professed, conform to the National Covenant, League and Covenant, and according to your Declaration at Dunfermling in August last; also that you would be pleased graciously to receive them under your Majesty's Protection, to govern them by the Laws of the Kingdom, and to defend them in their Rights and Liberties, by your Royal Power; offering themselves in a most humble manner to your Majesty, with their Vows, to bestow Land, Life, and what else is in their Power, for the Maintenance of Religion, for the Safety of your Majesty's Sacred Person, and Maintenance of your Crown: Which they entreat your Majesty to accept, and pray Almighty GOD, you may, for many Years, happily enjoy the same.

To which His Majesty was pleased to make this Return:

I Do esteem the Affections of my People more than the Crowns of many Kingdoms, and shall be ready, by GOD's Assistance, to bestow my Life in their Defence, wishing to live no longer than I may see Religion and this Kingdom flourish in all Happiness.

The Coronation-Sermon was preached by Mr. Robert Douglass, Minister at Edinburgh, on 2. Kings, 11 c. 12 and 17. And they brought forth the King's Son, and put the Crown upon him, and gave him the Testimony, and they made him King, and anointed him, and they clapped their Hands, and said, GOD save the King, &c.

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In this Month of January 1651. His Majesty was pleased to make several Promotions; Sir James Carmichael of That-Ilk he created into the Dignity of Lord Carmichael; Sir Robert Colvil of Cleish, Lord Colvil; Sir Thomas Ruthven of Freeland, Lord Ruthven; Sir James Rollo of Duncrub, Lord Rollo, Sir Alexander Sutherland of Duffus, Lord Duffus; Thomas Rutherford of Huntbill, Lord Rutherford.

After the Solemnity of the Coronation was over, the Scots Nation began vigourously to act, in raising an Army for the King's Service; and, having gathered their Forces, they encamped at Stirling, with Intention to march into England, while Cromwel endeavoured all he could to prevent it, by drawing them to an Engagement in Scotland: In pursuance of which Design he landed Part of his Army in Fife, under the Command of Colonel Overton: To drive the English thence, 4000 Horse and Foot were commanded to march against them, under the Conduct of Sir John Brown of Fordel; which Cromwel having Notice of, sent over Lambert and Oakey, with Two Regiments of Horse and Two of Foot, to join the former: And, engaging near Innerkeithing, overthrew the Scots. Sir John Brown, charging the Enemy with undaunted Courage and Resolution, received a Wound; and, falling into their Hands, died a few Days after. This, with the Loss at Dunbar, very much weakened His Majesty's Affairs; and the English, having over-run a great Part of Scotland, forced him to the Northern Parts, where finding he could not long subsist, he and the Scots Army, consisting of about 15000 Horse and Foot, were obliged to march directly unto England, and was so closely followed by Cromwel's Army, that his English Friends were thereby hindered from a Conjunction with him: So that, having marched as far as Worcester, His Majesty was there encountered by Cromwel, upon the 3d of September, the same Day of the Month that, the Year before, he had won the Battle of Dunbar. The King having charged on the Head of one of the Bodies, with great Gallantry and Conduct, Cromwel gave the Scots Army an absolute Defeat. The English write, there were slain about 2000 in the Fight. William Duke of Hamilton, who had charged the Enemy with extraordinary Courage and Resolution, received a Shot in his Thigh, and falling into their Hands, died, the next Day of his Wounds; a few Minutes before his Death he expressed a great Chearfulness, that he had the Honour to lose his Life in the King's Service.

The King, being now obliged to provide for the Safety of his Royal Person, departed from Worcester that Evening, leaving Colonel Charles in the Rear to keep the Enemy in Dispute, that the approaching Night might favour his Escape, and so made all possible Speed to a Place called Whiteladies, 25 Miles from Worcester, and there committed himself to the Fidelity of John and Richard Pendrels, Two Brothers, who immediately put him into the Habit of a Wood-cutter, and set him to work all Day, September 4. and in the Night following, Richard Pendrel carried him to the House of Mr. Woolf of Madley, and thence guided him to Boscobel-Wood, whence he hid himself in an Oak, in the Day-time, and stole into the House at Night. Hence John Pendrel brought him, in the Habit and on the Horse of a Millar, to Mr. Whitegrave's House at Mosley, and so to Bently, where Colonel Lane contrived, that the King should ride as a Servant, before Mrs. Jean Lane his Sister, to Bristol,

Bristol, and conducted hence, by the Lord Wilmot, to the House of Colonel Wadham, at Trent in Dorset Shire, where he continued Three Weeks, not without the Privy of 6 or 7 Persons in the Family, on Expectation of a Passage from Lime; but, being disappointed from this Place, it was resolved the King should go to Bridport: But, fearing a Discovery, he hasted back to Colonel Windham's, thence to the House of Mr. Hyde at Heatall; and, after strange Escapes, came to Brighmanstead, where there was a Ship hired for carrying him over to France. His Majesty landed safely at Diepe, on October 21st: A very signal Mercy of GOD in his miraculous Protection! A Providence not to be paralleld in History. Having wandered in Disguise about England, for the Space of 6 Weeks, a Sum of Money being promised to those that should discover him, and a Penalty of High-Treason inflicted on any who should not discover him; yet, notwithstanding he was both seen and known, by no less than 52 Persons, being privy to his Escape, he passed unmolested, till at length he found an Opportunity of transporting himself into France.

From the Year 1651 to 1659, His Majesty travelled in Germany, Spain and Flanders, until the Year 1660; at which time His Majesty, being at Brussels, within the Spanish Dominions, observing an universal Inclination and Disposition of all his Subjects to receive him, he removed to Breda, and thence to the Hague, where, after an hearty Invitation by the English Commissioners, sent from their Convention at Westminster, he embarked at Scheveling, the 23d of May, and landed at Dover the 25th; and on the 29th following, being his Birth-day, and then 30 Years of Age, he made his Entry into London, being received with the greatest and most universal Joy and Acclamations that possibly could be expressed: And with what cordial and universal Joy His Majesty's Restauration was welcomed by the Kingdom of Scotland, is yet in Remembrance.

He summoned a Parliament to sit at Edinburgh, the 1st Day of January 1661; Lieutenant-General John Middleton of Cadham, as a Reward of his many Eminent Services during the Usurpation, was created into the Dignity of Earl of Middleton, and made Lord High-Commissioner. In this First Session of Parliament, the Solemn League and Covenant was condemned as an Unlawful Oath, imposed on the Subject, by a prevailing Faction, contrary to Authority; and an Act past annulling the Parliaments from the Year 1640 to 1649. The Transactions concerning the King's Majesty at Newcastle, in the Years 1646 and 1647, condemned; Duke Hamilton's Engagement declared to have been an Honourable, Just, Necessary and Seasonable Discharge of that Duty, whereunto the Kingdoms were, by the Law of GOD, by the Law of Nature and Nations, obliged to preserve the Sacred Person of their King; and the Forfaultures of the Marquises of Huntly, Montrose and others, who had suffered for their Loyalty to the King, rescinded. His Majesty moreover declared, That he would maintain the true Reformed Protestant Religion, in its Purity of Doctrine and Worship, as it was established during the Reigns of his Father and Grandfather: And as to the Government of the Church, he would settle and secure that, in such a Form, as should be most agreeable to the Word of GOD. And, in the mean time, doth allow the present Administrations, by Sessions, Presbyteries and Synods.

nods. In this Parliament, Archbald, Marquis of Argyle, was indicted of High-Treason, for Compliance with Oliver Crommel, for which he was Condemned, and Beheaded the 27th of May 1661.

In the 2d Session of Parliament, begun at Edinburgh the 8th of May 1662, the Earl of Middleton, His Majesty's High-Commissioner, an Act was made, restoring the Episcopal Government, as it was exercised in the Year 1637. The King called to Court Dr. James Sharp, Professor of Divinity in the University of St. Andrews, Mr. James Hamilton, Minister at Camethan, Mr. Robert Lighton, Principal of the College of Edinburgh, and Mr. Andrew Fairfoul, Minister at Duns; where they were first ordained Deacons and Presbyters, and then consecrated Bishops: By which Act they expressly renounced the Validity of their former Ordination. Dr. Sharp was promoted to the Archbishoprick of St. Andrews, Mr. Fairfoul to the Archbishoprick of Glasgow, (who died a few Weeks after his Promotion) Mr. Hamilton to the Episcopal See of Galloway, and Dr. Lighton to the Bishoprick of Dunblain. And, upon their Return home, they Consecrated the rest; Dr. George Wilpart, who had formerly been Minister at Leith, before the Year 1638, was promoted to the Bishoprick of Edinburgh; Mr. Thomas Sydes, formerly Bishop of Galloway, and the only Bishop then alive of all them who had been laid aside by the Assembly of Glasgow 1638, was translated to the See of Orkney; Dr. David Mitchel, one of the Ministers of Edinburgh before the Year 1638, was advanced to the Bishoprick of Aberdeen; Mr. George Haliburton, Minister of the Gospel at Perth, was promoted to the Bishoprick of Dunkeld; Mr. John Paterfon, Minister at Aberdeen, to the Bishoprick of Ross; Mr. Murdoch Mackenzie, Parson of Elgin, to the Episcopal See of Murray; Mr. David Strachan, Parson of Fettercairn, to the Bishoprick of Breichen; Mr. Patrick Forbes was promoted to the Bishoprick of Cathness; Mr. David Fletcher, Parson of Melros, to the Bishoprick of Argyle; and Mr. Robert Wallace, Minister at Barnweel in the Shire of Air, was made Bishop of the Isles.

In this Session of Parliament an Act past, commanding all Ministers to repair to their Diocesan Assembly, and concur in all Acts of Church-Discipline, as they should be required by the Bishop of their respective Diocess, under Pain of being suspended from their Office and Benefice. And whereas, by the Presbyterian Discipline, the Right of Patronage was removed from the Patrons, the Parliament did provide, That all Ministers, who had entered into the Cure of any Paroch, since the Year 1649, could have no Right to uplift the Rents of the respective Benefices, for this instant Year, nor following, unless they obtain a Presentation from the Patron, and have Collation from the Bishop of the Diocess, before the 20th of September next. Moreover, the Parliament formed a Declaration, to be subscribed by all in Publick Office, to this Effect, That it was unlawful, upon any Pretence whatsoever, to enter into Leagues and Covenants, or to take up Arms against the King, or those commissioned by him; and that these Oaths (whereof the one is called the National Covenant, and the other intituled, The Solemn League and Covenant) were and are in themselves unlawful Oaths, and were imposed on the Subjects of this Kingdom, against the Laws and Liberty of the same; and that there lieth no Obligation on the Taker of the said Oath.

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The same Year (1662) His Majesty consummated his Marriage with Dona Catharina, Infanta of Portugal, Daughter of John IV. of that Name, King of Portugal. The Marriage was solemnized, by Proxie, at Lisbon, by the Earl of Sandwich. She embarked for England, attended by a Squadron of the Royal Navy, and, at Portsmouth, was received by the King, and married there, by Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, Bishop of London (i).

In the Year 1666 fell out that Infurrection of Pentland-Hills, which had its Rise in the Stewarry of Kircudbright, in the Shire of Galloway, occasioned by Sir James Turner's too warmly executing his Commission upon the Dissenters in these Bounds, who, gathering together to the Number of about 60 Horsemen, marched to Dumfries, took Sir James Prisoner, and disarmed the Souldiers: They, encreasing to the Number of about 7 or 800, came to Lanerk, where they renewed the Covenant; and upon their March to Edinburgh, to petition the Council for Redress of their Grievances, they were encountred by General Thomas Dalziel, who dispersed them (k), on the . . Day of November 1666. Many of them being slain in the Field. The Non-conformists, continuing under Pressures, for their not complying with Episcopacy, were rendered desperate. A Field-Meeting, for the Worship of GOD, at London-hill in the Shire of Air, was assaulted by Colonel John Grahame of Claverhouse, with Three Troops of Horse and Dragoons, whom, at Drumclog the 1st Day of June 1679, they repuls'd, and killed about 30 of the King's Souldiers upon the Place. The Dissenters, consulting what was expedient for them in that Juncture, whether to disperse or keep together, the Result was, That they judged it most safe, in that Extremity, for some time not to separate; representing their Purposes were in Defence of the Reformed Religion, as they stood obliged thereto by the Covenant. When the King had Notice of this Insurrection, he gave present Direction for his Forces in England to march Northward, the Duke of Monmouth being made General, who arriving in Scotland the 18th of June 1679, marched with the King's Army against the Enemy, who were encamped in Hamilton-Park, to the Number of 1500. Bothwel-Bridge was the only Passage to it, which they had Barricado'd and well lin'd with Musqueteers. Some of them came and presented their Declaration to the Duke, and a Petition sign'd by Robert Hamilton, who commanded them: But the Duke refusing to treat with them upon any other Terms, than laying down their Arms and submitting to the King's Mercy; some Skirmishing began at Bothwel-Bridge, on the 22d of June ensuing. They behaved themselves well enough at first, but wanting Arms, Ammunition and Conduct, being also divided among themselves, they were quickly dispers'd; about 300 were killed and 1100 taken Prisoners (l).

Upon the 2d of February 1685, His Majesty was suddenly seized with a violent Foor of an Apoplexy, and on the 6th ensuing departed this Mortal Life, without any Lawful Issue, and was privately Interred,

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(i) History of the Life of King Charles II, in the late English History. (k) Manuscript History of the Church of Scotland. (l) Life of James Duke of Monmouth, Page 278.

red, on the 14th following, at the Abby of Westminster. On the Coffin was affix'd a Silver Plate Gilt, with the following Inscription;

D E P O S I T U M.  
AUGUSTISSIMI ET POTENTISSIMI PRINCIPIS,  
CAROLI SECUNDI,  
ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REGIS,  
FIDEI DEFENSORIS;  
OBIIT SEXTO DIE FEBRUARII, ANNO 1684.  
ÆTATIS SUE QUINQUAGESIMO QUINTO,  
REGNIQUE SUI TRICESIMO SEPTIMO.

Natural Issue of King Charles II. by Lucie, Daughter of Richard Walters of Haverfoord, Esquire.

I. James, born at Rotterdam in Holland, Anno 1649, and bore the Sirname of Crofts; In Anno 1662 he came over to England, and was created into the Dignity of Duke of Orkney in Scotland; and, upon the 14th of February 1663, created Baron of Tindale, Earl of Doncaster and Duke of Monmouth, and elected a Knight-Companion of the most Noble Order of the Garter. In 1668 he was made Captain of the King's Life-Guard of Horse, and soon after constituted Captain-General of His Majesty's Forces, and Lord Lieutenant of the East-Riding of York. But, in the latter End of the Reign of King Charles, falling out with the Court, he retired to Holland, and resided at the Hague until the King's Death. And, upon King James's Accession to the Throne, he invaded England in an hostile manner, and proclaimed himself King. His Army, consisting of about 5000 Horse and Foot, was routed by His Majesty's Troops, under the Command of the Earl of Feversham; the Duke apprehended, was convoyed, under a strong Guard, to London, committed to the Tower, and beheaded the 15th of July 1685. His Grace was married unto the Lady Ann Scot, Daughter and sole Heir of Francis Earl of Buccleugh; whereupon they were created Duke and Dutchess of Buccleugh, and he assumed the Sirname of Scot, as the Custom of Scotland is, Where he, who marries any considerable Heires, takes her Sirname to preserve the Family. He left Issue, by his Dutchess, (1) James Earl of Dalkeith, who was received by Her Majesty Queen Ann, on the 7th of February 1704, a Knight of the most Noble Order of St. Andrew of Scotland, called the Thistle; and died on the 14th of March 1705, leaving Issue, by the Lady Henreta, Daughter of Laurence Earl of Rochester, Walter, Lord Scot, now Earl of Dalkeith, apparent Heir of Her Grace Ann Dutchess of Buccleugh, his Grandmother. (2) Lord Henry Scot, who was by Her present Majesty created unto the Dignity of Earl of Delorain, Viscount Hermitage and Lord Goldyland, in Scotland, 29th of March 1706.

II. Mary, Natural Daughter of the King, married to William Sarsfield of Lucan, Esquire; and, surviving him, she married William Fanshawe, Esquire, Master of Requests to King Charles II.

A Natural Son of King Charles II. by Catharine, Daughter of Thomas Peg of Yelderfly.

Charles, Sirnamed Fitz Charles, created Earl of Plymouth: He died at Tangier, an. 1686, without Succession.

Natural Children of King Charles II. by Barbara Villiars, Dutchess of Cleveland, Daughter of William Viscount Grandison in Ireland.

I. Charles, Sirnamed Fitzroy, first created Earl of Southampton, but afterwards by Letters Patent, bearing Date at Westminster the 10th of September 1675, created Duke of Southampton; and by Alice, his Wife, Daughter of Sir William Poultney, hath Issue William Earl of Chichester.

II. Henry Fitzroy, created first Earl of Enstoun, an. 1672, and by Letters Patent, dated the 11th of September 1675, he was further advanced to the Dignity and Title of Duke of Grafton, and elected a Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, an. 1680. He was killed at the Siege of Cork in Ireland, an. 1690, leaving Issue by Isobel his Wife, Daughter and Heir of Henry Earl of Arlinton, Charles, now Duke of Grafton, his Son and Heir.

III. George Fitzroy; he was, by Letters Patent bearing Date at Westminster, October 11, 1675, created Earl of Northumberland; and in 1682 he was further advanced to the Dignity of Duke of Northumberland; and on the 10th of January 1683, he was elected Knight of the Garter: He married Catharine, Daughter of Robert Wheatly of Brecknock; Esquire, by whom he hath as yet no Issue.

IV. Ann, Sirnamed Fitzroy, married to Thomas Lennard, Earl of Suffex, and had Issue.

V. Charlotte Fitzroy, married Henry Earl of Lichfield, and hath Issue.

A Natural Son of King Charles II. by Eleonor Guin.

Charles, Sirnamed Beaulerk, created Earl of Burford, the 28th Year of the Reign of King Charles II, and by Letters Patent, dated January 30, 1684, created Duke of St. Albans: He was Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, and Master Falconer of England; and in the Year 1697, soon after the Peace of Ryswick, he was sent over by the late King William, to Congratulate the French King upon the Marriage of his Grandson the Duke of Burgundy. He married Diana Vere, Daughter and Coheir of Aubire de Vere, Earl of Oxford, by whom he hath Issue Charles Earl of Burford, his Son and apparent Heir, and several other Children.

A Natural Son of King Charles II. by Louise de Queroualle, Dutchess of Portsmouth, a French Lady.

Charles, Sirnamed Lenos or Lenox, created Earl of March and Duke of Richmond; and by other Letters Patent he was created Baron of Meth-



ven, Earl of Darnly, and Duke of Lennox in Scotland. On the 20th of April 1681, he was instituted Knight of the Garter; and upon the Removal of Monmouth, he was made Master of the Horse to King Charles II, in which Office he continued until the King, his Father's Death.

A Natural Daughter of King Charles II. by Elizabeth, Viscountess of Shanon, Daughter of Sir William Kilegrew, Knight.

Charlotte, surnamed Fitzroy, was married to William Earl of Tarmouth, and had Issue.

A Natural Daughter of King Charles II. by Mary Davies.

Mary, surnamed Tudor, married Francis Earl of Derwentwater, and had Issue; and after his Decease, to Henry Graham, Esquire.

ARMS of the Royal Family of STEWART.

Or, a Fess Checquie, Azure and Argent.

STEWART Duke of LENOX.

HAVING thus finished the Genealogical History of the Royal Family of Stewart, I come now to that Collaterall Branch of the Illustrious and Noble Family of Lenox, descended of Robert Stewart, a younger Son of Walter II. High-Stewart of Scotland (a), in the Reign of King Alexander III. Which Robert, by the Gift of Walter his Father, had the Lordship of Torbolton in the Shire of Air (b). He took to Wife . . . . Daughter and Heir of Robert de Crbc, Lord of Crocstoun and Darnly, and obtained with her that fair Lordship, leaving Issue, Robert Stewart Lord of Crocstoun, his Son and Heir, Baillie to the High Stewart of Scotland, in the Barony of Renfrew. I found him so designed in a Precept, by Walter High-Stewart of Scotland, for infelting the Monks of Passy in several Lands within that Barony, in the Year of our LORD 1313 (c), the 7th Year of the Reign of King Robert Bruce. Sir Allan Stewart of Darnly and Crocstoun his Successor, was one of those Noble Patriots, who assisted that Renowned Prince, in recovering the Liberties of his Country, against the Oppression of King Edward I. of England; and

(a) Lesly de Reb. Gest: Scotornm. (b) Reg. de Passy. (c) Lesly.

and, in Reward of his good Services, he obtained from that Prince a Grant of the Barony of Dregorn (d): He was slain at the Battle of Halidonhill against the English, in the Year 1333. To him succeeded Sir John Stewart of Darnly, his Son, Father of another Sir John, who was one of the Hostages sent to England, for the Ransom of King David Bruce, taken Prisoner at the Battle of Durham, in the Year of our LORD 1358. And upon the Accession of King Robert II. to the Crown, he obtained a Charter of the Lordship of Darnly, Inchennan and Perthick-Scot, upon his own Resignation, to himself in Liferent, and to Robert, his Son and apparent Heir, in Fie, and to the Heirs Male of his Body; which failing, to Walter Stewart his Brother-german; and, he failing, to Alexander his Brother; dated at Darnly the 31. of January 1361. But Sir John and Robert his Son, dying without Issue, the Lordship of Darnly devolved upon Sir Alexander, his Brother: Which Sir Alexander added to his Paternal Inheritance the Barony of Galsfoun, by Marriage of Janet, Daughter and Heir of Sir William Keith of Galsfoun; by whom he had John, his Successor, and Alexander of Torbyne, of whom issued, (as I'm inform'd) the Stewarts of Halrig; and of a 3d Son descended the Stewarts of Barscube in Renfrew-Shire (e). Sir Alexander Stewart, dying in the Year 1406, to him succeeded

Sir John, his Son and Heir. During the Government of Robert Duke of Albany, he accompanied Archbald Earl of Douglafs and John Earl of Buchan, with 4000 Scots Auxiliaries, to the Assistance of the French against the English, where they did Eminent Service at the Siege of Bague, the Duke of Clarence, the English General, being killed, with 2000 of his Men, and the Town won. The Earls of Douglafs and Buchan being slain at the Battle of Verneuil, an. 1424, he was made Commander of the Scots Forces, and a Marechal of France; and, further to reward his good Services, Charles VI. of France created him into the Dignities of Count d'Evreux, and Seigneur de Concorfant. He was sent Ambassador, from France, to K. James I. of Scotland, 1436, to renew the Ancient League betwixt the Two Crowns, and negotiate a Marriage between the Dauphin and the Lady Margaret, King James's Daughter: And, upon his Return to France, King Charles was pleased, as a Mark of his Royal Favour, and to perpetuate the Memory of his Services to that Crown, to allow him, as an Augmentation to his Coat of Arms, the Royal Bearing of France, viz. Azure, Three Flowers-de-luce Or, within a Border engraed. And, in the Year 1429, fighting with an undaunted Courage and Resolution, at the Battle of Hering near Orleans, had the hard Fate to be there slain; leaving Issue by Isobel his Wife, Daughter of Sir William Seton of That-Ilk, Ancestor to the Earl of Winton, Allan his Son and Heir; the 2d, John, Lord Aubigny in France, Father of Bernard Stewart, Lord Aubigny, the famous General in the Neapolitan Wars, under Charles VIII. and Louis XII. of France. By the last he was created unto the Titles and Dignity of Duke of Terra Nova, Marquis de Gyralle and Squilazzo, Count of Acri, Grand-Constable of Sicily and Jerusalem, Vice-Roy of Naples, Governour of Calabria, Captain of the Guard-de-Corps, Lieutenant-General of the French Army in Italy: And being sent Ambassador from France to King James IV. of Scotland, on his Way from

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(d) Carta in Publicis Archivis. (e) Hist: of Stewart of Darnly, in Bib: Jurid:

Edinburgh to Stirling, died at Corstorphine, in the Year 1508. The 3d, Sir Alexander of Beilmouth.

To Sir John Stewart of Darnly succeeded Sir Allan his Son, who lived in the Reign of King James I. and II. He was slain by Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, at Falkirk, in the Year 1439. In Revenge of which, Sir Alexander Stewart his Brother, killed Sir Thomas Boyd, at Craignacht-Hill in Renfrew Shire. The said Sir Allan was married unto Lilius Lenox, 2d Daughter and one of the Coheirs of Duncan last Earl of Lenox; by whom he had Two Sons, Sir John his Successor, and Alexander, Ancestor of the Stewarts of Galsfoun. I have seen, by the Favour of George Ross now of Galsfoun, a Grant of the Lands of Galsfoun, by John Lord Darnly, in the Year 1452, to Alexander Stewart his Brother-german: Which Family continued, for several Ages, in great Reputation, and failed, in the Reign of King Charles II. in the Person of Lodovick Stewart of Galsfoun, who died without Succession, in the Year 1650, and disposed his Estate to George Ross of Haining, his Uncle, whose Son and Heir is George Ross now of Galsfoun.

Of the Stewarts of Galsfoun descended severals of good Note; Allan Stewart of Threppwood, Provost of Edinburgh, in the Reign of King James the V, and Captain of His Majesty's Guards, was a younger Son of this Family. And in King James VI.'s time, Colonel William Stewart of Houston in West-Lothian, frequently mentioned by our Historians, was Brother to Thomas Stewart of Galsfoun, and Father of Frederick Stewart, Lord Pittenweem.

But the First of the Noble Family of Darnly, who laid the Foundation of that Honour, which his Successors ever since enjoyed, was Sir John Stewart of Darnly, who, standing highly in Favour with King James II, was by that Monarch created a Lord of Parliament, with the Title of Lord Darnly, in the Year of our LORD 1445; and continuing in the same Favour with King James III, he obtained the Earldom of Lenox with the Dignity, about the Year 1481. This Noble Earl married Christian, Daughter of Alexander, First Lord Montgomery, Ancestor to the Earl of Eglintoun; by whom he had Matthew his Successor; the 2d, Robert Lord Aubigny, who was a Mareschal of France; the 3d, William, Governour of Milan, and Captain of the Scots Gens-d'Armes in France. Beside these Sons he had moreover several Daughters; 1st Elizabeth, married to Archbald Earl of Argile, of whom His Grace the present Duke is Lineally descended; II. Marion, to Sir Robert Crichton, Son and Heir to Sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar, Ancestor to the present Countess of Dumfries; with whom he obtained the Sum of 1200 Merks of Portion, as appears from the Contract, dated at Edinburgh the 28th of May 1472. III. . . . married unto Sir John Murray of Tillibardin, Ancestor to the Duke of Athol. John Earl of Lenox departing this Life, an. 1491, his Estate and Honours devolved upon Matthew his Son and Heir.

Which Matthew was of the Privy-Council to King James IV.; and, accompanying his Sovereign to the Battle of Flodoun, had the hard Fate to be there slain, with the Flower of the Scots Nobility and Gentry, upon the 9th Day of September 1513; leaving Issue, by the Lady Elizabeth Hamilton his Wife, Daughter of James First Earl of Arran, and of the Lady Mary his Wife, Daughter of King James II, William Master of Lenox, who married Margaret Grahame, Daughter of William

Earl

Earl of Montrose, but died without Succession; II. John his Successor: He had likewise Two Daughters; Margaret, married John Lord Fleming, sans Issue, and afterwards to Alexander Douglass of Mains, and had Issue; II. Elizabeth, to Sir Hugh Campbel of Loudoun, and had Issue Sir Matthew Campbel of Loudoun, Father of Sir Hugh Campbel, created Lord Loudoun, by King James VI. in the Year 1604.

John, Son and Heir of Matthew Earl of Lenox, is of the Privy-Council to King James V. and one of the Peers appointed to attend that Prince, alter he took upon him the Administration of the Government. But the Earl of Angus having taken the entire Management upon himself, retaining the King in effect a Prisoner, the Earl of Lenox, endeavouring to rescue him, was defeat in the Attempt, and killed in the Field, near Linlithgow, in the Month of September 1526; leaving Issue, by Ann his Lady, Daughter of John Stewart, Earl of Athol; 1st Matthew, who succeeded him; 2d John, Lord Aubigny in France, Captain of the Scots Gens-d'Armes, and Governour of Avignon; 3d Robert, Bishop of Caithness; and one Daughter, Eleonor, married first to Andrew Earl of Errol, and had Issue; Secondly to Alexander Earl of Sutherland, and had Issue.

Matthew, Earl of Lenox, served in his Youth in the French Wars in Italy, where he behav'd himself with a great deal of Gallantry. Upon the Death of King James V. he was sent for to France, and cajoll'd with Hopes of marrying the Queen Dowager, to support her against the Factions of the Nobility at Home, but was afterwards accused by the Queen and Cardinal Beatoun, as too much favouring Queen Mary's Marriage with Edward Prince of Wales, King Henry VIII. of England's Son; which obliged him to make an Apology for himself to the French King: And, after a disadvantageous Rencontre with the Earl of Arran, then Governour of Scotland, at the City of Glasgow, in the Year 1545. His Estate was forfeited, and he fled into England, where he was honourably entertained by King Henry VIII, who bestowed upon him in Marriage his Niece, the Lady Margaret Douglass, only Daughter of Archbald Earl of Angus, by Margaret, eldest Daughter of King Henry VII. of England, and Dowager of James IV. of Scotland; by whom he had Two Sons, Henry Lord Darnly, and Charles, afterwards Earl of Lenox.

Earl Matthew being restored to his Estate and Honours, by Queen Mary, in the Year 1563; in 1565, Henry Lord Darnly, his Son, was married to Queen Mary of Scotland, by whom she had Issue James the VI. First Monarch of Great-Britain.

Matthew Earl of Lenox, after his Return Home, did not meddle in Publick Affairs until the Murder of his Son, that he prosecuted the Earl of Bothwell as guilty thereof. And, upon the Death of James Earl of Murray, he was elected Regent to King James VI. his Grandson, upon the 12th of July 1570. The First thing he did, during his Regency, was his pursuing the Earl of Huntly, then at the Head of a small Army for the Interest of Queen Mary; from whom he took the Castle of Brichen, which he had garrison'd: He afterwards took the Abby of Passy, which Lord Claud Hamilton had taken from the Lord Semple. The Impregnable Castle of Dunbarton held out, by the Lord Fleming, for Queen Mary, was surpris'd upon the 2d of April 1571, by the prudent Conduct of Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill. The

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Regent having called a Parliament at *Stirling*, was surprized, and barbarously murder'd in the Scuffle, by one Captain *Calder*, the 4th of *September* 1571, and was Interred in the Chappel of the Castle of *Stirling*.

To *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox* succeeded *Charles*, his Second Son and Heir, who deceased in the 21st Year of his Age, 1579; leaving Issue, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir William Cavendish* of *Chatworth*, and Sister to the Earl of *Devonshire*, one Daughter, *Arabella*, a Lady of many rare Virtues: She secretly married *William Seymour*, Marquis of *Hartford*. They were both committed Prisoners to the Tower of *London*, where the Lady *Arabella* ended her Life upon the 27th of *September* 1615. *Charles* Earl of *Lenox*, thus dying without Male Issue, his Estate and Honours devolved on *Robert* Bishop of *Caithness*, his Uncle, who resigned the Earldom of *Lenox* with the Dignity, in lieu whereof he received the Stile of Earl of *March*. He married *Elizabeth* Stewart, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Athol*, and died upon the 29th of *August* 1586, without any Succession.

The Earldom of *Lenox* was bestowed by King *James VI.* upon *Esme* Stewart, Lord *Aubigny*, Son and Heir of *John* Lord *Aubigny*, Brother of *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox*, Cousin-german to the King's Father; who coming from *France*, an. 1579, was a few Days after his Arrival created Earl of *Lenox*, and in an. 1580 made Lord High-Chamberlain of *Scotland*, and next Year Duke of *Lenox*. He was in so great Favour at Court, that, to prevent the Duke of *Guise* the King's Kinsman, from imploying his Interest with the King in Favour of the Popish Faction, (tho' *Lenox* had publickly renounced Popery) that diverse of the Nobility surprized the King at *Ruthven*, in the Year 1582, and removed *Lenox* from him, who retired to *France*, and died at *Paris*, the 26th of *May* 1583; leaving Issue, by *Catharine de Balsac* his Wife, Sister to the *Sieur d'Entragues*, Two Sons, *Ludowick* his Successor, and *Esme* Lord *Aubigny*; as also Two Daughters, First *Henreta*, married to *John I.* Marquis of *Huntly*, and had Issue; the Second *Mary*, to *John* Earl of *Mar*, and had Issue.

*Ludowick*, Son and Heir of *Esme* Duke of *Lenox*, was Lord High-Chamberlain and Admiral of *Scotland*; and upon King *James's* coming to the Crown of *England*, accompanied His Majesty thither. He was, by the Favour of that Monarch, created a Baron of *England*, by the Title of Lord *Steringtoun*, and improven to the Dignity of Earl of *Newcastle* and Duke of *Richmond*: He was also a Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter. This great Duke was married, 1st to *Sophia Ruthven* Daughter of *William* Earl of *Gourie*; 2dly with *Margaret*, Daughter of *Sir Matthew Campbel* of *Loudoun*; 3dly, unto *Frances*, Daughter of *Thomas* Viscount of *Bindon*; but by none of these had any surviving Issue. And departing this Life the 16th of *February* 1624, his Estate and Honours devolved upon *Esme*, Lord *Aubigny*, his Brother and Heir.

Which *Esme* took to Wife *Catharine*, Daughter and sole Heir of *Gervaise* Lord *Cliftoun*, by whom he had *James* his Successor; *George* Lord *Aubigny*, putting himself in Arms for the King, was killed at the Battle of *Renton*, 23. *October* 1642; *John*, kill'd at the Battle of *Brandon*, an. 1644. As also he had Three Daughters; 1st, *Elizabeth* married *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Arundel*; the 2d, *Ann*, to *Archbald* Lord *Angus*,  
Son

Son and Heir of *William*, Marquis of *Douglafs*, and had Issue; the 3d, *Frances*, to *Ferome* Earl of *Portland*. He departed this Life upon the . . . Day of . . . 1625. To whom succeeded *James* his Son and Heir, who was Lord High-Admiral of *Scotland*, one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, and a Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter. He died upon the 30th of *March* 1655 (f), leaving Issue by the Lady *Mary* his Wife, only Daughter of *George* Duke of *Buckingham*, *Esme*, who succeeded him in his Honours, but died in his Minority, an. 1660; (and a Daughter, *Mary*, married *James* Earl of *Arran* in *Ireland*, Son to the Duke of *Ormond*;) his Estate and Honours descending to *Charles* Earl of *Litchfield*, his Cousin-german, Son of *George* Lord *Aubigny*, who being Ambassador Extraordinary from King *Charles II.* of *England*, to the Crown of *Denmark*, died at *Elfsnore* in that Kingdom, the 2d of *December* 1672, without Issue: His Estate in *Scotland* did fall to the King by Succession, who bestowed the same with the Dignity of Duke of *Lenox*, an. 1675, upon *Charles*, one of his Natural Sons by *Louisa de Queroualle*, Dutcheis of *Portsmouth*. His Grace hath married *Ann*, Daughter of *Francis* Lord *Brudnel*, eldest Son of *Robert* Earl of *Cardighan*, by whom he hath Issue *Charles* Earl of *Darnly*.

A R M S,

Two Coats Quarterly; First *Azure*, Three Flowers-de-luce, within a Border engraled, *Or*; Secondly, a Fess Checquie, *Azure* and *Argent*, within a Border, *Gules*, charged with 8 Buckles *Or*; over all, in a Surtout, the Coat of the Ancient Earls of *Lenox*, viz. *Argent*, a Saltyre engraled betwixt Four Roses *Gules*, supported by Two Wolves: For Crest a Bulls Head breathing Fire; Motto, *Avant Darnly*.

STEWART  
Duke of ALBANY.

THE First who enjoyed this Honour, was *Robert Stewart*, Second Son to King *Robert II.* by *Elizabeth Mure*: He was created unto the Dignity of Earl of *Monteith*, in the Year 1370, and obtained the Earldom of *Fife* from *Isobel MacDuff*, Daughter and Heir of *Duncan* last Earl of *Fife*. For Authority of this, I have seen an Indenture betwixt *Robert Stewart* Earl of *Monteith*, on the one Part, and *Dame Isobel*, Countess of *Fife*, and Spouse to *Walter Stewart*, Brother to the said *Robert*, on the other; wherein she obliges herself to resign the Earldom of *Fife* in the King's hands, in Favours of *Robert* Earl of *Monteith*, for the Annuity of 145 Pounds Sterling. Which Indenture bears Date, at *Perth*, the penult of *March* 1371. After this he is commonly designed, Earl of *Fife* and *Monteith*; he was appointed Governour of *Scotland* by  
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(f) Sir William Dugdale's Baronage of England.

his Father; and, on the Accession of King Robert III. his Brother, to the Crown, he continued in the Government of the Kingdom, and was created Duke of Albany, in the Year 1399. During whose Administration the English invaded Scotland, and wasted the Southern Countries, but were repulsed by the Earl of Douglas. So much as to his Civil Actions: As to his Works of Piety, I find this Memorable Note, That he gave the Third Part of the Barony of Ross, for Maintenance of a Qualified Priest, to celebrate Divine Service, at the Altar of St. Michael the Arch-angel, in the Church of Innerkeithing; which Grant he expresses to be made *pro salute Animarum Malcolmi, Willielmi & Alexandri Regum Scotiæ*. This Donation bears Date, at Faulkland the 28th of September 1406. He founded also a Chaplainy in the Chappel of the Castle of Stirling, for the Safety of the Souls of Robert and David Bruce, Robert Stewart his Father, and Robert Stewart his Brother, all Kings of Scotland; and for the Safety of his own Soul, &c. This Great Duke departed this Life the 1st Day of September 1419, with the Reputation of a Person of Noble Accomplishments, equally fit for the weightiest Affairs of Peace and War. He married Margaret, Daughter and sole Heir of Murdoch Earl of Monteith, by whom he had, first, Murdoch his Son and Heir; 2dly, John Earl of Buchan, Constable of France, slain at the Battle of Vernoi, 1429, married to Elizabeth, Daughter to the Earl of Douglas; by whom he had only one Daughter, Jean, married to Sir George Seton of That-Ilk, of whom George Earl of Winton is the Lineal Heir; 3d, Sir Robert, slain at Vernoi. Beside these Sons he had several Daughters, 1st Isobel, married Alexander Earl of Ross; by whom he had one Daughter, who was deformed: She resigned the Earldom of Ross in Favours of John, Earl of Buchan, her Uncle, and retired to a Cloister. The Countess of Ross was married a second time with Walter Haliburton, Lord of Dirltoun. The 2d, Marjory, to Sir Duncan Campbel of Lochhow, First Lord Campbel. For this I have seen (g) a Charter of the Lands of Menstrie, by Robert Duke of Albany, *Dilecto filio suo* Duncano Campbel, *Domino de* Lochhow; of whom His Grace John Duke of Argyle is the Lineal Heir. The 3d, Elizabeth, to Sir Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld. My Authority for this is a Charter granted by Robert Duke of Albany, in the Year 1413, of the Barony of Bigar; *Malcolmo Fleming, Militi & Elizabethæ, sponsæ suæ, filiæ nostræ charissimæ* (h): Of whom the Right Honourable John Earl of Wigton is Lineally descended.

To Robert, Duke of Albany, succeeded Murdoch his Son and Heir; he was chosen Governour of Scotland (upon the Death of his Father) which he enjoyed till the Restauration of King James I. when, being attainted of Treason, he and Two of his Sons, Walter and Alexander, were Sentenced to lose their Heads, which was accordingly execute at Stirling, an. 1424. He married Isobel, eldest Daughter and Coheirefs of Duncan Earl of Lenox. For Authority of this I have seen an Indenture, dated at Inchmyrin the 17th of February 1391, betwixt Robert Earl of Fife, on the one Part, and Duncan Earl of Lenox, upon the other; wherein it is agreed, That Murdoch Stewart, eldest Son to the Earl of Fife, shall have to Wife Isobel, the eldest Daughter of the said Earl of Lenox. Upon which there is a Charter of that Earldom, by King Robert the

(g) Carta penes Jo. Ducem de Argile. (h) Carta penes Jo. Com. de Wigtoni.

the III. in Anno 1393 (i), to Duncan Earl of Lenox, and to his Heirs Male, which failing, to Murdoch Stewart and Isobel his Wife, Daughter to the said Earl; and to the Heirs lawfully to be procreate betwixt them. By the said Isobel he left Issue Three Sons, Walter, James and Alexander; the First and Last being execute with their Father, James fled to Ireland, where he died.

For Illustration of this I have seen a Mortification, by Isobel, Dutcheffs of Albany and Countess of Lenox, to the Convent of the Gray Friars of Glasgow, of the Lands of Balagan; which Grant she expresses to be made *pro salute Animæ nostræ & salute quondam recolendæ memoriæ Domini Murdaci Ducis Albanicæ, dilectissimi Sponsi nostri; necnon pro Animabus quondam Domini Duncani Comitiss de Lenox, Progenitoris nostri, & pro Animabus Walteri, Jacobi & Alex: quondam filiorum nostrorum*. Dated at Inchmyrin, the 18th of May 1451.

## S T E W A R T

### Lord OCHILTREE.

THE First of this Family was Andrew Stewart, Grandchild of Murdoch Duke of Albany, by James one of his younger Sons: He was by King James II. created Lord Evandail, in the Year 1455, upon the Forfaulture of the Earl of Douglas. He was Chancellor to King James III, and obtained a Charter from that Prince of the Earldom of Lenox, for Life, in the Year 1470. He died in Anno 1489, his Estate and Honours descending on Alexander Stewart his Nephew, Son of Walter Stewart of Morphy, his Brother-german. For this I have seen a Grant by King James III. of the Lordship of Evandail, an. 1485, and of the Lands of Easter-Leckie and Shirgarton i. Stirling-Shire, to Andrew Lord Evandail in Liferent; and to Alexander Stewart his Nephew, Son to Walter Stewart of Morphy, his Brother-german, in Fee. Which Alexander, Lord Evandail, was Father of Andrew Lord Evandail, who was of the Privy Council to King James IV. He married Margaret Kennedy, Daughter to . . . . by whom he had Three Sons, 1st, Andrew his Successor; 2d, Henry, created by King James V. unto the Dignity of Lord Methven; the 3d, Sir James of Doun, Ancestor to the Earl of Murray.

Andrew, Second Lord Evandail, exchanged Evandail with Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, for the Barony of Ochiltree, in the Year 1534. which is ratified by an Act of Parliament, in 1543, and he allowed the Stile of Ochiltree, with the Precedency of Evandail. He married Margaret, Natural Daughter of James Earl of Arran, by whom he had Andrew his Son and Heir, commonly called the good Lord Ochiltree, who

(i) Carta penes Burgum de Dunbartoun.

was a chief Instrument in our happy Reformation. He took to Wife *Agnes Cuninghame*, Daughter to the Laird of *Capringtoun*, by whom he had Two Sons, I. *Andrew* Master of *Ochiltree*; who died before his Father. II. *James*, the great Favourite of King *James VI.* in his Minority. He was Constable of the Castle of *Edinburgh*, Captain of His Majesty's Guards, and Lord High-Chancellor of *Scotland*. The Family of *Hamilton* being forfeited in *Morton's* Regency, he was created Earl of *Arran*, in the Year 1581. Which Dignity and Offices he enjoyed until the Road of *Stirling* 1585, that the Family of *Hamilton* was restored to their Estate and Honours. Captain *Stewart* was killed by Sir *James Douglafs* of *Thorthorald*, in revenge of the Earl of *Morton's* Death, whom the Captain had accused as accessory to the Death of King *Henry*, for which he lost his Head.

To *Andrew*, Lord *Ochiltree*, last mentioned, succeeded immediately *Andrew* his Grandson, viz. Son of *Andrew*, Master of *Ochiltree*, his eldest Son. Which *Andrew* was Governour of the Castle of *Edinburgh*, in the Year 1606, and Comptroller of His Majesty's Household, in an. 1608. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *John Kennedy* of *Blaquhan*, by whom he had *Andrew* his Successor, who transferred his Estate and Honours to Sir *James Stewart* of *Killeth*, his Cousin german, and retired to *Ireland*, where King *James VI.* bestowed upon him several Lands in the County of . . . and created him a Lord of Parliament in that Kingdom, with the Designation of *Castle-Stewart*, by Letters Patent, bearing Date, *November* 9th 1619 (k). He died about the Year 1634, without Succession.

Sir *James Stewart* of *Killeth*, Son and Heir of Captain *James Stewart*, sometimes stiled Earl of *Arran*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Athol*, became Lord *Ochiltree* upon his Cousin's Resignation, in the Year 1615. The Lordship of *Ochiltree* was acquired from him, in the Year 1642, by Sir *Archbald Stewart* of *Blackball*, who sold the same to *William* First Earl of *Dundonald*; and so ended the *Stewarts* of *Ochiltree*.

# STEWART

## Lord DOUN, now Earl of Murray.

FROM the Family of *Ochiltree* the *Stewarts* of *Doun* derive their Descent. Sir *James Stewart* of *Baith*, their Ancestor, was a younger Brother of that Noble Family. He obtained from King *James* the V. the hereditary Command of the Castle of *Doun*, with the Stewartry of *Monteith*, in the Year 1534. He married *Margaret Lindsay*, Dowager Lady *Innermeath*, by whom he had Two Sons, *James* his Successor, and *Henry*, Author of that Branch of the *Stewarts* of *Burray* in *Orkney*, whose Lineal Heir is Sir *James Stewart*, Baronet.

Sir

(k) Cambden's Annals.

Sir *James*, Son and Heir of Sir *James Stewart* of *Doun*; upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries and their Dependencies, at the Reformation; obtained the Lands belonging to the Monastery of *St. Colm*, erected into a Temporal Lordship, and was created a Lord of Parliament by King *James VI.* in the Year 1581. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Archbald* Fourth Earl of *Argile*, by whom he had Two Sons, *James* his Successor; and *Henry*, Lord *St. Colm*, who died without Succession.

*James*, Second Lord *Doun*, became Earl of *Murray* in Right of *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter and sole Heir of *James* Earl of *Murray*, Regent of *Scotland*; and by her he had Issue, *James* his Successor; 2d, Sir *Francis*, who was made Knight of the Bath, at the Creation of *Henry* Prince of *Wales*, in the Year 1608. His Daughters were, 1st, *Margaret*, married *Charles* Earl of *Nottingham*, an English Peer; and surviving him, she remarried Sir *William Mounson*, Viscount of *Castlemain* in *Ireland*, sans Issue: 2d, *Mary*, to *Alexander* Lord *Saltoan*: 3d, *Grissel*, to Sir *Robert Innes* of *That-Ilk*, and had Issue. This Earl of *Murray* was kill'd by *George* Earl of *Huntly*, the 7th of *February* 1592. his Estate and Honours devolving on *James* his Son and Heir.

Which *James* wedded *Ann*, Daughter of *George* Marquis of *Huntly*, by whom he had *James* his Successor, and Two Daughters; *Margaret*, married to *Charles* Earl of *Nottingham*, and had Issue; 2d, *Mary*, to *James Grant* of *That-Ilk*, and had Issue; and departing this Life, Anno

to him succeeded *James*, Earl of *Murray*, his Son, who married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Alexander* Earl of *Hume*, by whom he had Two Sons and Four Daughters; 1st, *Alexander* his Successor; 2d, *Archbald*, Ancestor of *Stewart* of *Dunern*: His Daughters were, 1st *Mary*, married to *Archbald* Earl of *Argile*, and had Issue; 2d, *Margaret*, to *Alexander* Lord *Duffus*, and had Issue; 3d, *Henreta* to Sir *Hugh Campbel* of *Calder*, and had Issue; the 4th, *Ann* to *David* Ross of *Balnagoun*.

To *James* succeeded *Alexander*, Earl of *Murray*, his Son; he was a Privy-Counsellor to King *Charles II.* and advanced to be Secretary of State for *Scotland*, by that Monarch: And, upon King *James's* coming to the Crown, he was His Majesty's High-Commissioner to the Second Session of Parliament, in 1686, and one of the extraordinary Lords of the Session, and a Privy-Counsellor of *England*; and, upon King *James's* reviving the Order of *St. Andrew*, called the *Thistle*, he was elected a Knight of that most Noble Order. He was married with *Emilia*, Daughter of Sir *William Balfour* of *Pitcullo*, in *Fife*, Lieutenant of the Tower of *London*; by whom he had I. *James* Lord *Doun*, who died before his Father, leaving Issue by *Catharine* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Lionel Talmaish* of *Helengham*, Two Daughters, *Ann* married to *Alexander Grant* of *That-Ilk*, but had no Succession; the 2d, . . . to *John* Earl of *Crawford*; II. *Charles* his Successor; III. *Francis*, married *Margaret*, Daughter of *John* Lord *Balmerinloch*, and hath Issue. Earl *Alexander* departing this Life in 1701, he was succeeded by *Charles* now his Son and Heir. Which *Charles*, Earl of *Murray*, hath married the Lady *Ann Campbel*, Daughter of *Archbald* Earl of *Argile*, Dowager of *Richard* Earl of *Lauderdale*, but as yet hath not any Issue.

His Lordships Armorial Bearing is, Three Coats Quarterly; 1st & 4th Or, a Lion Rampant within a double Tressure, Flower'd and Counter-flower'd, Gules, within a Border componed, Azure and Argent; 2dly Or,

a Fefs Checque Azure and Argent; 3d Or, Three Cushions within a double Tressure, Flower'd and Counter-flower'd Gules; supported by Two Grayhounds, and for Crest a Pelican feeding her Young, with this Motto, *Salus per Christum Redemptorem.*

STEWART  
Lord METHVEN.

ANOTHER Illustrious Branch of the Family of Ochiltree, was *Henry Stewart*, younger Brother of *Andrew Lord Ochiltree*. He was Master of the Ordinance to King *James V.* by whom he was also created unto the Dignity of Lord *Methven*, in the Year 1539. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of King *Henry VII.* of *England*, and Dowager of King *James IV.* of *Scotland*; and divorced from *Archbald Earl of Angus*: But by her he had no Issue. Secondly he took to Wife *Janet Stewart*, Daughter to *John Earl of Athol*, and Widow of *Alexander Master of Sutherland*; by whom he had *Henry* his Successor, and Two Daughters; I. *Jean*, married *Colin Earl of Argile*, sans Issue. II. *Dorothea*, to *William* First Earl of *Gourie*, and had a numerous Issue, of whom many Noble Families are descended.

To *Henry Lord Methven* succeeded *Henry* his Son, who was killed at *Braghroun*, by the Shot of a Cannon-Ball from the Castle of *Edinburgh*, an. 1572; and having no Succession, his Estate came to the Crown.

STEWART  
Lord LORN and INERMEATH,

DESCENDED, according to our best Antiquaries, from *Sir Alexander Stewart*, a younger Son of *Sir Robert Stewart of Darnly*, by the Heiress of *Crosstoun* (1). Which *Sir Alexander* standing Loyal to King *Robert Bruce*, as a Reward of his good Service, obtained from that Prince a Grant of the Lands of *Garmeltoun* and *Dunning* in *Perth-Shire* (m), which continued with his Posterity for many Ages. The *Stewarts* of this Race became possessed of the Lordship of *Lorn*, by Marriage of an Heiress of the Sirname of *Mackdougall*, and continued to make a considerable Figure in this Kingdom for several Centuries, and came to a Pe- riod

(1) Genealogy of the Lord Lorn, by the Famous Antiquary Mr. Will: Hamilton. of Withaw. (m) Carta in Rotulis Rob. I.

riod in the Person of *John Lord Lorn*, created a Lord of Parliament by *King James II.* an. 1445. The Lordship of *Lorn* came to be shared betwixt his 3 Daughters and Coheirs, *Isobel* the First, married *Colin Earl of Argile*; for which Reason that Noble Family carry the Gally Quarterly in their Atchievement: Second, *Margaret*, married *Sir Colin Campbel* of *Glenorchie*, a younger Son of *Duncan*, the 1st Lord *Campbel*, and Ancestor to the Earl of *Breadalbin*, who carries the Arms of *Stewart Lord Lorn* quarter'd with his Paternal Bearing. The Third Daughter was married to *Archbald Campbel*, a younger Brother of the Noble Family of *Campbel*, Ancestor of the old *Campbels* of *Otter*.

He had a Natural Son, *Dougal*, Predecessor of the *Stewarts* of *Appin*, of whom *Robert Stewart* of *Appin* is now the Lineal Successor.

Upon the Decease of *John Lord Lorn*, in the Reign of King *James the III.* *Walter Stewart* of *Inermeath* laid Claim to his Estate and Dignity, and accordingly was leased in the Lordship of *Lorn*, upon the 21st of *March* 1469 (n). For the further Illustration of this, I have seen (by the Favour of the Learned and Curious Antiquary Mr. *Alexander Campbel*, Advocate, Brother to the Laird of *Craignish*, my very worthy Friend.) an Indenture, dated the 30. *November* 1469, wherein *Walter Lord Lorn* obliges himself to resign the Lordship of *Lorn* in the King's Hands, in Favours of *Colin Earl of Argile*; in Exchange of which *Argile* resigns the Lands of *Kildonning*, *Baldonning* and *Innerdonning* in *Perth-Shire*, the Lands of *Coldrain* in *Fife*, the Lands of *Culkerny* in *Kinross-Shire*. Moreover he obliges himself to procure for the Lord *Lorn* the Title of Lord *Inermeath*, with the Precedency of *Lorn*.

The Family of *Inermeath* continued until the Reign of King *James the VI.* that *James Lord Inermeath*, having married *Mary Stewart*, Daughter of *John Earl of Athol*, was by the Favour of that Monarch created Earl of *Athol*, upon the 25th Day of *March* an. 1596; but he died without Succession, an. 1605.

STEWART  
Earl of ATHOL.

HAVING done with that Branch of the House of *Lorn*, I come now to take Notice of the Descendents of *Sir James Stewart*, commonly called the *Black Knight* of *Lorn*, a younger Brother of that Noble Family. He married *Jean*, Daughter of *John Earl of Somersjet*, and Dowager of King *James I.* of *Scotland*, by whom he had Three Sons, I. *John*; II. *James*, Earl of *Buchan*; III. *Andrew*, Bishop of *Murray*.

*John*, Son and Heir of *Sir James Stewart*, was by the Favour of King *James II.* his Uterine Brother, created Earl of *Athol*. He obtained

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(p) Carta penes Jo. Ducem de Argile.

from that Prince a Charter of the Lordship of *Balweny*, in Portion with *Margaret Douglass* (commonly called the *Fair Maid of Galloway*) Daughter to the Earl of *Douglas*, in the Year 1460. The reducing of that Formidable Rebel *Donald*, Lord of the *Isles*, who in the Minority of King *James III.* proclaim'd himself King of the *Isles*, was chiefly owing to *Athol's* Courage and Valour; for, being made His Majesty's Lieutenant, he brought him to submit to the King's Clemency: From which Action he got that Motto, *Farth Fortune and full the Fetters.*

From him, *John* Earl of *Athol* was the Fifth Earl in a direct Masculin Line, who departed this Life the 8th of *November* 1594, leaving Issue, by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *William I.* Earl of *Gourie*, Three Daughters; I. *Dorothea*, married *William I.* Earl of *Tillibardine*, and had Issue; II. *Mary*, to *James* Lord *Inermath*, who thereupon procur'd the Title of Earl of *Athol*; but he died without Succession, the Dignity devolving upon *Dorothea*, Countess of *Tillibardine*, his Lady's Sister; of whom *John* Duke of *Athol* is the Lineal Heir, who carries the Coat of *Stewart*, quarter'd with his Paternal Coat of *Murray*. III. *Jean*, married *Henry* Lord *St. Colm*, sans Issue.

## STEWART

### Earl of BUCHAN.

THE next Collateral Branch of the *Stewarts* of *Lorn* is Sir *James Stewart*, Second Son of Sir *James Stewart*, commonly called the *Black Knight of Lorn*: He was created Earl of *Buchan*, by King *James II.* about the Year 1457, and became possess'd of the Lordship of *Auchterhouse*, in Right of *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter and sole Heir of Sir *Alexander Ogilvy* of *Auchterhouse*, by whom he had *Alexander*, Earl of *Buchan*, his Son and Heir. Whose Grandson, *John* Master of *Buchan*, being killed at the Battle of *Pinkie*, his Estate and Dignity came to *Christian*, his Daughter and sole Heir, who took to Husband *Robert Douglass*, Son of *William Douglass* of *Lochlewin*, and younger Brother of *William* Earl of *Morton*.

## STEWART

### Earl of TRAQUAIR.

THE First of this Family was *James Stewart*, Son of *James I.* Earl of *Buchan*, who became Possessor of the Barony of *Traquair*, by Marriage of *Catharine Rutherford*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Rutherford* of *That-Ilk*, in the Reign of King *James IV.*

He

He obtained a Charter of Confirmation of the Barony of *Traquair*, in the Year 1492. By the said *Catharine Rutherford*, his Wife, he left Issue, *William* his Son and Heir, who obtained from King *James IV.* his Lands of *Traquair*, and others, erected into a free Barony, by a Charter dated at *Edinburgh* the 11th of *August* 1512 (o). Which *William* took to Wife *Christian Hay*, Daughter of . . . . by whom he had *Robert*, his Son and Heir, who obtained a Charter of the Barony of *Traquair*, upon his Father's Resignation, an. 1538 (p).

But the First of this Family, who arrived to the Dignity of Peerage, was Sir *John Stewart* of *Traquair*, who being a Baron of an opulent Fortune, and a Privy-Counsellor to King *Charles I.* was by the Favour of that Prince first advanced to the Dignity of Lord *Stewart* of *Traquair*, by his Letters Patent, bearing Date the 19th of *April* 1628; and, in 1630, he was constituted, 1st, *Treasurer-Depute*, and then Lord High-Treasurer of *Scotland*. At the Solemnity of His Majesty's Coronation he was further Dignified with the Title of Earl of *Traquair*, Lord *Lintoun* and *Caberston*, by Letters Patent, bearing Date at *Holy-rood-house* the 23d of *June* 1633. He was also His Majesty's High-Commissioner to the Parliament 1639, and bore the same Character in the General Assembly of the Church that Year. This Great Earl deceased in the Year 1659, leaving Issue by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *David I.* Earl of *Southesk*, *Charles* his Successor; and Daughters: First *Mary*, married to *James* Earl of *Queensberry*, and had Issue; the 2d, . . . to *Patrick* Lord *Eliebank*. *John*, Earl of *Traquair*, his Son, married *Ann*, Daughter of *George* Earl of *Wintoun*, by whom he had *Charles* now Earl of *Traquair*, his Son and Heir, who hath married the Lady *Mary Maxwell*, Daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Nithsdale*, by whom he hath Issue *Charles* Lord *Lintoun*.

A R M S,

Four Coats Quarterly; First *Or*, a Fess Checquie *Azure* and *Argent*; Secondly, *Azure*, Three Garbs *Or*; Thirdly *Sable*, a Mollet *Argent*; Fourthly *Argent*, in Chief of an Orle *Gules*, Three Martlets *Sable*, supported by Two Bears proper; Crest, a Crow sitting on the Top of a Garb; Motto, *Judge naught.*

## STEWART

### Lord Garlies and Earl of Galloway.

ANOTHER illustrious Branch of the Family of *Stewart*, were the *Stewarts*, promiscuously designed of *Dalswinton* and *Garlies*, whose Original Ancestor was Sir *Walter Stewart*, who, as a Reward of his good and faithful Services, obtained the Lands of *Dalswinton* from King *Robert Bruce*, as appears from the Original yet extant (q). And standing loyal to King *David Bruce*, he obtained from

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John

(o) Carta in Publicis Archivis. (p) Ibid. (q) In Rotulis Rob. I.

John Randolph, Earl of Murray, his Nephew, a Grant of the Lands of Garlies. John Stewart of Dalswinton was his Son, who lived in the Reign of Robert II.

Whose Successor, Sir Walter Stewart of Dalswinton, was Contemporary with King Robert III. and having no Heirs Male, Marion, his only Daughter, became his Heir. For Authority of this, I have seen an Indenture, in the Scots Language, dated at Dumfries in the Year 1396, betwixt Sir Walter Stewart, Lord of Dalswinton, on the one Part, and Sir William Stewart Sheriff of Teviotdale, (descended of the House of Darnly) on the other; wherein it is agreed, That John Stewart, Son and Heir to the said Sir William, shall marry and have to Wife Marion Stewart, the only Daughter to the said Sir Walter, with whom he obliges himself to give Six Score of Merks in Tocher; and if it should happen, that he have no other Heirs of his Body, that the said Marion shall be his Heir.

Likeas it's plain, from the Archives of the Kingdom, that Sir William Stewart of Dalswinton and Garlies made a considerable Figure in the Reign of King James II, and that he left Three Sons, Sir Alexander his Successor; the 2d Walter, Ancestor to the Stewarts of Tonderghie, in Galloway; the 3d Sir Thomas, who obtained the Lands of Minto and Morbotle in Teviotdale from his Father, with Consent of Sir Alexander Stewart his eldest Son, which is confirmed by K. James III. and became possessor of the Lands of Wester-Partick, and several others in the Neighbourhood of the City of Glasgow, by Marriage of Isobel, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir Walter Stewart of Arthurly. Of whom the Right Honourable Walter Lord Blantyre is the Lineal Heir.

Of the Family of Minto several other Ancient Families descended, as the Stewarts of Finilloch and Barhills in Galloway; as also the Stewarts of Shambellie in Dumfries-Shire, the Stewarts of Heilside and Bowhouse in Cliddale, and the Lord Montjoy in the Kingdom of Ireland, descended of Sir Robert Stewart, a Gentleman who did in a singular manner distinguish himself in his Loyalty to his Sovereign King Charles I.

To Sir William Stewart of Dalswinton succeeded Alexander Stewart, designed of Garlies, his Son, who obtained the Honour of Knighthood from King James III; and departing this Life an. 1490 (r), he was succeeded by Alexander his Son and Heir.

Which Alexander was Knighted by King James IV, an. 1513, accompanying that Prince to the fatal Battel of Flouden, in the Year 1513, had the hard Fate there to lose his Life; leaving Issue by . . . Douglafs his Wife, a Daughter of the Family of Cavers, Alexander his Son and Heir, commonly called the white Knight, from his Complexion, who obtained the Honour of Knighthood from King James V, by whom he was also commissioned Ambassador to King Henry VIII. of England. He married first Margaret, Daughter of Sir James Crichton of Craufoun-ridle, but had no Issue. Secondly he took to Wife Margaret, Daughter of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, by whom he had Alexander his Successor; and of a younger Son descended the Family of Phisgill. Thirdly he married Catharine Stewart, Daughter to the Laird of Barclate, by whom he had a Son, William, Author of that Branch of the Stewart of Clairie.

Alex-

(r) Genealogy of the Family of Garlies, by Mr. David Symfon.

Alexander Stewart Younger of Garlies, in the Minority of King James the VI, offered to combat with that daring Hero Sir William Kercauld of Grange, Governour of the Castle of Edinburgh, (then in the Interest of Queen Mary) who gave a Challenge to any of the adverse Party that durst fight him. He was killed in that Scuffle at Stirling, where Matthew Earl of Lenox, Regent, lost his Life, the 4th of September 1571, leaving Issue by Catharine Herris his Wife, Daughter and one of the Coheirs of Andrew Lord Herris, Alexander, who immediately succeeded his Grandfather, and took to Wife Christian, Daughter of Sir William Douglafs of Drumlanrig, Ancestor to the Duke of Queensberry; by whom he had Alexander his Son and Heir; the 2d William of Mains, who married Barbara, Daughter and sole Heir of James Stewart of Burray in Orkney; of whom Sir James Stewart of Burray is Lineally descended.

To Sir Alexander above-mentioned succeeded Sir Alexander his Son, who, being a Baron of an ample Fortune, was by the Bounty and Favour of King James VI. created a Baron of this Realm, by the Designation of Lord Stewart of Garlies, September 2. 1607; and by the same Monarch improven to the Dignity of Earl of Galloway, by Letters Patent, bearing Date at Whitehall the 9th of May 1623 (s). And departing this Life in the Year 1649, he left Issue by Griffel his Lady, Daughter of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, Ancestor to the Viscount of Kenmure, James his Successor, who during the Civil Wars was very active for the Royal Cause. He married Nicola, Daughter of Sir Robert Greir of Lagg, by whom he had Alexander his Successor; 2d, Robert of Remestoun; 3d, William of Castle Stewart, who married Elizabeth, Daughter and Heiress of John Gordon of Cardoness; and a Daughter, Griffel, married Alexander Viscount of Kenmure, and had Issue.

Alexander, Third Earl of Galloway, wedded the Lady Mary Douglafs, Daughter of James Earl of Queensberry, by whom he had Alexander and James, successively Earls of Galloway; 3d, Colonel John of Sorbie; 4th, Andrew, died in the Expedition to Darien, an. 1699; 5th, William; 6th, Robert, Beside these Sons he had likewise Two Daughters; 1st, Margaret, married John Clark of Pennicook, one of the Barons of Her Majesty's Exchequer in Scotland, and had Issue; 2d, Henreta, to William Earl of Glencairn, and hath Issue.

To Alexander, Earl of Galloway, succeeded Alexander his Son; but he dying without Succession, his Estate and Honours devolved on James his Brother and Heir: Which James hath married the Lady Catharine Montgomery, Daughter of Alexander Earl of Eglintoun, by whom he hath Issue Alexander Lord Gairlies.

A R M S,

A Fefs Chacque, Azure and Argent, surmounted of a Bend Gules, within a double Tressure Flower'd and Counter-flower'd of the last, supported on the Dexter with a Savage, and on the Sinister by a Lion Rampant. Crest, a Pelican feeding her Young. Motto, *Virescit vulnere virtus.*

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(s) Genealogy of the Family of Galloway, by Mr. David Symfon.



# STEWART

## Earl of Bute and Lord Mount-Stewart.

**T**H<sup>O</sup> none of this Family did arrive to the Dignity of Peerage, until the 2d Year of the Reign of our most Gracious Sovereign Queen Ann; yet were they Barons of great Eminency, and honoured with several Matches from diverse Noble Families, for many Ages before: They Lineally descended of Sir John Stewart, (commonly called the Black-Stewart, from his Complexion) Son to King Robert the II, the First of the Family of Stewart, who enjoy'd the Crown of this Realm. He obtained from King Robert III. a Charter, confirming a former Grant of the Sheriffship of Bute and Arran, therein designed, *dilecto fratri suo*. This Sir John left Issue, by his Wife . . . . Three Sons, Robert his Successor; 2d, Andrew, Ancestor of the Stewarts of Roslin and Balinsbangrie; of whom Sir John Stewart of Roslin, one of the Gentlemen-Ushers to King James VI, did Lineally descend; 3d, William, of whom issued the Stewarts of Finnock: For this I have seen a Charter granted by King James II, confirming a former, *dilecto consanguineo suo Willielmo, Senescallo filio Johannis Senescalli Vicecomitis de Bute & Arran*, dated in the Year 1444.

To Sir John Stewart, Sheriff of Bute, succeeded Robert his Son, who was of the Privy-Council to King James II. I have seen him so design'd in an Indenture betwixt the King's Majesty, on the one Part, and Sir Robert Erskine of That-Ilk, on the other, dated at Stirling the 10th of August 1440.

To Robert Stewart of Bute succeeded Ninian his Son, who, standing highly in Favour with King James IV, obtained from that Prince a Grant of the Hereditary Command of His Majesty's Castle of Rothsay, with a Salary of 40 Merks out of the Feu-farms of the Lands of Bute, Kintyre and Cowal, as is evident from a Charter in the Publick Records, dated at Edinburgh the 5th of August 1498. He married Elizabeth Blair, Daughter to the Laird of Blair. For this I have seen a Charter granted by King James V, an. 1529, to Ninian Stewart, Sheriff of Bute, and Elizabeth Blair his Spouse, of the Lands of Ambrismore, in Lifrent, and to Robert, their Son, in Fie.

Whose Successor James Stewart, Sheriff of Bute, obtained a Charter of his Lands, on his own Resignation, in the Year 1541. He was made Chamberlain of Bute, to which Office the King's Forrest within that Isle was annex'd, Anno 1549: And at the same time he obtained a Charter of the Lands of Kirkcoun in the Isle of Cumra (t). He married, 1st, Mary Campbel, Daughter of Archbald, Earl of Argile (u); and 2dly, Marion, Daughter of John Fairly of That-Ilk, and Widow of Thomas Boyd of Linn, Brother of Robert Lord Boyd, (and Ancestor of Thomas Boyd now of Pitcon); by whom he had John his Successor, who took to

Wife

(t) Carta in Publicis Archivis. (u) Genealogy of the Family of Bute.

Wife . . . . Campbel, Daughter and Heiress of John Campbel of Skipnish (x); (a Brother's Son of the Family of Argile) and 2dly he married Fynewald Macdonald, a Daughter of Macdonald of Tla: And departing this Life an . . . . to him succeeded John his Son and Heir.

Which John obtained the Honour of Knighthood from King James the VI, about the Year 1616, and added to his Ancient Inheritance the Lands of Foord in East Lothian, by Marriage of Elizabeth, eldest of the Two Daughters and Coheirs of Mr. Robert Hepburn of Foord; by whom he had Sir James his Son and Heir.

Which Sir James was married with Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir Dougal Campbel of Auchinbreck, and of Isobel his Wife, Daughter of Thomas Lord Boyd; by whom he had Two Sons, Sir Dougal his Successor, and Sir Robert of Tillicultrie, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, created a Baronet by Her present Majesty Queen Ann, upon the 24th Day of April 1707.

To Sir James Stewart of Bute succeeded Sir Dougal his Son, who married Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir Thomas Rathven of Dungleff, by . . . . Lesly, Daughte of Alexander First Earl of Leven; by whom he had Sir James his Successor, and Mr. Dougal of Blairhall, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Lords of Her Majesty's Justiciary. He married Mary Bruce, Heiress of Blairhall.

Sir James Stewart of Bute succeeded his Father: He was by the Bounty and Favour of our present Sovereign, created unto the Dignities of Earl of Bute, Viscount of Kintyre, Lord Mount-Stewart, Cumra and Inchmarnock, by Letters Patent dated at St. James's, the 14th Day of April in the Year 1703. He married, 1st Agnes, eldest Daughter of Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, by whom he had James Lord Mount-Stewart, and one Daughter, Margaret, married John Viscount of Garnock, and Mother of Patrick now Viscount of Garnock: 2dly he married Christian, Daughter of Mr. William Dundas of Kincaid, by whom he hath a Son, Mr. John.

### A R M S,

Or, a Fess Checquie Azure and Argent, within a double Tressure, Flower'd and Counter-flower'd, Gules; supported on the Dexter by a Horse, and on the Sinister by a Red Deer. For Crest, a Demi-Lion Rampant, eshewing out of an Earl's Coronet. The Motto, *Nobilis ira*.

OF the Family of Bute several other Ancient Families descended, as the Stewarts of Kilmattan in the Shire of Bute, now extinct; which hath furnished some considerable Cadets, as the Stewarts of Ascog in Bute: To document this, I have seen a Contract of Marriage, in the Year 1584 (y), betwixt John Stewart of Ascog, Son to William Stewart of Kilmattan, and Marion Fairly, Daughter of David Fairly of That-Ilk, by Catharine his Wife, Daughter of Laurence Crawford of Kilbirny, Ancestor

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(y) Genealogy of the Family of Bute. (y) Carta penes Patricium Vicecomitem de Garnock.

to the Viscount of Garnock; whose Lineal Heir is John Stewart now of Ascog, making from him the Fifth in a direct Male Line.

# STEWART

## Lord BLANTYRE,

**T**HE Paternal Ancestor of this Noble Family was Sir Thomas Stewart of Minto, one of the younger Sons of Sir William Stewart of Dalwintoun and Garlies, Ancestor to the Earl of Galloway, in King James the III.'s Time: Which Sir Thomas obtained the Lands of Wester-Partick, Househill, &c. by Marriage of Isobel, Second Daughter and Coheirs of Sir Walter Stewart of Arthurly, a Branch of the Illustrious Family of Darnly. I have seen a Charter by John Earl of Lenox, of the Lands of Corsehill, to Thomas Stewart of Minto, and Isobel Stewart his Spouse, Daughter and one of the Coheirs of Sir Walter Stewart of Arthurly, on the Resignation of Janet Cameron, Relict of the said Sir Walter (z), in the Year 1489.

In the Reign of King James VI, Sir Walter Stewart of Blantyre, Son of Sir John Stewart of Minto, being one of the Lords of Council and Session, and Lord High-Thesaurer of Scotland, was by the special Favour of James, First Monarch of Great-Britain, created unto the Dignity of Lord Blantyre, the 10th of July 1606. Of whom Walter Lord Blantyre is the Lineal Heir. (Vide Lord Blantyre, Pag. 34.)

F I N I S.

(z) Charter in the Publick Register of Charters.

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