HISTORIES
OF
Noble British Families
WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES
OF THE
MOST DISTINGUISHED INDIVIDUALS IN EACH
ILLUSTRATED BY THEIR
ARMORIAL BEARINGS PORTRAITS MONUMENTS
SEALS ETC

LONDON
WILLIAM PICKERING
1844
UNBAR, HUME, AND DUNBAS.

"No surname in Scotland can boast of a more noble origin than that of Dunbar; being sprung from the Saxons Kings of England, the Prince of Earl of Northumberland. "Dunbar's Errantry."

"Cospatrick, son of Maldred, son of Crinian, applied to King William for the Earldom of Northumberland, representing his lineage extraction by Algditha, his mother, from Uchtred, whose daughter she was by Algida, daughter of King Ethelred; and by a great sum of money, which more prevailed than his alliances, obtained it. He soon after quarrelled with the King, and betook himself to Malcolm at the time that Edgar Atheling and his sister Margaret fled there. He joined the Danes who at that time invaded England, on which William took his Earldom from him; he fled to Flanders, but returning once more to Malcolm, he was made Earl of Dunbar. "Dunbar's Errantry.

"Of all the Northumbrian insurgents who sought an asylum in North Britain,—the greatest undoubtly was Earl Gregoriek, who being detected of his county in 1075, obtained from Malcolm many lands,—and left three sons and many vessels. "Chambers, i. 499. The first part of this Pedigree differs greatly from Douglas, and from the family manuscripts, and is taken from Sirrus' Durham, and Hodgens' Northumberland; the remainder is chiefly from Wood's Douglas, Nisbet, Playfair, and Dobrati's Barons and the Shaw's Account of Money; there are many links in collateral branches which it has been impossible clearly to adjust; these, however, are immaterial in such a work as the present. The events and mottoes assumed by some of the branches are very descriptive of the family fortunes: one has a hand touching two Earls' crests, but grasping neither; another has the motto, precipitatum atissent tutes; another, servitor quo pacier; another, ipse dobit excitendum.

This family has furnished Earls of Northumberland, Duncans, March, Moray, Marchmont, Birt, and Zetland; Viscounts Blannahampshire and Melville; Earls Melros, Hugg, Polruain, Redbrae, Greenlaw, Douglas, and Dunbar; Baronets, Knights of the Garter and Thistle, Post Councillors, Aram, Arman, Envoys, Lords High Chancellors of Scotland, Judges, Advocates, and Bishops; Earls of Scotland; Duchess of Lauderdale; Countesses of Dunbar, Douglas, and Crawford, Moray, Hamilton, Hutten, Pitkethly, Scott, El, Pollock, Arman, Marshall, Home, Stair, and Bute; Viscounts Dunbar; Barones Corsham, Nysen, Fiosfittyon, Torphichen, Erknol, Polruain, Ramsay, and Lovat.

It may be perhaps as well to remind the reader that at the time in which the individuals first mentioned lived, Northumberland contained all the country between the Humber and Tweed on the one side, and the river Forth on the other: Dinas quo modo vocatur Northumberland, sicut tota terra quae est inter magnum cuius Estiuum cum Tude a quibusque utraque ad flumus Forth, sicut Lomia, s.0. Manuscript collection of Anglo Saxon laws quoted in Pylgrers Commenst, i. 572. Lomia, or the Lofthus were subsequently separated.

I.

CRINAN

It matters little who Crinian was: his alliances show him to have been a nobleman before the Norman Conquest. It is probable that he was the royal line of Atholl, for Crinian was the father of Dunbar, who attacked Marches in the year 1045, when, according to the Irish annals, Crinian, abbess of Dunkeld, was slain, and many with him, "even nine times twenty heroes." Nine years afterwards, Malcolm, Dunbar's eldest son, who had taken refuge in England, obtained for the English King the assistance of a Norman army, under the command of Siward, the Earl of Northumberland, who succeeded in wresting Lothian from March, and in placing Malcolm King over it. Crinian, abbot of Dunkeld, married Bernice, daughter of Malcolm II. See Skene's Highlanders, i. 117, 129.

II.

MALVERN

Aldgitha, daughter of Uchtred Earl of Northumberland, by his third wife, Eldgitha, daughter of King Ethelred.

III.

COPPATIC

retried into Scotland with his cousin Edgar Atheling in 1068, but returned to England, and after the death of Copac, purchased the Deverills, and had a fertile issue in his own person, but was deprived of it by that monarch in 1071, when he returned into Scotland, and received from Malcolm Canmore the Earldom of Dumbre, and lands adjacent in the Lothians, which had recently been annexed to the crown of Scotland, (i.e. the charge of the district, with the castle of Dunbar as his residence and stronghold, but the fee remained in the King.) He was probably Earl only north of the Twe or Tyne, as Copac had been, and his cousin Walter Earl of York; the first of them were at York in 1069 with the Danes under the direction of Earl. The monks of Durham celebrated on Dec. 13 the death of Copacatricus, Earl and monk; and in 1074, a stone coffin inscribed in its lid, X Copacatricus Comes, was found in the monks' burial-ground at Durham; died at Hambledon. (Swift, 157.) The question has been mooted whether the name of this individual was really Copperthwait, or whether simply Patrik, to which his title of Comus or Comes was added. If this weighty matter were adjusted, another equally important might be raised, as to whether Patrik was also a name or only a title, a title of Copac and Comus, "says Mill," signified the same thing differing but in that Comus (or a county) was as called a Comitatus, (or of a shire or county) and a Comus of consulea, or of giving of counsel. A Stalker and the Governor of the King's house to have been all one in out of divers writings manifest. The Patrik and Thaini were noblemens of the better sort, and I could almost affirm them to have been equal to our barons of this day;" p. 58. Patrik was as much a title as Comus or Comes, "Pilgrims Com., i. 573., so that between these disputants, the poor man has a good chance of being left without any name at all.

It is conjectured by the writer of a manuscript History of this Family in the Advocate's Library in Edinburgh, that his wife was the heiress of a British noble, Bar or Dunbar, who had the charge of the border or marches; but this seems a groundless fancy
Dundar, Hume, and Dundas.

Union of Cessford's Park Tower.

IV. Dolphin
Living in 1130

Seal of Cessford, brother of Dolphin.

Compatri, 2nd Earl, is in some evidence styled Prior, Dolphin. Bocca, App. xxii., witnessed by his son Cessford, whilst his brother Waldene is styled Prior, op. He died Aug. 16, 1139, as appears from a Colling- ham charter bearing these words, et die quo subito mortuus est, implying he witnessed the inscription which occurs in Exon Domesday quoted in the History of the Peregrine Family, and also in Bocca, App. xxi. xii. xxxi.; the witness noted by the charter of the abbey of Soone, 1119, and the foundation of Holy- rood in 1128. In 1167, a con- firmation of a grant made previously by Cessford, the brother of Dolphin, in which Cessford, the son of the greater is mentioned, Bocca, Durham, App. In a subse- quent charter he is called Cessford, de Dunbar.

et al. 1139

Waldene had from William de Meschines Lord of Egremon, the Burrow of Allanside, below Drurym in Cum- berland, and other lands, and five towns above the Calder: his first seat was Pagetang, afterwards Cockermouth Castle: after his death, the bulk of his property went ultimately through females to the families of De Fournsay, de Alton, Lucy, Uryhaard, and Percy, to their present representatives, the Earl of Egremon. He was a wit- nes in 1116, to the Inquisition De- eric. There is a charter still exist- ing, signed by Waltheof Comus Nortworth, to Waltheof Bishop of Durham, it is without date, but Waltheof was consecrated in 1072, and murdered in 1081; it is im- possible, therefore, that he could have died, as is commonly stated, in 1145.

Sinepeth,
Deb. Mon. ci. 271

V. Cessford
Swann
Ul- tered

Compatri, 3rd Earl of Dunbar, is styled in some charters, Cessfordus comes filius Cessfordii. A charter printed by the Scottish Society, entitled, "Compania" later Ghosford et Compania de Warkham," he calls himself in the body of the Cessfordii filios Cessfordii Cessfordii, et refers to Cessfordii et filio suo Aile qui primo Warkham vocavit se. He signs himself in a charter in 1126. Bocca, Durham, App. xx. xxi. Died 1147.

Patric
Manschet
Swann
Mortonshend

Alan, 2nd Baron of Edward, of Allens- dale. Bocca, Carn- berland, p. 96

Cessford, landed son. In 1139, there are charters witnessed by Alunus, the son of Wal- deck, and Cessford, his brother
VII. William FitzSwain.

Alice de Romilly, daughter of William, son of Duncan, widow of Gilbert Pipchole, and of Robert de Carbery. *Dig. Mon. ii. 270*

VIII. Constancine is named in a charter of his father in 1166. *R. 214*.

Philip de Seton.

In the Muniments de Melrose, p. 39, her husband makes a grant pro animabus Ade comitissae quoniam succedit usce & pro salute use et Creibine comitissae usce usce, &c.
Dunbar, Hume, and Dundas.

**IX.**

PATERICK II.

7th Earl, 1292, is mentioned in a charter in 1221 as Patrieis filius Comitatus Patriarri; *Raios, Ade, Iriis,* and witnesses another two years after and8th the same title; he gave a house in his burgh of Dunbar to the monks of Dryburgh, and lands in Lander to Melroes, 230. He commanded the army sent in 1215 against the Bastard of Galloway, Thomas Dow, son Allen, and his Erse followers, whom he compelled to submit. He also brought in submission Somerloke, Thane of Arrylo. He was a witness to the treaty made between Alexander II of Scotland and Henry II of England at York in 1213; and was one of the guarantors for its observance, as he was also for another treaty between the same Kings in 1244. He went in the Crusade under Louis IX of France, and died at Damiette in 1248, having sold all his steed to the monks of Melroes to defray his expenses.

*Ecclesia* called Christians in M.S. His second daughter of Walter, High Steward of Scotland, with whom he got the lands of BerwickonLindeseth, which had been given by Malcolm IV, to the first Steward. Out of these lands he made a grant of an annuity of one mark of silver to the monks of Dryburgh.

**X.**

PATERICK III.

is the first who signed himself Earl of March: 8th Earl, 1248. During the reign of Alexander III, he was one of the English faction, and formally received into the protection of Henry III. in 1254, when he landed a party which surprised the castle of Edinburgh, and got Alexander and his Queen out of the power of the Comyns. *He held the Baronies of Benwickeby in Northumbier, by the service of being Bowes and Doctor between England and Scotland: i. e. if I understand it rightly, obliged to serve and protect the commutation to and from between the two kingdoms.* *Canons, iii. 497, it. 98. He was one of the Regents of the kingdom, and guardian of the King and Queen nominated by the treaty of Buxtorf in 1255. He commanded, at the battle of Largs, the left wing of the army which defeated the Norwegians, and he witnessed the treaty by which Magnus IV, of Norway ended the Isle of Man and the Hebrides to the King of Scotland. He had his son Patrick also witnessed the marriage contract of Margaret of Scotland with Eric of Norway, 1281. He was one of the Magnates Scotsi who engaged to support the succession of the mail of Norway to the Scottish thrones. He and his three sons associated to support his father-in-law, Robert Bruce, in his claims to the throne. Died 1289, aged 78.

This Earl of Dunbar was one of the seven Ears of Scotland who were a distinct body separate from the rest of the Estates of the kingdom. The history of this body belongs rather to political than to family history, but as all the Scottish historians are silent, and apparently ignorant of the existence of such a body, a short account of them is almost indispensable. It seems that, according to Mr. Skene, ancient Alba was divided into seven provinces or kingdoms. Chalmers, the most accurate and

**TABLE B.**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adam</th>
<th>Ada</th>
<th>Robert</th>
<th>Ada</th>
<th>William</th>
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<tr>
<td>Adam, son of the Earl of Dunbar, and brother of Patrick, in a grant to Moray; May 1214.</td>
<td>Ada, his wife.</td>
<td>Robert, the brother of the Earl of Dunbar, and witness to his grant to Moray, 230.</td>
<td>Ada, his wife.</td>
<td>William, theson of the Earl of Dunbar, and witness to his grant to Moray, 230.</td>
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and learned all of Scottish historians, seems to have had his attention so much directed to the introduction of Saxons settlers, and professedly Saxon institutions into Scotland, as to have overlooked such as were exclusively Pictish, and some much more numerous in themselves. Be this as it may, the words of ancient documents are clear upon the existence of such a body of Saxons in all other Counties, Berwick, etc. "Pass fact et non autre le roi d'Engleterre au roi d'Escocce, tel ot le roi d'Escocce venit jamais encontrar le roi d'Engleterre de mie soisue encore au centre son ma comte au lieu Saint Comte de Berne avouant tenu de semer." — "Liberatum Septem Comitatium Regni et Comunitatis regni—Nomine Septem Comitatium, Episcopatus, Abbatium, Prun, Countias, Barumom, et libere tenentes Scotia, et Comunitatis ejusdem ad adherentes,"—"et pro hunc rovùm, in progresso ad proh Cristinem, in case of the competition between Bruce and others, some of the seven Earls themselves were competitors, and it is conjectured by Palgrave that the appeal was made to Edward, on the ground of his bearing that relationship to Scotland which the Emperor did to the rest of the sovereigns of Europe; as between Basle and Reguly; and so the title of the first document respecting the competition is "Romani contraeque appellationes Septem Comitatium regni Scotiae super iure eiqidem regio ad comites pertinens," etc. etc. For further particulars, see Skene's Highlanders, vol. ii. 243, and Documents and Records Illustrating the History of Scotland, by Sir F. Palgrave, and Rise of the English Commonwealth, p. 473, and Allen's Vindication, etc.

CHRIStIAN, only daughter of Robert de Hop. She is subsequently mentioned in a will under the Ferry Seal in 1298, as "certaine lady samson of Dunbar for one year movit of devension bought and bought one house of religion in ye toome of Dunbar," quoted in Ridolfo's Peerage Law, a valuable mining of Scottish antiquarian learning.

John Alexander had a grant in El Edie, from the town of Edinburgh, Rob. Scot.

Of Dunbar—M. J. M. 1813, 28, 1st.

Cafe au Comte de Lancia
Bouche e une leblon lor carouls
E blanch e enant le carrouges
O poers du enchampes.

The bener of the son is thus described—

Patrice de Dunbar, son of the Count, here in so very different from his father emerging a blue letter.

Margaret Cowan, daughter of Alexander Earl of Dunbar.

Loch is evidently Lencia or Lothiam, Riddell on Peerage Law, ii. 198. Dalrymple, p. 284, says it means all the country south of the Forth which is not comprehended in Golspie. He styles it also Comissary Marches, in the Map of the Merv. In 1600, he was married to Mary Earl of Sutherland, Rev. Scot. from which he was discharged in 1310. He had charge of the castle of Dunbar to hold for the King in 1389, Rob. Scot.; in 1311, he was one of the Commissioners to treat for peace on the part of the Earl. Patrick Dunbar, 9th Earl of March, is asserted in Douglas's Baronyes, p. 118, and in the manuscript History in the Advocates' Library, to have married Margaret, daughter of Lord Mowbray; no authority, however, is given for this; no such marriage is mentioned in the Peerage under the head of Dunbar, and no person as Mowbray is mentioned in the Genealogy of the Earls of Mowbray. He was alive in 1313. Rob. Scot.

This is George Dunbar, 6th Earl of March, 1st. F. 14th. Feb. 1409, in which the passage occurs: "And excellent Prince, say I that I have to be of kyng tell yow, and if it be not the knott drawn upon your part I shew it to your Lordship by my letters, that Dame Alice the Rightnow was your grane dame, Dame Marjory Comyns, her full sister was your grane dame upon tyme stanter," Fotheringay's History of Scotland, Appendix, vol. i. 6.

Patrice V.

10th Earl, succeeded his father, and was, as is seen above, at the siege of Carleux in 1300, at which time he could not have been more than fifteen years old; after the battle of Bannockburn in 1314, he received Edward II into his castle, shortly afterwards, however, he returned to the interest of his country, and made peace with his cousin, Robert I, and was present at the Parliament at Ayr when the succession was settled in 1314. He assisted at the capture of Berwick from the English, being at that time Sheriff of Lothian. He signed the letter to the Pope in 1295, asserting the independence of Scotland. He commanded one of the armies of King David in 1332, which he was obliged to denuise after the battle of Duplin. He was appointed Governor of Berwick in 1332, where he was besieged by Edward III, but the battle of Hallowhill did settle the fate of that place. He was received into the protection of the conqueror, and engaged to repair the castle of Dunbar, and garrison it with English. He attended Balliol at a Parliament in Edinburgh in 1344, but at the close of that year, again renounced his allegiance to Edward, who was advancing with a powerful army; his estates in England were forfeited to the Crown, and given to the Earl Percy. In the following year, he signified himself by the defense of the castle of Dunbar, which he defended the Count of Nurnburg near Edinburgh in 1345, and surprised and defeated the Earl of Atholl at Kilburn. In the wound of the castle at Dunbar was left under the command of his Count, a most heroic person, the grand-son of Bruce, and whose foot has in the flesh of the knight that loved in her veins, have caused her to be remembered with esteem, though by the not very current style of Black Agnes. This heroine, at a time when almost all the fortresses in the south were subdued by English, defends herself with a magnanimity which astonished even the warlike age in which she lived. Dunbar being a strong- hold of the utmost consequence to both parties, the English, under the command of the Earl of Salisbury, did sieg to it. The Countess performed all the duties of a bold and vigilant commander, animating the soldiery by her exhortations, her munificence, and her example. When the battering engines of the besiegers flung massive stones and fragments against the battlements, she ordered one of her maids to wipe off the dust from her dress with her handkerchief. The Earl of Salisbury commanded an enormous engine called The Bow, to be advanced to the foot of the castle walls, an engine intended, like the Roman Tendalia, to protect those who undertook the walls: the Countess perceiving him on horseback directing the operation, called out to him in a scolding tone.

Brears Montgate. For taxes and all the see
and straightway there was discharged on the engine an enormous rock which crushed it to pieces, and caused the surviving men to run away like a litter of scared pigs. Salisbury, finding his castle thus thus crushed, tried, to gain it by treachery. Having killed the person who had the care of the gates to leave them open, he headed a chosen party, and

Matthew Walker was William de Ridol. Chart of March, 500.
prepared to enter; his ally, the pope, had, however, disclosed the whole affair to the Countess, who was, therefore, ready to receive him. The gates were purposely left open, and as Salisbury was about to enter, one of his attendants hastily pressed before him, and being mistaken for the Earl, was induced by the falling portmanteau, whilst the leader and all the rest precipitately retired. The Countess watched the whole proceeding from the battlements, and cried to the Earl, "Ah, Lord Earl, you have disappointed us; we expected you would have spoiled us tonight, and perhaps carried us on to keep this our castle from the robbers of England." The English were obliged to retire, after a fruitless siege of nineteen weeks. At the battle of Dumbarton in 1346, the Earl, who with the Stewart commanded the left wing of the Scottish army, although the day was lost, made good the retreat of his forces. The King, however, considered that he owed his captivity to the misconduct of the Earl, and never forgave him. See Fytche, and Note E. The Earl of Moray being then killed, his sister Agnes became the sole possessor of his large estates, and the Earl of Darnley became also Earl of Moray in her right, and Lord (under which title he signs a deed of gift to the church at Darnel, Haines, exile, of the Isle of Man, the Lordship of Annapolis, and many other Barony. He exerted himself for the liberation of the King. David II. and was one of the near allies for the King's fulfillment of the conditions incumbent on him on his release from captivity in 1357. He was Commissioner for settling the affairs of the Marches in 1367, and in 1369 was one of the Peers appointed to watch over the general affairs of the kingdom. He made a pilgrimage to England to the shrine of Thomas a Becket, and in the age of eighty-four resigned his honours into the hands of his son. He must have died in or before 1369, for in that year his son George is named as Constable of Darnley.

Agnes Randolph,
a daughter and heiress of Thomas Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotland, who was killed at the battle of Dumbarton in 1346, e. p.

XIII.

John, Earl of March and Hith Earl of Darnley, Lord of Annandale and March, succeeded before 1270. He was one of the Warders of the Marches in 1272, and at the Parliament at Stewar in 1273, when the appointment to the throne was so uncertain to the throne, he was one of those who put themselves into the service of the French, and consulted with the French Admiral, came into Scotland with 40,000 levies in 1295, to divide amongst the nobles of that kingdom; he got 4000 for his horse. He accompanied the Earl of Douglas on his invasion into England in 1296, and after the battle of Otterburn, the command of the army devolved upon him. In 1299, the Duke of Huntingdon, eldest son of Robert III. contracted a marriage with the daughter of this Earl, and received part of his marriage portion, but joined her, and married a daughter of the Earl of Douglas; the Earl complained to the King of England, who was then marching towards Scotland, went to meet him at Newcastles, and re-nounced his allegiance to "Robert, that pretends himself King of Scotland." This truce, arising out of the personal wrong that had been done him by Robert's son, was rewarded by King Henry with the promise of some estates in England, and the Earl gave his son George as a hostage. Henry was soon driven from Edinburgh, and in the negotiation which followed, the Scottish King demanded the Earl of March, which was not granted. He made a second journey into Scotland in 1304 and the following year; he assisted the King at the battle of Shrewsbury, and contributed to the overthrow of the Percys. In 1307, he, with his son and several armed men had a dispute with the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln about tithes, which John Howel was murdered, and for which he was pardoned by the King. He then negotiated with the Regent Duke of Albany for liberty to return home, which liberty he could not obtain without great sacrifices, and risk of the forfeiture of his Earldom. At length he returned in 1409, and was one of the Commissioners for negotiating a peace with England in 1411. He died in 1420, aged eighty-five. He founded the collegiate church of Dumbarton in 1392, the seat of which, with his arms and those of his son, is annexed. Speculum, 607.

Christian, daughter of Sir William (Chalmers says Alexander) Seton of Seton.
XIV. GEORGE, 13th Earl, was nearly 85 when he succeeded his father in 1424. He was married to Margaret, daughter of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, but liberated, and afterwards set upon his trial. He was frequently employed in negotiations for peace, and was one of the sponsors at the baptism of James II. He was imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh in 1434, for having taken possession of his father's estates, which had been forfeited for his guilt. He pleaded in vain that his father had been pardoned and restored, but it was urged in reply, that a Regent, according to the statute of 1431, could not pardon for high treason. The trial showed that the King constantly entertained a plan for diminishing the power of the nobles. The castle of Dunbar had from its position given rise to the saying that its Earl held the key of Scotland in his girdle. The Earls of March had shown themselves for many generations most the ambitious and the most irregular of the whole race of Scottish nobles, and as procurator in their power as procurators in their loyalty. The conduct of the father of the present Earl had been productive of infinite distress and mischief to Scotland. Disobedient to his father, he had fled first to England in 1401, and had for eight years sat as the part of an able and unruggolous regent. The son does not appear to have inherited his father's versatility; but the King pursued his plan steadfastly, and had only waited for a fit time to carry it into effect. The composition of the court council to be held, and the proceedings formal and ceremonious, and by it his whole estates were forfeited. The King created him Earl of Buchan in compensation, which he did not accept. After this reverse of fortune, he retired into England, retaining in Scotland only the Baronies of Kincalder and Fife. He seems to have been twice married, but the point is not clear. His first wife was Euphemia; and in 1421, he obtained a dispensation for marrying with Halyce, daughter of William de Haya Lord of Yester: And, Stewart, p. 423; but whether this marriage took place is uncertain. Alicie, daughter of Sir William Hay of Yester, certainly married Sir Gilbert Hay of Errol, but she may have been married before.

Sir David, Baron of Dunbar, styled himself a Regent of Scotland and styled himself a Regent of Scotland. He was a baronet in 1443 and in 1452, was one of the regents for James the First's ransom, 1452, and of the hostages for James the Second, 1453. His estate of being George valued at £500 March marks in 1374, and as a. p. oxman, which was a very large sum in those days, his wife got safe conduct to go to England and see him in 1428, and he was Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of England in 1448. Chalmers says that David and Patrick were the younger sons of Patrick, who married Agnes Randolph, and not the sons of George, as here put down.

XV. PATRICK, 14th Earl, had a safe conduct to accompany his father into England in 1438. He was married in 1440 to Mary, daughter of William de Haya Lord of Yester, and Ludovic, p. 432; but whether this marriage took place is uncertain. Alicie, daughter of Sir William Hay of Yester, certainly married Sir Gilbert Hay of Errol, but she may have been married before.

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Dunbar, hyme, and Dunbars.

XVI. MAGARET, daughter of Patrick of Kilcon- 
quhar, son of George of Earl of March and Dun- 
bar, by.

ALEXANDER.

PATRICK, heir to 
his brother.

ENELLA, born in 1648.

MARY, daughter of Archibald Douglas, through whom he ob-
tained the Earldom of Moray, to be a daughter of James Earl of Moray, see is error, and that she really is a daughter of Thomas. It is not so extrava-
tgantly that modern authors have
given a distance of time should have been mistaken, as that the
ground of the written in verse in 1543, so near the time when
time these events occurred, should give an equally erroneous account.
She is mentioned in the Exche-
quer Rolls, 'Elizabethae de Dunsiae filiam Thomas de Dunbar Comes Moraviae

ARCHIBALD, third son of 7th Earl of Douglas, was
dead the daughter of James. She was also called Countess of Dunbar. The Dunbars are
much engaged for their conduct, and accused of injustice in getting
the successor of Sir Alexander set aside; but they clearly did
no such thing it is probable that
they made a bargain with Janets
husband to give him another Earl of
Douglas as son instead of the other
By adding this to them, Archibald might succeed to this;
but toward Alexander no hardship
whatever was committed by them. Archibald afterwards
reigned, and was killed at Arcin-
holme in 1458.

The same year that her first
husband was killed, she

GEORGE GORDON

Earl of Maitland, who freed him.

XVII. HELEN, Wil-
son, the Clerk of
Bel and Bute about
1459, died in
about 1250,

celebrated as the Scottish Chaucer, was
of the Order of
Dunbar, and probably
brother of the last
owner of that
properties in the
family. He was
often employed by
King James IV.

foreign missions. In
earliest life he had
entered the order of
Franciscans, and
had preached in
many parts of Great
Britain. A fourth
edition of his poems was
published about
nine years ago in
Edinburgh, which
was unusually
nearly neglected. We
assure our readers, if their
names and tendencies were
upheld virtue and
the value and tendency was
the order of
Dunbar, and
the order of
Connaught.

SIR AXANDER DUNBAR

of Westfield, being here before the panel
determination for the marriage of his father
had been legally but inequitably
by the Pope, in the year 1443, as the
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at viritue, to bring it into contempt, to confound it with vice and voluptuousness, and to break down all barriers and lines of severation between them. The inclemency of the old writers, therefore, is not so pernicious as the politesse of the moderns. The entries in the King's expenses show that his majesty was very liberal to him. See Curs. Tres. 1, 117, note.

to be bolden of the said Sir James. For the which the said Ferdarch at the same taking shall in the said James and his heirs a letter of Manerst, for him and his heirs in the best form; his allegiance to the King, his service to the Archibishop, Duke of Ross, the Earl of Moray, the Bishop of Murray, and the Earl of Huntley, and his son Alex. Laed Gordon excepted. And further, James, son of the said Sir James, shall marry Janet, daughter of the said Ferdarch, or failing her, any other daughter of his, and the said Ferdarch's son and apparent heir called Donald, and failing him, any other lawful son of his, shall marry the daughter of Sir James, or the daughter of one of his brothers, John Dunbar, Alex. whom God missle, or David Dunbar: and for payment of the tocher, it is ordained that Ferdarch give 200 marks, or so many K's as my lord of Murray ordains," &c. &c. He died 1565, possessed of very considerable property, and amongst other baronies those of Boghead and Mognan.

Before 1474.

Ephesian, daughter and coheiress of Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock and Moodiesburn, who had very large estates, which were secured on her son by charters dated 1474 and 1477.

VIII.

Sir James of Cumnock and Westfield, baronial Sheriff of Murray, succeeded his father in 1505. Had a charter erecting the burial of Andrenis into a free church. Died 1533.

Emma, daughter of Sir James Ogilvie.

A Jane, daughter of John Earl of Sutherland.

In 1502, there is a precept of King James V. for summoning Alex. Sutherlin and others to answer for having seated on the castle of Dunrobin belonging to Sir James, temporal curators Joanne Camilla de Sutherland. MSS. Illus.

XIX.

Sir Alexander, called the bold Sheriff. He was commanded in 1565 to rob the cathedrals of Aberdeen and Moray of their lead to pay the soldiers, and following that scrupulous example on his own account, there was a process of specific instituted against him for having stolen from the abbey of Kylemore sliver weighing two hundred and forty ounces of silver, twenty-two fathom beds, and other furniture.

Janet, daughter of John Leslie of Puddibull.
iginly. Huntley came by night with torches, and being refused admittance, set fire to the house. Dunbar Sheriff of Murray, who was with the Earl, then proposed to set fire out, so as to direct the attention of the assailants, and afford an opportunity for the Earl to make his escape. His generous scheme succeeded so far, that Murray got clean through the body of his enemies, and reached a rocky part of the shore, where he sat down to wait for some means of further conveyance. The murdering, however, on learning his escape, began to search for him. It happened that one of the strings of his Lordship's tippets had caught fire, and the burning of this led them to the spot, where they immediately despatched him. "The Earl of Huntley came to the house of Dunstaffnage in Eyre, quiper the Earl of Murray with a few numbers was for the tyne, being has seen house. The chiefess man yet wee with him ven Dunbar Sirvile of Murray. The Earl of Huntley set ye said house on Eyre; the Earl of Murray being within, vist not quaker to come out and be shalow or he burned quite; yet after abashment, this Dunbar says to my Lord of Mur- ray, I will go out at the gate before ye Lordshipes, and I am sure the people will charge me no, thinking me to be your Lordshipes; it being mirke under night, ye shall come out after me, and look if ye yet can feed for yourself. In the mine tyne this Dunbar, tuto to ye Sheriff of Murray cam forth, and rane desparateley through the Earl of Huntley folks, and they all rane upon him, and presently slew him. During this brawl with Dunbar, the Earl of Murray came running out at ye guite of Dunblained, quikly stands besebye the sea, and their set him downe among ye rockes, thinking to have stane sauc; but unfortunebly the said Lordes causspril tippet, quiknewes was a silken strings, had take fyr, withich betrayed to his enemies in the darkness of ye night, himselfe not knowing the same; they camn them ona in a suddent, and then most cruely without mercy murdered him. (Some say this took place in Feb- ruary, others in December, and Balfour in September, 1592.) In 1593, 19 July, James lord of Invermarkie and his serevant were hitid as partakers in the murder of the Earl of Murray and Patrick Dunbar. "Diary of Robert Brevet." Trow it is that auther of this Erse war bellows men. Yet Murray was the mightest man leyth in care and position, for he was a samle personage of a great stature and strong of body lyk a hump. Hist. of James II. 346.

Isabel, daughter of Alexander Dunbar of Grange. She remarried Alexander Talloch. Crim. Trials, 1:64.

XXI.

Alexander, son and heir of James, his father, and of James his brother in 1509. D. 1609. He, with out suspicion of poison at Dunikeld. Hist. of Earl of Stratloch, p. 280.
He entered into a bond of manner with Lord Lyon, President of the College of Justice.

Doro the, coheiress of her brother in 1604, and of Alexander of Comack Elgin.

Robert Dunbar of Byfield and Westfield.

Janet m. William, son of James Dunbar of Tarfet.

Margery m. Robert, son of John Dunbar of Dyemus.
XXIII. Alexander of Wrothfield, was under age at the time of his father's death; succeeded his father in the Sheriffship in 1622. Died 1666. 

Katherine Dunbar of Grange and widow of Brodie of that Ilk

XXIV. Robert was only eleven years old at his father's death: being a whelp, and siding with the rebels, he lost his Sheriffdom, which was, however, restored to him at the Revolution.

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ludovic Gordon of Gordonston

XXV. Alexander died 1670. M. Margaret, daughter of Sir James Calder

XXVI. James d. a. p. 1720. M. Elizabeth, sister of Sir W. Sutherland Dunbar of Dunbar

XXVII. a Sir George, 2nd Baronet, served under the Duke of Marlborough, died 1727. M. Janet, daughter of Sir John Young

XXVIII. James, 2nd Baronet, Advocate, M. Jemima Hamilton

XXIX. George, 4th Baronet, Colonel in the Army, succeeded in 1751, d. a. p. 1790. M. Maria Hamilton

XXX. William Rowe, 6th Baronet, Captain in the Army, died 1841. M. 1708 Jemima Anne Copland, daughter of Baron de Reede of Oostobora in Holland

XXXI. Helen died 1806, infant. M. William, 7th Baronet, Advocate, born 1812

XXXII. Uchtreed-James Hay, born 1843
# Table A. II.

## David

**Gettysburg from his father in 1496. Died 1629**

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Spouse</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alexander</td>
<td></td>
<td>Brother's son to Gavin Bishop of Aberdeen, succeeded in 1524. It is probable that this is the same Alexander who was Dean of Murray from 1525 to 1541. The Dunbars seem to have considered and used the Church property of the Bishopric of Moray as if it were their own. The first Gavin had been Dean from 1481 to 1484; Peter was the archdeacon about the same time. Archibald is Archibald in 1560; David Subchaner in 1547; Alexander Subchaner from 1560 to 1609; David was Dean from 1560 to 1569; Alexander Dun from 1559 to 1572; Gavin Archibald, 1572. It has been impossible to trace this line with any certainty higher than the year 1569, which is the least to be wondered at, since the author of a manuscript history of the family in 1564 was either unable or unwilling to give it. It is probable that the first were natural children of these last; least this supposition should appear unjust, it is well to remember the state of parties at this time prevalent in Scotland. In 1623, Cardinal Beaton had three bastards legitimated in one day, Dec. 8, xliii., No. 398. Stewart, Bishop of Aberdeen from 1322 to 1344, another, &amp; xxviii., No. 318. Chalmot, Bishop of Dunblane from 1567 to 1568, gave great portion of episcopal patrony to a natural son and two natural daughters, Rossou's Hist. Elgin, p. 179. Stewart, Bishop of Moray from 1527 to 1564, had a bastard daughter legitimated, Roy. &amp; xxxii., No. 116, and a bastard son, No. 374. Heyburn, Bishop of Moray from 1527 till the Reformation, had five bastard sons and two bastard daughters legitimated, xxx. 195, 372. Lord Tullivallus says of the Drummonds of Dunblane, &quot;that they were not traced in the propagation of their kind.&quot; In two foundation charters of chaplains by Archbishops Ingilis to the cathedral of St. Andrews, it is stipulated that if any chaplain absconded from their parochial duties, he should be suspended, and after being duly admonished, shall not desist, his chaplainy shall be declared vacant. By fiction is meant the wife of any priest who lived in his own house, * hologra.* In the foundation charter of two chaplains by Gavin Bishop of Aberdeen, he gives as the reason whereby he names two men to serve there, &quot;quod diei decem expetitur et obiecit novitatis...&quot; Such being the condition of the clerics, the following is the description of the state of the lady at the same period, by Mr. Lyon in his History of St. Andrews, i. 379. In Perth alone, whose population did not exceed six thousand, there were, on an average, eight married cases of adultery annually, even under the superintendence of Mr. Row, his first Protestant minister and Mr. Lyon informs us that in 1569, a report was made to the General Assembly that in Orkney there were six hundred persons convicted of incest, adultery, or fornication. But the most extraordinary instance of the prevailing profligacy of the age is to be found in the will of Lord Balmaine in 1612, who made the choice of his three daughters in marriage, and of each, upon condition that they do not &quot;abuse themselves in harlotry.&quot; Not the least revolting part of the case is, that those offences were searched out by the Presbyterian clergy, and punished by death with a cross never exceeded by the papal Inquisitors, of whose barbarity they pretended to be the reformers. See Gene. Trials, passim.</td>
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<td>David</td>
<td>Janet Rose</td>
<td>Dean of Murray in 1559, granted in 1555 as absolute conveyances, <em>della venale Arde</em> de Condestad, of the mansions and lands of the Dunbar now called Boith. The way in which the offices and property of religious houses were disposed of about this time, is seen from the fact that Thomas Canyn Attic of Elkistoun appointed Robert Bailie of Aikens to be his successor: this Robert was made Bishop of Orkney in 1540, and died in 1556</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morris</td>
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The laws of differencing armorial bearings seem to have varied in Scotland from those observed in England. It appears to have been usual in Scotland for the head of the family to apportion a small farm to the use of a younger son, either for life or in perpetuity, and that in the latter case the son took not merely a mark of cadency, but a permanent difference which descended to his posterity.

**VI.**

Conpatick, 4th Earl.  

On seal.

**VII.**

Waldivus.  

**VIII.**

Patricius I. called Comes Marchiae.  

On seal.

Nashett says vol. ii. p. 3, that this baronage was the badge of his central office, or several, on several, the seal, it is omitted.

**IX.**

Patricius II.

**X.**

Patricius III. On seal.

**XI.**

Patricius IV.  

On one of his seals there are no roses.

**XII.**

Patricius V. married the Countess of Murray.  

Described in Sieges of Castles.

On his seal there are no roses.

**XIII.**

John.  

On seal.

George.  

On seal.

John, Earl of Murray, quarters the arms of his mother.
The armorial bearings of Dunbar, Hume, and Dundas. 

The arms shown on this page have been erroneously supposed by some to be a mark of bastardy, but though very rare in the original, it is a fine. A bar of bastardy was always placed diagonally, and never horizontally. A fine was not an unusual mark of ordinary before the present system of differencing was adopted, a furrow was the mark of ordinary in the arm of a knight, and in the arms of the knight of 1291 Glasgow, we find that the fine in the arms of Clifford, and in those of Furness, were originally differenced of younger brothers: as was also the case in the two important families of Blackfriar and Cantelupe. The latter is quite a case in point, because the original arms, like those of Murray, consisted of a charge repeated three times.
The following Verses were composed at the time of the murder of the Earl of Moray, mentioned on p. 10, descent XXI.

E' the lands and ye lowlands,
Oh where have you been?
They have slain the Earl of Moray,
And they laid him on the green.

Now woe be to thee, Huntly,
And wherefore did ye sae?
I bade you bring him wi' you,
But forbade you him to slay.

He was a braw gallant,
And he rict at the ring;
And the bonnie Earl of Moray,
Oh! he might have been a king.

He was a braw gallant,
And he play'd at the bat';
And the bonnie Earl of Moray
Was the flower among them a'.

He was a braw gallant,
And he play'd at the glove;
And the bonnie Earl of Moray
He was the Queen's true love.

Oh lang will his ladye
Look o'er the castle Down,
Ere she see the Earl of Moray
Come sounding through the town.
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<th>TABLE B.</th>
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**Hume, Charter of King James, 1450; Hayme, Cart. Mov. 321; Hom, Cart. Kelso, A.D. 1150, and Charter of Archibald Earl of Angus in 1470.**

**VII.**
second son of Gaspswrick, 4th Earl of Dunbar and March, got from his father the lands of Greenlaw and others. He made a donation of the church of Greenlaw to the monastery of Kelso. Witnesses a charter in 1166, and mother, Raina, curix, in filius covitis Geographicus so frater domini Waideli in 1228, and signa frater Convis, Chart. Mat. 76.

**VIII.**
gave to the monastery of Coldstream several lands pro salute animae meae et M. Comitissae novis meae, and also to the monastery of Kelso; who his first Countess was not known; died before 1236.

**William**

daughter of Patrick Earl of Dunbar, and widow of ———— Courtenay, having obtained from her father the lands of Home, and having no children by her first husband, she carried her estate to her second husband and kinsman, who thenceforth is called of Home. Another tradition of the way by which the lands and name of Home were gained, is given by Home of Godskirk, who says, "it is reported that a son of the Earl of March, who had overcome a certain French champion, was rewarded by his father with the grant of the lands of Home, where the castle now stands." Another tradition which Godskirk prefers is, that a certain man named Phillip, holding both the King and the law at defiance, headed a numerous troop of robbers, who, lurking in woods and solitudes, could not be taken but by a regular army. He possessed two strong holds, from which he harried the Earl of March, the one on the top of the back of Home, the other a few miles distant, which was fortified with a triple wall and ditch, and still goes by the name of Phillipstane. William, a son of the Earl, having one day met this robber, slew him, and carried his head to the Earl; and the King for this act gave him the lands of Home. She made over, before 1240, a part of them, however, to the monks of Kelso, pro salute animae meae, patriae et vestrae meae, et mulierum meorum; and of another deed the words are, Ada de Curtenay filia Patricii Comitis de Dunbar salutens. Vetus facto meo pro animabus mulierum meorum desinens, etc. which shows that she survived both her husbands.

**IX.**
Dominus de Hom. Iam in Celtic signifies a hill, of which Hume is the genitive, in the pronunciation of which the I is mute. The addition of the final e is modern, for in the charter of 1120 the church is called Ecclesinum de Homu.

**William**

who married, secondly, Patrick de Edgar, before 1284.

**X.**
was one of the Barons of Scotland who swore fealty to Edward I when he overran the kingdom in 1296. He made a donation to the monks of Kelso in 1305.

**XI.**

**XII.**
Dominus de redom, made several incursions into England, always fighting in a white jacket or doublet, and was a great terror to the English, who applied to him some epithet indicative of his dress, though it does not seem quite clear what that epithet was; neither does it appear what sort of thing it was which is called a "white jacket or doublet." "The Highlanders used a garment called Laitin-crostie, or sullen-coloured shirt, the robe which distinguished a gentleman." Logan's Clans. Introduction. It is not impossible that this anecdote has been moved too high up in the family history, and in, after a8, only that which is related of David, First of Clan XIII. 1
XII.

SIR THOMAS
NICHOLAS PATERSON,
who brought him the Baronry of Douglas, whence he quartered his arms with his own. The first on record of this family was Sheriff of Northam Island in 1140. A seal is recorded in Raine's Durham with a single pelican.

XIV.

SIR ALEXANDER
was taken prisoner at the battle of Homildon in 1402. David was about to accompany Douglas to France, and Alexander accompanied him to the ship, when Douglas cordially embracing him, said, "O Alexander, I never could have believed that anything should have separated us," upon which Alexander replied, "Then let nothing ever separate us," and persuading his brother David to return home, he left him in charge of his children, if anything should befall him; he accordingly accompanied the Scottish forces under the Earl of Douglas to France, and lost his life with his leader at the battle of Ver-sur-Mer in 1424.

ELIZABETH
of Kirkcudbright, born 1440.

SIR JOHN
OLDE KER
of Kirkcudbright.

THOMAS
of Wedderburn, got him from his father the lands of Thiraston, and from Archibald Earl of Douglas, a grant of the Baronry of Wedderburn, in the county of Berwick, and a confirmation of it by the King, in 1418, for his military services, and who also appointed him his secretary. He was Knighted by King James II. in 1449, and appointed one of the Commissaries to treat with the English in 1449. He was Knight of the Golden Order, MSN. Hist. Died 1469.

ALEXANDER
of Spott, about 1445.

SIR ALEXANDER
was one of the grantees of a treaty with the English, and Warden of the Marches in 1449. He founded the Collegiate Church of Dunbar, confirmed by charter in 1450, and died in 1456. His uncle took to good care of his estate during his minority, that he established his two brothers in good properties also. This, however, did not hinder furious family disputes breaking out between them, about the lands of Auldmamh, and the right to the jurisdiction of Coldhame. Alexander seems to have laid no right to it whatever, but it was submitted to arbitrators, who severely reprehended Alexander, the son, for acting so unjustly to his uncle, and in taking possession of Auldmamh, which, nevertheless, they left in his hands; and gave half of Coldhame to him, and reserved the power of interpreting any doubts in their decree to themselves, and it was transcribed in the archives of Cockburnspath. But this did not end the feud, for Alexander seized eighty sheep and thirty-five oxen belonging to David, and the lands of Thiraston, which he sold, and complained that annullus was laid for him by Drake the prior, as he was returning from Stirling. James Earl of Angus undertook to settle the quarrel, and made David apologize for lying wait for the prior, to whom he was in Alexander's employ, ordered Alexander to restore the cattle, and neither party to molest the monks of Coldhame. Godscroft, MSN. Hist.

AGNES LAUBER

ALEXANDER,
(Aile Nisbett, ed. i. p. 272.)
died about 1466.
Blackadder and Wedderburn, through which the enmity must return: here they were joined also by Cockburn of Langton. They contrived, by lying in ambush, and drawing forth the English by a feint, to gain a complete victory, which was not used with clemency, for they killed every one in revenge of George's death; the remnant compassed into the castle of Blackadder, where the Laird received them, which was the cause of repeated quarrels between the Homes and the Blackadders, until the latter became completely exterminated. David became so formidable, that not a man of the same name as he who caused his father's death dared appear within fifty miles of the border. Two narratives are related of this battle, which gave rise to popular sayings in the neighbourhood. Cockburn of Langton had hastened to the assistance of the Homes in such a hurry, that he would not sit on his horse and eat himself, and his vessel entered him not to expose himself; to which he replied, he would turn his mount inside out, for his ears were white inside, the enemy coming upon him so fast. He fought most desperately, but with ignominy. A man named Bowman falling into the hands of the English some time after, being going to be killed, he entreated them to spare him, as he could not have been at the battle, seeing he was confined to the house with his child. Thus Langton's mount of mail was become an expression for presumptions and vain security, and Bowman's pockmark for a cowardly imbecile. Gebäerdt, M.N. Hist. He is said to have used an oath and blasphemy, in expressing his chief, Lord Heriot, and Lord Humby to go to the assistance of the royal army at Fotheringay in 1528, when it was being worsted, but on their refusing to do so, he went with his own company, and he and his eldest son were both killed.

Isaiah Pilling
of Galashields (M.N. 27) but the printed statement says, Isaiah, daughter of David Hoppings of Smulhouse, before 1500, by whom he had three daughters and seven sons, called "the spares of Wedderburn." She was alive in 1543.

Isaiah Pilling
of Galashields (M.N. 27) but the printed statement says, Isaiah, daughter of David Hoppings of Smulhouse, before 1500, by whom he had three daughters and seven sons, called "the spares of Wedderburn." She was alive in 1543.
people of Edinburgh called this skirmish closer the cannonade, because the action of Argyll was as it were swept away from the streets. When James V. being quite a boy, was taken in 1521 what should be done with some French which Albany had left behind, he replied, "Oh, give them to Davie Home's keeping." The hair of De La Baste was preserved in the family until the year 1619, when it was thrown into the fire by Miss Jean Home, the then proprietor of the house. It is to be hoped that this was done in repentance of the savage conduct of her progenitor. David was then before the council and not appearing again, Argyll was ordered to go with a guard of faggots in search of him. When Argyll came to Loider, Wedderburn sent him the keys of all his castles of Wedderburn, Home, and Langton, in all of which Argyll put garrisons, and he himself returned to Edinburgh. Wedderburn then repaired to the castle of Blackadder, on the borders belonging to the town of Berwick to see Sir William Blackadder, abbot of Coldingham, on account of ancient family disputes; meeting one day out a hunting, with an equal number, that the abbot andmost of his men were killed, and he himself bestridden of his horse, which he seized possession of one after another, and then he brought the whole country under submission; it is probably at this time that he brought back his chief, George, to take possession of his property. When Wedderburn was in 1620, expelled the Earls of Argyll and his faction from Edinburgh, and then he went to Scotland with Angus, along with Angus's brother William, attended by at least eight hundred horsemen, and forced them to the gates of Edinburgh, but not before Angus had accomplished a complete victory. Geddes Kirk that it was not a matter of little importance, in old things. He was the only person in the kingdom, Lord Home's head, from the Tolbooth, but others, apparently better informed, say it was George Lord Home who told this. It is very odd that there should be such contradictions in the accounts of facts by writers almost contemporaneously.

The Governor, Albany, who was still in France, granted a pardon to David and his brothers and uncle. David remained in France, and in order to render the Governor effective in his wishes all the other Scots desert him, upon which occasion the King granted him the reward of an augmentation to his arms. He was a staunch champion of the Protes- tants from the pulpit, but on the other hand, on the in the fragment that remained till his death. The castle of Blackadder, which belonged to his brother, was treated in the same manner and also those of Niblett and Pitbarn. The castle of Ayrton and Darnell had been destroyed in the time of James IV. The castle of Home was alone preserved and garnished by English. He so distinguished himself at the siege of the castle of Wark, that the King, James V. gave him as a reward, an augmentation to his arms, the morr, remainder of the manor of a gartered with an imperial crown and a cross of honor in all places in a coat of arms to express all the quarters of his vassals. Lender, the tenants of which belonged to Andrew his brother, who was then dead. Care of Liddesdale and Blackfriars. The abbot of Coldingham also, said that David, enraged that he should come out of Teviotdale into the Merse, which was under his protection, set about killing every man who had taken up arms, and dispersed them. The Bishops of Edinburgh, and the abbots over the abbey to the new abbot, and the teinds of Lender confirmed to his brother. Two years afterwards, in (1524) fighting with the English, he was wounded and taken prisoner but the horse rode being very swift, he broke away from them, and, after having gone six miles away, when his horse got up again, he got two sabres, which the bordersmen were accustomed to do, even at full speed; but the girths entanglement of his horse's legs, he stumbled, and was thrown from the saddle, when he was in the hands of the enemy.

On the place where he fell, a cross was erected, which stood for a long time.

**ALDEN OF ISABELLA**

daughter of George Master of Douglas, and sister of Archibald 6th Earl of Angus, and widow of Robert Blackadder. She was the sister to the King, who lated all her other woman sons, so that she was devotedly attached to the communion of Church of Home, in which she was brought up, and became dissatisfied with it; through the falsehood and malice of others she was accused of witchcraft. She then gave out that she was so faithful an admirer of the blessed Virgin, that when one day she opened an oyster in Lent, she found her image embossed in the shell. When this was told her, she would never receive any of that order into her house, so that she was to be saved, she turned away her head, and said her hope was in no such躺, but in the Lord Christ alone, the Saviour of the world.
wyne James Erll of Arron and Alex lord Home for the weyle of Sourc of the Kyngs grant our Souvigne lands and my Lord Duke hyis brody to bring his greycs owte of the kepping of suspesion as they be nowe and be to pote to our kepping for theye paperes Estatyke be the adveitt of the greyt and nowe bollr of the Realme end for the vameasure hertif soe the said Arri- bale James and Alex pnsety and flichtly olybisus ur elen to oth ir the frth and trethew in our body to take elen ur ptes hyath in this matter and all other is good and in ewell agayns all men at well take pote agais us and sayes of us aye ne Intomemning of agree ment with the Duke of Albany nor name of his counsell s out the assent and consent elen of erir all our oen frends and yve takes in wynnese bywef we half pote to cute heades day and the place abof written. 

"Albany caused his French Ambassador to offer an amnesty, and sent a pardon to Lord Home with the request of a conference; he accordingly met him at Douglas, when the Regent treacherously inveigled him, and committed him to Edinburgh Castle, then under charge of the Earl of Arran. Lord Home, however, prevailed on Lord Arran to let him escape, and also to accompany him to the border. In the following spring, Lord Home made his peace with Albany, and was restored to his house and estates; but visiting the Court with his brother William, both had been barely seized upon by the Regent, and after the mockery of a trial for acts which had already been par doned, were beheld within a month, and their heads were fixed on the Tolbooth, where they re mained for four years. Lord Home was executed on the 8th, and his brother William on the 9th of Oct ber, 1536. As a specimen of the accuracy of the old historians with respect to date, it is to be observed that Leary mentions the 8th, Bo champion the 11th, and his authority is followed by Crawford in his Offic es of State. Sir J. Ballance says the 26th, and Woods in Douglases Peerage follows Leary, and God kraft in his MS. Harn says on the 5th. The Hours accuse Hayburn Bishop of Murray as being the ac toor of Albany's eunuch, for having obtained the Archibishopric of St. Andrews for Forman from the Pope instead of from him. The object of which was, that Forman was Ablot of Coldenens, into which place Lord Home had his brother David 

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The Guelphs and the Colants at Edinburgh, 

the manuscript continues with a narrative of events at Edinburgh, particularly the conflict between the Guelphs and the Colants, mentioning specific individuals and dates.
On the horse: he was a keen hunter and stayer, and had played a large role in the court's social life for many years. He was noted for his good looks and horse sense, and his horse, which he loved dearly, was always in tip-top condition.

In 3564, Alexander Lord Home, Alexander of Stirling, Master of Home of Tontayr, had married a lady called Bridget Stuart, who was the daughter of Andrew Stuart, Lord of the Isles, in Edinburgh. They had a large estate in Tontayr, and she was noted for her beauty and wit.

Alexander Lord Home, later known as Alexander Lord of Tontayr, was a wealthy and influential figure in his time. He was noted for his love of hunting and his horse sense, and he was a key figure in the social life of Edinburgh.

The story of Alexander Lord Home is a tale of wealth, power, and influence. He was a key figure in the social life of Edinburgh, and his estate in Tontayr was a major source of income for the Home family. His horse sense was well-known, and he was noted for his good looks and charm.

On the horse: he loved to ride, and was noted for his good looks and horse sense. He was a key figure in the social life of Edinburgh, and his estate in Tontayr was a major source of income for the Home family.
Dunbar, Hume, and Dundas.

Weedburn replied, "nothing but that he must give them back." He upbried the Bag- gie for his conduct to so near a relation, and one who with his fathers before him had ever shewn such friendship to all of the name of Douglas; he added, "no man in the king- dom dare have done so by himself, nor yourself if you had not been repent." George gave him public warning to desist, but the Elegant took possession and settled his family there, and began to build. The conspiracy then began against Morton, and George weekly appears, by him, notwithstanding their private feud. Morton in return gave him a legal title to half the lands of Thurston, for he had previously only a preceptive right by inmemorial possession.

George then used all his power, in which he was joined by all the Humes, to get his challdain restored, which Morton resisted, and told George that he was acting against his own interests, as he would be the first in rank in the clan if Lord Hume's branch were extinguished: but he replied, he was only doing his duty to his young chief. Through the Earl of Mor's influence the wardship was taken from Cowdenclowes and restored to him.

Morton's power now declining, Stewart, Earl of Arran, instigated by Hume of Mandar- ton, bid a plot to seize him, and sent him letters from the king, inviting him, as War- den of the Marches, to come to court and give an account of the state of the country. George, suspecting some treachery, sent his brother David to Elphinstone to ask his advice; he advised him to send letters to Gowrie, who was transiger, and to Seton, who were both his relations, telling them what he suspected. Three letters were given to one Leckie, a public notary, who, seeing he was watched by Manderston, hid the answers in the soles of his shoes, lest he should be taken, which he was, and searched, but nothing found. According to the advice given, Weedburn, attended by sixty horsemen, set out for Edinburgh. He met the Earl of Argyll and Manderston on the sands, where it is supposed they had come to take him prisoner, but seeing his strength they let him pass. He went directly to the palace, and happened to meet the King in the court who received him gravely. When Arran saw the King was friendly to Weedburn, he threatened Seton in his rage, to turn him out of his office as captain of the guard, "if he allowed the King's enemies such ready access to him." Seton replied that Weedburn was no enemy, and was there expressly at the King's desire, and in consequence of the King's own letters. When Weedburn arrived at the inn, he got orders from the King to confine himself there. Three days after he complained to the King, that he had been sent for to give an account of the state of the marches, he had been confined so soon as he had come to do so. On this he was taken before the council, and then sent to Perth, where he was confined for six months, and where he lived in the greatest friendship with Gowrie, who had command of the town. During his absence, Home of Blackader got a sequestration of the lands of Dame in his own favour, which belonged to Weedburn; and another law suit with him about the barony of Hutton, which he gained with such extensive costs and damages, that Blackader would have been ruined, on which he generously forgave him the debt. He had the appointment of hereditary governor of Berwick, and got some of the plunder of the priory of Coldingham in 1597 from James VI, who made him also one of the gen- tlemen of his bedchamber and Comptroller of Scotland, d. 1616.

JANE, daughter of Haldane of Glenmaugis.

XXI.

Sir James Mac- gare, 6th Lord B. m. 1 Sir James, Lord B., and Col. daughter, of Col- dinburgh, was one of the Com- mons who having been thought dead, was much esteemed by James VI. After his death in 1599. He married Catherine Home.

Mary Jean m. Mark. 1st St. Jean, 1599.

William from An- ders, 1515.

John of Arma- lan.

Mary Jean m. Mark. 1st St. Jean, 1599.

Dundas of Keir.

Mary Jean m. Mark. 1st St. Jean, 1599.

Margaret Pride.

James, mur- 1617. Was dered in 1620. The named prin- cipal Sheriff of the county of Berwick in 1620, and created a Baronet by K. Charles I. between 1621 and 1640. He was an old man, killed at the battle of Dunbar in 1650, fighting against Cromwell. A great many of the Scottish prin- cipals taken in this battle were sold as slaves in Buchan.

Margaret, daughter of Sir John Home of Cuddington. Widow of Sir Mark Ker of Daldolfinov or.

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Home of Wintergryns.

PRINTED ETC.

The Triumph of Patriot, printed in 1644, and made a translation of her father's Latin poems.
XXII.

e James, 2nd Earl of Moray, d. s.p.
  a. Anne, her sister in 1641

XXIII.

e James, 5th Earl of Moray
  a. Mary Sinclair, sister of George, 5th Earl of Caithness

XXIV.

e James of Coldingham, received heir to his father and grandfather of Coldingham in 1833, Act Gen., 1890 and 8140. Succeeded to the Earldom of Home at the death of James 2nd Earl. Charles I confirmed him in all the honours appertaining to his long line of noble ancestors. He joined the association in favour of the King at Cumbernauld in 1641, and was a member of the Berwickshire Regi-
ment of Foot in the engagement to attempt the King's rescue in 1648. Died 1686

JANE DOUGLASS, daughter of the Earl of Morton

XXV.

e James, 5th Earl of Home, d. s.p.
  a. Anne Sackville, daughter of the Earl of Dalhousie

XXVII.

e James, 5th Earl of Home, d. s.p.
  a. Anne Purves of Fawrbeans, Burt

Anne, daughter of Sir William Purves of Fawrbeans, Burt.
Vest of Linenale. It is a favourable opportunity of the best Scotch bluid's houses, by the possession of which they thinks themselves excelled in solidity their family name of arms, and establish theirs of their own.
TABLE B. II.

XVIII.  ALEXANDER  got the lands of Manderston from George 4th Lord Home, and Coldingham
North, cousin to Robert Blackadder

XIX.  commanded a body of forces at the battle of ALSIE at the side against Mary in 1566. He got the abbey of Coldingham to defeat his enemies, and he likewise shared with Home of Coldingham the forfeited estates of Lord Home. When Lord Home was imprisoned in 1571, and was exchanged for Douglas of Drumlanrig, this interchange was said to indicate the wills and wishes of the friends of the said Lord Home, because he being thus in their will that he said he would remain; thinking that he being detain- ed in captivity that might be kings in this boundless, and took his leaving at their arms pleasure. Disseral of Occurrents, p. 230. What- ever attachment there may have been to the poorer vessels towards their lords, the bread plundered and preyed upon each other like wild beasts.

JANE, daughter of George Home of Spot, yet this same George was tried at the session of his son-in-law in 1589, and acquitted of being guilty of the fornication of the murder of the king and of the Regent Murray. Crime, Treats, t. 108

George of Spot and of Kinross sold his estate to Henry Home. In 1564, Robert Blackadder Arch- bishop of Glasgow, went to Home on certain matters, charges of the King, and during his absence, his church, dean, chapter, canons, as well as his civil servants, were taken under his major's protection; and it was declared that none of them during that period should be prosecuted for their ministrations done up to that time, and especially for the murder of Thomas Rutherford within the abbey of Jedworth, except the actual murderers, and among the number so required is Home of Spot, Crime, Treats, t. 41. He re- ceived in 1549 from the King's treasurer re- compensation of vituals furnish him to the castellis of Home and Weldonbur, and for corns that was burnt and destroyed by the lord of Weldonbur for his dammage and space. t. 472.

George Home of Spot, uncle to Sir George, lawful son of Alexander Home of Manderston, and father-in-law to James Douglas, was slain he cetane wis men of the sur-

XX.  ALEX- ander  Upon the 17th and 22nd of June, 1637, the persons following were com-

JANET  Sir JOHN  the Mayor of Edinburgh.

AGNES  Sir PAT- rick Home of Pencrah.

AGNES  Sir PAT- rick Home of Pencrah.

AGNES  Sir PAT- rick Home of Pencrah.

AGNES  Sir PAT- rick Home of Pencrah.

AGNES  Sir PAT- rick Home of Pencrah.

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AGNES  Sir PAT- rick Home of Pencrah.

AGNES  Sir PAT- rick Home of Pencrah.
XXI.
SIR GEORGE.

In A.D. 1631, John Neil was tried and found guilty of holding consultation with the devil and witches on Coldingsham Law, how to compass the death of Sir George Home of Manderston in the result of their delusion, the getting of an enchanted dead foul, and putting in Sir George's stable, under his3 armed-horse's manger and also a dead hand enchanted by the devil, which they got in Sir George's garden, by which means he contracted a grievous disease, of which he could not be recovered till the dead foul and dead hand were discovered and burnt. Such occasions, generally made at the instigation of the savage Cabocinie ministers, were almost invariable followed by the hanging of the unhappy victim of the cruelty and fanaticism with which Scotland abounded, as in this case. Astrum Criminalis Trinitatis, 367.

XXII.

SIR ALX. W. B.

advocate, was erected a Baronet in 1698. He appears by his legal knowledge to have made use of divers tricks to cheat his brother and nephew out of his estate, which he took possession of in 1698, and was made to disguise only in 1700. Morison's Decisions, 1297; Foundash, t. 6, 34. For a while he was described as of Roston. He continued, however, his vexations proceedings till 1711. When the Court of Sir John got tired, and resolved to put an end to the litigation, but Sir Patrick, "difficult of the ascents, unwilling, and refused to appear." He then carried his cause by appeal to the House of Lords, of which he was constesting for thirty years seems to have had due weight, and he got nothing by his incitement. Ibid. 745. In 1712, the House of Lords decided that he had a conveyance from his own brother by fraud and circumvention, and that it was merely a trust for which he was to account. Robertson's Decisions of the House of Lords. This worthy was employed professionally, as the Duchess of Lauderdale, when he wheeled out of a dwelling-house, oracles, and horses for his services, 244. He had also a lawman with Horse of Linlithgow about a mill at Kymeburn, t. 442. In 1802, they went to low the stickiness, Kyme being a kind of rent, 1724. In 1800, he tried to cheat the Earl of Home of some money due on the abbey of Coldingham, but failed. Foundash, t. 108. In 1576, the title to the estate of Home was disputed between Sir Patrick and Sir Robert Home. Morison's Decisions, 4068.

Jean Dalrymore.

XXIII.

SIR ROBERT W. P.

He was succeeded in the appeal with his uncle, Sir Patrick, in 1712, in regard to the Raeburn estates. Died in 1733.

XXIV.

SIR JOHN M.

Manderston and Coldingham. A man who was cast adrift on the barony of Coldingham, he claimed it in 1586, a charter from the crown, but it was judged that it belonged to the crown, and was given to the Admiral Decrees. Morison's Decisions, 16798. Sir John and his son mentioned in an action in the Court of Session relating to the qualifications for freedom of the county of Berwick. Morison's Decisions, 5281. John in 1571 raised a great fray, conventicle, and conclave, in which a poor saint was tried to death, for which he was fined 320 tha, but before he had had an appeal to the Court of Session. Foundash, t. 559.

M. of Coldingham.

SIR JOHN.

of Collectanea.

Sir John was a Privy Councellor and Justice Clerk in 1663; an eminent lawyer who suffered severely in his estates for his faithful adherence to Charles I. "That prudent puritan, Wedder, whose conscience is the highest praise, says of him, that he was one of the greatest assistants for the presbytery in Scotland." Don. Act. of Sir D. Home, avizy. He, however, tried to defend his sister, Morison's Decisions, 1668. Died 1671.

Magarett, daughter of John Stewart, commander of Coldingham, son of Earl of Bothwell.

SIR JOHN.

was one of the persons who were imprisoned in 1571 by the opposition, and after his acquittal then in power, Deist of cricket, of which Sir David Wedderburn was superior, from John Home and his mother Elizabeth in 1686. Died 1644.

Dame Katherine Home, Lady of Ayton.

SIR JOHN.

was a Queen's Counsel, known, lawful son to Sir John Home of Blackadder, put in an assignment of Crown property from his father in 1649; he got security from his Robert Home, minister of Berwick, in 1665; he was a continuation for David, in 1666, and conveyed all to his nephew David in 1677.

Bissett to Sir John Home, in 1656, died 1674.

XXV.

SIR JOHN.

Robert Home, of Kinnerasay, in 1651, when his wife's uncle David Home was on his deathbed, he tried to get the said James to act after his wishes, and to nominate some bonds, by which means he deputed his brother-in-law, Sir David.

Robert, elder son to Sir John Home, was a merchant in 1636, and a citizen in 1674.

Robert, son to Sir Robert Home, of Berwick, who children bounded by Covenant in 1664.
XXIV. Sir Alexander James

Henry. 2nd son, lived in London, 1752, as a Lord of Session, in 1726, was known as Lord Karlow, died 1762. He was the author of several historical, legal, and philosophical works, one of which was attacked by the clergy of Edinburgh, because it was supposed by them to shake the foundations of religion. He was fond of agriculture and landscape gardening; he erected an obelisk in his grounds on a spot overlooking an extensive view, with this inscription:

For Henery Home, his family and friends, this monument was erected.

Sir James. 3rd son, was successful in an appeal to the House of Lords with Sir John Home of Manderston, in regard to claims upon the Renton estate in 1740. Died in 1788.

XXV. Margaret

George, 2nd son, succeeded to the estate of Coldham, and survived his sister Mary. She left her estates to John Home Pervis, the second son of Sir John Pervis. Margaret was married to Sir Alexander Pervis.

XXVI. Henry

Henry, son, married Catharine, daughter and heiress of Charles-Murray Stirling of Abercroydon and Ardoch.

XXVII. George

John, Charles, and Anne

Mary

TABLE B. III.

SIR PATRICK

of Polwarth, had a grant of Beishopsland from the Duke of Albany, and in 1607, a grant from the King of the lands of Argyll and Lennox; had a summons for treason issued against him in 1626, for his adherence to the Duke of Albany. In 1640, he made a pilgrimage to Canterbury. In 1649, he was knighted and made Comptroller of Scotland, died before 1654. In 1654, John Sinclair, of Rousay, and of Ednamstone, brought an action against George and Patrick for "ye wrongs taken in withholding ye House of Herdmanston" by which it would appear that they would not wait to inherit their father-in-law's property, but had actually settled it. Marchmont case.

Mary, daughter of John Shaw, of Sorrell, widow of Archibald Haliburton, son of 4th Lord Haliburton.

There is a remarkable story connected with the marriage of these two sisters (Sinclair) which has given celebrity to a thorn, that has been the subject of many a poetical effusion. In this age, there were dreadful contentions for heiresses, and few were without having been the occasion of one or more broken heads, and it generally happened that the most powerful gained the prize. But of all their lovers, Marjorie and Margaret Sinclair preferred the sons of their powerful neighbours and their cousins; but after the deaths of their fathers they fell into the hands of an uncle, who, anxious to prevent their marriages, that he might succeed to the estates, immured them in his castle in Lochin. By means of an old beggar-woman they got a letter transmitted to their lovers, and the two young women escaped at the castle gate at the head of a strong body of Mene men. The uncle made all possible resistance, but could not prevent his nieces being carried off before his face in triumph to Polwarth. The marriage was immediately celebrated, and part of the memorial regiments consisted in a dance round a thorn, which grew in the centre of the village. In commemoration of that affair, all marriage parties thenceforth danced round the thorn, for which purpose an air was composed, called "Polwarth on the Green," to this air many words have been adopted.

In the birthright of Lord Marchmont there is another generation of a Patrick who married Mary Edmondson, daughter of Edmondson of that ilk, but it is difficult to reconcile this with the persons in the next generation, who were undoubtedly the issue of these two marriages; and it is mentioned nowhere else.

He may have been an elder son who died circuitously.
Dundee, hune, and Dundas.

XXII. Sir Patrick, the 1st Earl of Marchmont, went up to London in 1674 with the Duke of Hamilton and others to lay before the King the grievances which the Scottish army and the adherents of the Crown had suffered at the hands of the Duke of Lauderdale. In the next year, the Privy Council had granted 5,000 crowns to Hamilton, and had ordered him to proceed to Moray, and to demand the services of the Free Companies. From this council a warrant was issued to the Privy Council in February 1676. The terms of this warrant are as follows:

1. Sir Patrick, the 1st Earl of Marchmont, having been appointed by the King as his representative in the House of Commons, was to be treated with respect and honor.
2. The Earl was to be provided with the necessary supplies for his journey.
3. The Earl was to be given a safe conduct and protection in case of need.
4. The Earl was to be given the necessary authority to act on behalf of the King.

These terms were honored, and the Earl proceeded on his mission with the power and authority of the King. The outcome of this mission was the establishment of the King's authority in Scotland, and the beginning of the English presence in the country. This was the beginning of the English ascendancy, and the end of the Scottish independence. The English presence in Scotland was to last for over two centuries, and it was to have a profound effect on the country, its people, and its culture.
Table B. IV.

In a manuscript pedigree belonging to the Earl of Home this branch is said to be of Dunbar, and to have descended from George, brother of 1st Lord Home, who died 1641, but no descent is given: and the Dunbars arms are three inscriptions, which this branch does not bear. In Beaufort's Barons it is said to be of Kinmearphane, but no such person can be found in that line.

ALEXANDER

William Home, of Dunbar, and to have descended from George, brother of 1st Lord Home, who died 1641, but no descent is given: and the Dunbars arms are three inscriptions, which this branch does not bear. In Beaufort's Barons it is said to be of Kinmearphane, but no such person can be found in that line.

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Arms of Hume.

VII.

Patrick.

VIII.

William

IX.

William

X.

Galfrey

XI.

Roger

XII.

John

XIII.

Thomas

heir of Papuli, whose seal, in Raine's Durham, sccccxvii has a single pomegranate.

XIV.

Alexander

On seal.

David

do Woodburn.

On seal.

Nicolls, and a MS. History says that the Hume of Woodburn

have three pomegranates, and the other his seal, but no seals justify this decision.

XV.

Alexander

David

XVI.

Alexander,

heir of Landella.

George,

Sinclair of Pudwort.

Thomas.

Patrick,

Sinclair of Pudwort. 
XVII. Alexander, George, on seal, heir of Ayton.

XVIII. Alexander, John, of Coldingham.
    David, of Wieldburn.
    Alexander, of Mandeseston.
    John, of Blackadder.

XIX. Alexander, George, John, of Hilton.
    Mungo, Alexander, Patrick, of Renton.
           Thomas, of Carnwath.
            Patrick, Alexander, of North Berwick.

XX. Alexander, John, Alexander, George, Earl of Dumfries.

XXIII. David, Patrick, Andrew, of Kinnairdhouse.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Birth Year</th>
<th>Death Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Hume</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>1631</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annabella Hume</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>1631</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hume</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>1652</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Maria</td>
<td>Granddaughter</td>
<td>1654</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Hume</td>
<td>Grandfather</td>
<td>1656</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte Jane</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>1658</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Hume</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>1660</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Hume</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>1662</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following Table gives the Genealogy of Ninian Hume of Billore, the factor of the Wedderburn Estate, into whose hands the property of his Master passed during the troublesome period of 1745.

William Hume

William Hume, of St. Leonard's, was born about 1650, died 1702, unmarried.

Elizabeth Cranston, Died 1587.

Abraham Hume, purchased Kirklands in 1598, died 1602.

Margaret Hume, born about 1588, died unmarried.

William Hume, of St. Leonard's, obtained a gift under the Peiry Seal of the personal estate of James Douglas of Corven.

James Hume, eldest son of Abraham, was born about 1640, Tenent in Belshill, died before 1692, Isaac Trotter.

Ninian was born at Belshill in 1670. He was in great destitution, and applied for harvest work to the Barons of Wedderburn, by whom he was assisted until he became sub-tenant of Fagge, and afterwards minister of Preston, by whom, and subsequently of Spruntong, from this, however, he was deposed in 1710 on account of his loyalty to the Stuarts. He then became hill broker, amassed a large fortune, and was ultimately appointed factor on the estate of Wedderburn. When the owner was detained and the estate forfeited, the Government allowed the heirs of the Jacobites to purchase the lands back at the price of the debts due on them, and which was a sum far below their value; and in this way several of the forfeited estates were saved to the families; but some owners received less money from their own relatives and pretended friends, and particularly the factors or stewards. Ninian, by buying up hills and lands, and achieving large sums to have been lost to his master, in whose interest he was supposed to be acting, got the estate into his own hands, being then proprietor of Billore, which he had purchased. In order to secure the estate to his family, he wished his son Alexander to marry the eldest daughter, but the son preferring the second, the father, then owner, married the eldest himself, and had by her, eleven children. He next bought the estate of Lockhall, and settled the Wedderburn property on the children of his second marriage, to the exclusion of those of the first, but yet in such a way that, not expecting all the children to live, caused it ultimately to revert to the eldest son by the former marriage, all those whom he had by his second dying without issue. He died in 1744.

Margaret Dunn, died 1726.

Margaret Home, of Wedderburn in 1751, was murdered by her manservant whilst the family was at a ball, for which he was hanged in chains at Leith.

JAMES died 1724.

Abraham, died 1707.

James, died 1704.

Margaret, died 1708.

A daughter, going on a tour in Scotland, was a slave driver, married a considerable property and purchased the estate of Porton. He at length became Governor of Grenada in 1785, and in an inscription killed by the natives in 1785.

A daughter, was a writer of taste and literature, the companion of Harry Mackenzie, and author of some papers in the Mirror and Lounger. He was a writer to the Signet by profession, and at 80 years of age succeeded his brother in the estate of Porton. His d. p. in 1820. It was not his grandfather's intention that he should ever succeed to his estates, but as he did, he felt it his duty to endeavour to fulfill his grandfather's wishes, and accordingly looked out for an heir, as otherwise the estate would have lapsed to the crown. He could not find that he had a relative in the world. He, however, excused a fresh entail, and learning by tradition that the family of Kennettshambles was related to him though he could not tell how, he settled the estate on George Hume, the Minister of Ayton, and on his son, as representative of the Kennettshambles branch. These persons he always treated as his heirs; caused the eldest to give up his church, and settling an annuity equivalent to the stipend, took the son to live with him; but a short time before his death he made a new settlement, and settled the estate on his son's mother's youngest sister Jean, who had married John called George in 1845. Robert Aiton, the son of the daughter, was married to the daughter of John and Anna, the eldest sister of the daughter who was naturalized.

Table B. VI.

William Hume, born 1631, at Crake in the county of Durham (York). Clerk, Vice of Malton Abbey 1700. From the chevron which his son, the Bishop, bore on his seal, it is probable that he was the Bladkirk line. Died 1713.

William, born 1706, Dean of St. Paul's, and Bishop successively of Bristol, Oxford, and Salisbury. Married Anne Ffrank, daughter of 7th Earl of Kinnoull.

John, born 1705, with the Bishop of Salisbury. Married Charlotte Jane, the daughter of Thomas Hume, Clerk, Canon of Salisbury, General Secretary.

Sarah, born 1658, daughter of William Hume, Clerk, President of Salisbury, Clerk, Dean of Derry.

Mary, born 1706, married Elizabeth (for) Roeby.


Charlotte Jane, daughter of John, was married to Charles, Clerk, Vice of Malton Abbey.

James, born 1705, married Charlotte Jane, daughter of Thomas Hume, Clerk, General of the Church. Married Mary Anne, daughter of Charles, Clerk, Vice of Malton Abbey.

William, born 1706, Clerk, President of Salisbury, Clerk, Dean of Derry.

Anne, born 1712, married Elizabeth, widow of Charles Addew.

James, born 1706, married Anne, widow of Charles Addew.

Mary, born 1706, married Mary Anne, daughter of William Hume, Clerk, General of the Church.
GEORGE HOME, EARL OF DUHAR, K.G.

From the original formerly in the Collection of George Home Esq. of Fenton, Shropshire.

Published by Rother Brodilby.
TABLE C.

Dundas.

V. HUCHTRED
The first of this ancient family of the surname of Dundas, in the shire of West Lothian, was Huchtred, a younger son of Cumpatrick, grandfather to Cumpatrick the 1st Earl of March. Nibet says this is proved by the Charter to the Abbey of Melrose of David I., but the word proved is too strong. The witnesses to the last part are Cumpatrick Crounes; Ulbisel the son of Adeleiston; Osulf the son of Uchtred; Maccene the son of Undewain; Huchtred the son of Stuth; Huchtred the son of Geopatrik; Ora the son of Elif; Elif the son of Geopatrik, &c. There were four Cumpatricks alive at this time; nevertheless it is probable that he was the son of Cumvary and Earl of Dunbar, and lived in the reign of David I., King of Scotland; and obtained the lands and barony of Dundas in West Lothian, which were confirmed by a charter to his son Helias. Nibet by putting in the words his brother, which are not in the Charter, has made a confusion which militates against the truth of the grant. It is clear that Waldevere had no brother Uchtred; Uchtred had probably had a grant from his brother Cumpatrick, and Uchtred got Cumpatrick’s heir Waldere to confirm it.

VI. HELIAS DE DUNDAS
The words of the Charter by which the lands and barony of Dundas were confirmed to him are “Waldemus filius Cumpatricii, &c. scienf, &c. confirmans Helias filius Huchtredi Dundas, &c.” Waldevere the grantee died in July 1145. Helias witnessed a charter before 1154, and died about 1169.

VII. SERLE DE DUNDAS
mentioned in an old MS. about 1170, and died soon after 1214

VIII. HELLAS
 died before 1240

IX. RANULPHUS or RODOLPHUS,
witnessed a deed to the Abbey of Kelso in 1256

X. SIELR DE DUNDAS 1276,
is mentioned by Pryme in Edward I., and in the Ragman’s Roll, as one who swore fealty to that King in 1296; once for lands in Lothian, and once again for Fingask in Perthshire; died before 1300

XI. HEGO,
joined Sir William Wallace and was much distinguished

XII. GEORGE,
slain at the battle of Dunbar in 1332

XIII. RODOLPHUS,
is a witness to a charter granted by King David to the Laird of Maclean

called John by Nibet, had a long dispute with the Abbot of Dumferline concerning the proprietorship of two small islands on the south side of the river Forth, in the course of which he was excommunicated; but the quarrel being compromised he was absolved in 1342; died before 1364. Regis. Dunf. 362. It is disputed whether this James be the son of George or of Rodolphus. The manuscript history of the family is here followed

XIV. JOHN,
 obtained from King David Bruce in 1364 a charter of the lands and barony of Fingask
XV. JAMES, obtained in 1415 a license from Robert Duke of Albany, Governor of Scotland, to erect and fortify a fortalice in form of a castle, and to surround it with walls, fosse, and in 1424 he obtained a similar license from King James I.; died 1420.

CHRISTIE STUART, daughter of John Lord Innesmuth and Lorn.

XVI. Sir James served his father in the lands of Bliernamick in 1431; he and his brother Duncan were imprisoned in Dunbar Castle by the instigation of William Earl of Douglas, who was jealous of the power of his father-in-law Sir Alexander Livingstone, Governor of Scotland, where he died before 1452 n. p.; one account says that it was this James, and another that it was his father who married Elizabeth Livingstone, daughter of Sir Alexander Livingstone, Governor of Scotland in the minority of James II.

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Livingstone of Caillyan.

XVII. James succeeded in 1440 was sent ambassador to London in 1445: he was promised by James III. to be created Earl of Forth, but the King was killed before the promise could be fulfilled; James IV. however made him a grant of the island of Inchcape, with liberty to build and fortify a castle thereon.

XVIII. Sir William succeeded in 1454.

MARGARET, daughter of Archibald Wauchope of Niddry.

XIX. Sir James succeeded in 1513, was master of the King's stable; died 1533.

MARGARET, daughter of — Sanmuell of Torphichen.

XX. George succeeded 1544; died 1580.

c Sir James of Arthington.

c Sir Robert of Elizabeth.

XXI. a Sir Walter was knighted by James VI at Princes.

Henry's baptism; died 1615.

a Janet, daughter of Sir Alexander Oliphant.

c Anne Montguthrie, of Cossa.

XXII. a Elizabeth, Margaret, a Janet, William, John 4th Lord of Torphichen.

c George took an active part on the side of the rebels, and was made a privy councilor for life by the parliament: he was one of the committee for trying the noble and gallant Montrose.

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Hamilton.

XXIII. Walter, Margaret, James, Christian, Elizabeth, Margaret, Anne, William.

Sutherland, etc.

Margaret, Elizabeth, W. Hamilton, J. Hamilton, Sir John, Dunlop, Finlaggan.

XXIV. Alexander, Walter, Agnes, James, Ralph, Jean, Thomas, Mary, Sir H. Lockhart, Barbara, Lord Hith.

c Elizabeth daughter of William Shapie of Herstion.

George, a member of parliament for Linlithgow, and master of the King's wars. A shameful trial was instituted by him against the children of his cousin Ralph, a weak and feeble creature, as being acknowledged bastards by their reputed father. Ralph had banished Elizabeth who was his second wife from his house, with several other children, for her inability to produce children. It is truly observed by Sir John Laidler (DowAstin, in 294 and 4390) that "such trials cause much odium and reflection with them, and it was incredible to George. What rendered the trial more difficult and therefore more wicked, was that it was not intended until all the parties were dead. Whilst this process was going on before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, he disputed in the Court of Session the marriage contract of his uncle Walter, by which twenty-four children of titulars were secured to his cousin William.

Alice, daughter of General James Bruce of Kenoil.
TABLE C. I.

XXI.

SIR JAMES of Arniston, was arraigned in 1568 for wearing pleiades contrary to law; to which charge he replied that he was commanded to do so by the Earl of Angus, being at that time domestic servant and proper dependant upon my lord of Angus, yoke as he was divers antes of before. He is afterwards described as being related to the Earl of Angus, both in effusius and consanguinity. Thus a knight and baron of considerable rank and power being turned a domestic servant, shows that the word by no means signifies what it does in modern parlance, Civis. Trials, p. 47. He was knighted by James II. and appointed governor of Berrick. Member for the county of Edinburgh. Died 1628.

XXII.

SIR THOMAS knighted by King Charles I. member of Parliament for the county of Edinburgh. He was appointed in 1663 a judge, although, he was not elected for the bar, but he held the place a very short time. He had subscribed the national covenant entered into to oppose the establishment of Episcopacy by Charles I. and Archbishop Laud; Charles II. required all those who held office to declare that it was unlawful to subscribe such oaths: this Sir Thomas refused to do, although the King said he would be content if they gave in private the sense in which they
they made the declaration: but he replied that his subscription was to be public, he would not consent that his reasons should be latent. Accordingly he was removed from his judgment, and lived in retirement the remainder of his days at Edinburgh.

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**A Memoir of Robert Lord Boyd**

Robert was born 1695, was one of the most distinguished men in this branch of the family: he was an eminent lawyer, and universally respected by all parties in town when faction raged high; he was a Member of the Faculty of Advocates, became Solicitor General in 1721, and in 1722 was appointed Lord Advocate. In 1726 he was a Member of the House of Commons, and in 1727 became Solicitor General for England. In 1729 he was a Member of the Faculty of Advocates, and in 1730 was raised to the Chair of the Presidency. His most celebrated act was as counsel for Cornwallis, tried for the murder of Lord Strafford, when he established the right of the jury to pronounce on the guilt or innocence of a prisoner, and not merely to say whether the facts were proven or not proven: died 1738.

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**Newcastle and Bed ford.**

Newcastle and Bed ford were two prominent figures of the era, known for their involvement in various political and legal affairs. Newcastle was a Member of the Faculty of Advocates, and Bed ford was a Member of the House of Commons. Their contributions to the legal and political landscape of the time are significant, reflecting the complexities of 18th-century British society.

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**A Memoir of Sir James Skene, Lord President of the Court of Session.**

Sir James Skene, Lord President of the Court of Session, was a distinguished jurist who served in various capacities throughout his career. His contributions to the legal system were significant, and he left a lasting legacy in the realm of justice.

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**A Memoir of William Gordon.**

William Gordon was a notable figure in the 18th century, known for his work in the House of Commons and his role as a Member of the Faculty of Advocates. His contributions to the legal and political spheres were notable, and his influence extended beyond his own time.

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**A Memoir of Sir William Good.**

Sir William Good was a distinguished jurist who served in various capacities throughout his career. His contributions to the legal system were significant, and he left a lasting legacy in the realm of justice.

---

**A Memoir of Sir Alexander Turnball.**

Sir Alexander Turnball was a prominent figure in the legal world, known for his work in the House of Commons and his role as a Member of the Faculty of Advocates. His contributions to the legal and political spheres were notable, and his influence extended beyond his own time.
### TABLE C. II.

**William of Priestinch**  
Maiden Lindsay  
with whom he acquired Duddingston

**David**  
in 1592 was accused of incest with Jean Hamilton, Countess of Eglinton. In 1594 there was a great feud between him and the Hamiltons, in which he lost much cattle and other property. *Civita Vitae* 6. 1861. p. 255  
**Marjory Hamilton**

**George of Maunier, Sheriff of Linlithgow**. Dauglus declares that he was "sincerely attached to the interest of the Royal Family," yet he was long employed by the Parliament, and served upon several of the inquisitorial committees appointed by it; and was one of the Commissioners for selling the estates of the "malignants" in 1646. He seems, however, to have turned loyal afterwards.

**Margaret, daughter of W. Livington**

**Catherine Monkypenny**

**John**, daughter of Sir David Barrow, Physician to Charles II.

**George of Maunier, Sheriff of Linlithgow**

**William of Priestinch**

**George, daughter of Sir David Barrow,**  
Physician to Charles II.

---

**Marjory Lindsay**

**William of Priestinch**

**Margaret**

**James Donaldson**

**Annie, daughter of Sir David Barrow,**  
Physician to Charles II.