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Hamilton of Manor-Hamilton, married to his first cousin, Catherine, daughter of Claud, first Lord Strabane, by whom he had two daughters, heiresses of his great estate, viz. Hannah, married to Sir William Gore of Manor Gore, who died 1700, ancestor of the Earl of Ross; and Sidney, married to Sir John Hume of Castle Hume, in the county of Fermanagh, Bart. and died in 1688, leaving a son, Sir Gustavus Hume, Bart.; 2. Frederick, who lost his life in the wars in Ireland, unmarried; and, 3. Gustavus, who was a captain in the army in the reign of Charles II., was sworn a privy-counselor to James II. on his accession; but being a firm supporter of the laws of his country, he quitted that monarch's service, on his open violation of them, and was attainted by his parliament. He raised two regiments of dragoons, and four of foot, marched to Coleraine, repaired the ruined works of that place, and defended it five weeks against the whole Irish army, who twice attempted to storm the town; by which means he covered the city of Derry, until all the arms, ammunition, and provisions were thrown into it, which enabled them to make so extraordinary a defence. At the battle of the Boyne, he headed a regiment, and had his horse killed under him. At Athlone, he waded through the Shannon, at the head of the grenadiers, and, storming that town, he was appointed governor thereof. He was in all the battles fought after that by General Ginkel, for the reduction of the kingdom; and upon its accomplishment, he was sworn of the privy-council to King William, made a brigadier-general of his armies, 50th May 1696, and had his services rewarded with a grant of forfeited estates. Queen Anne advanced him to the rank of major-general, 1st November 1703; and he commanded a regiment at the siege of Vigo, where he behaved so well, that the Queen presented him with a considerable quantity of plate. He was member of parliament and custos rotulorum of the county of Donegal, vice-admiral of the province of Ulster, and a privy-counselor to Queen Anne and King George I., by whom he was created a peer, by the title of Baron Hamilton of Stackallan, 27th July 1715, and advanced to the dignity of Viscount Boyne, 1st August 1717. He died 16th September 1723, in the 84th year of his age, having married Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Henry Brooke of Brookesborough, in the county of Fermanagh, Knt. and by her, who died at Stackallan, 28th December 1721, had one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Charles Lambert of Painstoun, in the county of Meath; and three sons, 1. Frederick, 2. Gustavus, and, 3. the Hon. Henry Hamilton, born February 1692, member of parliament for the county of Donegal, collector of the customs, first at Dublin, then at Cork, who died at Cork, 3d June 1743, in his 52d year. He married, in October 1722, Mary, eldest daughter of Joshua Dawson of Castledawson, in the county of Derry, and by her, who died in March 1770, left five sons and two daughters, viz. Rev. Gustavus Hamilton, baptized 5d October 1723, who married first Letitia, eldest daughter of Edward Bolton of Brazzel, Esq., secondly, Alicia, daughter of Colonel Paterson; Joshua, recorder of the port of Waterford, married, in March 1730, to Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Cox, Bart. and she died in April 1764; Samuel, baptized 5th April 1739, principal secretary in the civil department of Government, married to Arabella, daughter of the Rev. Dr Berkeley; Henry; Edward; Anne; and Mary, married 27th October 1763, to the Rev. Nathaniel Preston of Swainstow, in the county of Meath. The Hon. Frederick Hamilton, eldest son of the first Viscount Boyne, died before his father, 10th December 1715. He married, 1st September 1707, Sophia, eldest sister of James, Viscount Limerick, and by her, who died 6th May 1748, had two sons and two daughters; 1. Gustavus, second Viscount Boyne, born in 1710, a privy-counselor, commissioner of the revenue, and member of parliament for Newport in the Isle of Wight, who died unmarried, 18th April 1746, aged 36; 2. James, lieutenant of the Navy, died on board the fleet in the Mediterranean, November 1744; Anne, born 1712, and Mary, born 1715, both died young. The Hon. Gustavus Hamilton of Wood, in the King's County, third son of the first Viscount Boyne, was member of parliament for the county of Donegal, and died 20th February 1735. He married,
Notwithstanding a general alarm, Argyll, conducted by Mr. Veitch a clergyman, through unfrequented roads, arrived undiscovered in London. King Charles had the generosity not to inquire after the place of his retreat; and Dr. Campbell relates, from private information by a person of undoubted credit, that when a note was put into his Majesty’s hands, signifying where Argyll might be found, the King tore it in pieces, saying, “poh, poh, hunt a hunted partridge, for shame.” As soon as he had an opportunity, Argyll went over to Holland, where he continued during the remainder of that reign.

On receiving intelligence of the death of King Charles II., Argyll came from Friesland to Rotterdam, to meet the Scottish exiles, to concert an invasion of Scotland, and was very eager to take shipping without delay. At a meeting at Amsterdam, 17th April 1685, it was resolved to declare war against the Duke of York, for restoring the true religion, and the native rights and liberties of the three kingdoms, and the Earl of Argyll was chosen general of the forces destined to invade Scotland. It was concerted that the Duke of Monmouth should at the same time make an attempt on England. By the assistance of some persons well affected to the cause, Argyll had made a most capital provision of arms and ammunition, and embarked in three small ships, along with Sir Patrick Home, Sir John Cochrane, and a few more Scottish gentlemen, and Ayloff and Rumford, two English exiles. They sailed from the Vlie 2d May 1685, anchored at Cairnston in Orkney, 6th May, where, unfortunately sending a boat ashore with Dr. Blackader and Mr. Spence, Argyll’s secretary, they were seized upon by the Bishop of Orkney, and the design was thus discovered. After an ineffectual attempt to recover them, Argyll proceeded with a fair wind between the main-land and the isles; and, on his arrival off the coast of his own country, sent his son Charles to raise his friends, but those on whom he chiefly depended having been imprisoned or held to bail, none would come near him, which greatly discouraged him, but he strove to put on a good countenance.

At Campbelltown a declaration was issued by the invaders, which, after setting forth their grievances, and the oppressions of government, goes on to say: “we have been, and are constrained by extreme necessity, and for common safety (the supreme laws) to take up just and necessary arms in the name and fear of the great God, and the confidence of his mercy and assistance, for our own and our country’s relief from the aforesaid most grievous and intolerable tyrannies and oppressions, the defence and re-establishment of the true and pure Christian religion, commonly called papistical, in opposition to that antichristian Roman religion commonly called papistical, and the recovery and re-establishment of all our just rights, liberties, and privileges, according as we stand indispensably obliged thereto, both before God and man.” Argyll also published another special declaration, requiring his vassals to join him.

Argyll was earnestly urged to land immediately in the Lowlands, as affording the only chance of success, to which he at first agreed, but afterwards retracted, judging it most advisable to proceed through Argyllshire. He landed his arms and ammunition at Ellengie Castle, which he fortified, but the garrison fled on the approach of two English frigates, and the whole stores fell into their hands. After this severe blow, Argyll resolved to proceed to Glasgow, but on the 18th of June, his followers, who never exceeded 2,000, and were then reduced to 500, dispersed at Kippatrick, where some of them crossed the Clyde into the county of Renfrew. Argyll, being refused asylum in the house of an old servant, was forced to go over the Clyde, and was taken the same day by some militia men, at a ford of the Inchianah. He was immediately carried to Renfrew, thence to Glasgow, and, on the 20th of June, led bareheaded, his hands tied behind his back, and by the public executioner, to the castle of Edinburgh.

It being determined that he should suffer on his former sentence, without a new

* The secret reason of this was, that Sir George Mackenzie, King’s Advocate, considered the sentence as so flagrantly unjust, that it could not fail of being reversed upon a change of ministry, whereas, if the council of the Lords of the Session, 25, 1684, had been consulted, the sentence would have been confirmed. Lord Hailes, in his catalogue of the Lords of the Session, 25, 1684, states that the council of the Lords of the Session, 25, 1684, had been consulted, the sentence would have been confirmed.
of Howhill, in Inverness-shire, Carnousie, in Banffshire, and Monycabook, in the county of Aberdeen, 31st March 1531, confirmed under the great seal, 28th April following, wherein he is designed of Carnousie. He had charters to himself and Alison Hume, his wife, of the haugh of Newton, in Banffshire, 3d October 1535, and of many other lands and baronies, from that date to 1537, particularly of Dunlugus, Skattetrie, Castleloung of Kynedward, Blackhill, Sandelaw, &c. in the counties of Banff, Aberdeen, and Elgin, and half of Houtoun, Boryntoun, Hornedene, Nisbet-shills, &c. in the county of Berwick. He held the office of Provost of Banff, and dying 29th November 1558, was buried in the church of Banff, where a monument still remains, though inscribed.


By the said Alison Hume, who was daughter and coheir of Sir Patrick Hume of Fastscale, with whom he got a considerable estate, and who died, as appears, from the epitaph, 23rd July 1557, he had issue.

1. Sir George.

2. Walter, who had charters of the lands and barony of Carnousie, on the resignation of his father and mother, Sir Walter Ogilvy of Dunlugus and Alison Hume, 28th October 1539, of Baldony, 3d August 1556, and of Blacklaw, 23d January 1556-7, all in the county of Banff.

Daughter, Magdalen, married to Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth.

IV. Sir George Ogilvy of Dunlugus, the eldest son, had a charter of the lands of Sandelaw, 8th August 1550, and of Baughlaw and Carnelpie, from John Gordon of Finlatter, 29 July 1554, wherein he is designed eldest son and heir-apparent of Sir Walter Ogilvy of Dunlugus. He had another charter to himself, and Beatrice Scyton, his wife, of half of Dunlugus, 19th May 1557. He acquired the tene-
3. George Hepburn of Whitsome, in the county of Berwick, ancestor of the Hepburns of Riccarton and Blackcastle.

4. John Hepburn, one of the Lords of Council and Session, and Bishop of Dunblane, from 1407 to 1486.

1. Elizabeth, married to Alexander, Master of Montgomery.

2. Helen, married to John, third Lord Somerville.

V. Sir Patrick Hepburn of Hales, the eldest son, had a charter from William Earl of Douglas, of the lands of Easterton, Westerton, Netherhill, and Stanyphant, in the barony of Dunse, 29th June 1444, confirmed 20th May 1452, by royal charter. He had also charters of the lands of Little Lambtoun, and the office of sheriff of the county of Berwick, from John Lord Haliburton, 10th December 1459, confirmed 20th May 1459, and of the lordship of Hales, 20th December 1451, comprehending Trapen, Market, Bourus, part of Whittingham, Gmibhills, Hauchside, Horsesh, Auclandstock, part of Cilmberspast, Kettelhills, Winsom, part of Mersington, Worniche, Rolandstock, part of Landen, Quhiskerstanes, and the right of patronage of the churches of Linton, Auclandstock, and Whitsome, in the counties of Berwick, Edinburgh, and Haddington. Sir Patrick Hepburn was one of the conservators of a truce with England, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1457, and 1459, was one of the commissioners for the barons for ministering justice throughout the kingdom in time of pestilence, 18th October 1456, and the same year was created a peer, by the title of Lord Hales, under which designation he sat among the nobility in the Parliament, 16th October 1467. He was alive in October 1475, the date of a charter to Adam, his son and apparent heir, and died not long afterwards, leaving issue,

1. Adam, second Lord Hales.

2. George, dean of Dunkeld, and treasurer of the diocese of Moray.

1. Margaret, married to Patrick, third Lord Haliburton of Dirleton.

2. Eupheme, married to Andrew Macdowall, son and heir-apparent of Dugal Macdowall of Makerstoun; she had a charter of half of the barony of Zester, (Yester) Duncauln, and Morham, wherein she is designated daughter of Patrick Lord Hales, 4th February 1477-8.

VI. Adam, second Lord Hales, the Pinkerton, eldest son, is mentioned as a paramour of Mary of Guelders, dowager of King James II., in 1455. He attached himself to the Boisdes, and was engaged in the audacious enterprise of forcing King James III. from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, for which he obtained a remission from parliament, 13th October 1466, ratified under the great seal, on the 25th of the same month. He had a charter of the barony of Dunse, 13th October 1475, wherein he is designated son and heir-apparent of Patrick Lord Hales. He married Helen, eldest daughter of Alexander, first Lord Home, and by her, who married, secondly, Alexander, tenth Lord Erskine, had issue,

1. Patrick, third Lord Hales.

2. Sir Adam Hepburn of Craigs, master of the King's stables, who acquired a considerable estate by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress (with her sister Janet) of Walter Ogistoun of Ogistoun. He had a charter of the lands of Culcreuch, Calsownane, and Dunbar, in Stirlingshire, and Over Johnstone, in the county of Dunbarton, 16th October 1489, wherein he is designated brother-german of Patrick Earl of Bothwell, and is also designated master of the King's stable, in a charter to him of Dunlapy, in Forfarshire, 30th March 1497. He also had charters of Craigs, in Forfarshire, Eglismeal, in the county of Kincardine, Ranystoun, in the barony of Slains, Polgony, Seithcatt, and Little Meldrum, in Aberdeenshire, Morham and Pleurfield, in the county of Haddington; and obtained a charter under the great seal, erecting the Kirkton of Fettercairn into a free borough, between 1504 and 1512. He probably fell at the battle of Flodden, 9th September 1513, as he had a charter of the lands of Dulcruze, Drumcuarne, and Cloonech, in Perthshire, 9th January 1512-3, and on the 25th October, 1513, a legitimization passed the great seal to Henry and Adam, natural sons of the deceased Sir Adam Hepburn of Craigs.
Knight. By his wife, Elisabeth Ogatoun, he left three daughters, his co-heirs, all documented by charters in the public registers:

1. Elizabeth, married to Alexander Livingstone of Dunipace, in Stirlingshire.
2. Helen, married to Sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton, and was mother of Patrick Hepburn of Waughton, and Adam Hepburn, first of the house of Sleaton.

George Hepburn, provost of Bothwell and Lincluden, elected abbot of Aberbrothick, 9th February 1503-4, appointed high treasurer of Scotland 1508, constituted bishop of the isles by the King's letters-patent conferring on him the temporality of that benefice, 10th May 1510, holding therewith the abbeys of Aberbrothick and Lochealmill. He fell in the field of battle at Flodden, 9th September 1513.

John Hepburn, prior of St Andrews, the manitous founder of St Leonard's College, 1512. He built a fine wall, with turrets at proper distances, all round the east and part of the south side of that town, upon his own charges.

James Hepburn, who was at first regent of Dalrymple, as appears from a charter of warrant, 1st August 1511, Jacob Hepburn Rector de Dalrymple Regis, afterwards regent of Partoun, elected abbot of Dunfermline 1515, and the same year constituted high treasurer of Scotland. He was consecrated bishop of Moray 1516 and, dying in 1525, was buried in the cathedral of Elgin.

Margaret, married to Alexander, first Earl of Glencairn.

Agnes, married to William, first Lord Livingstone.

Elizabeth, married to Alexander, Master of Home.

Helen, married to John, third Lord Somerville. All had issue.

Patrick, third Lord Hales, the eldest son, had a charter to him and Janet Douglas his wife, of the barony of Dunsyre and Sheriff-biggin, 1st February 1480-1, being therein designated Patrick Hepburn, Knight. He was one of the conservators of a truce with England 20th September 1484, under the title of Lord Hales, which proves that his father was then dead; and in May 1488, he got a letter of safe-conduct to go into England with other persons disaffected to King James III. He led the Hepburns in the vanguard against that unfortunate monarch at the battle of Bannockburn, 11th June 1488, where his Majesty fell.

King James IV. loaded Lord Hales with favours for his assistance on that memorable occasion. He had letters under the great seal of the keeping of the castle of Edinburgh, with 300 marks of the customs of that city, and of the office of sheriff-principal of the county of Edinburgh, and within the constabulary of Haddington, 26th June 1488. He also had the office of master of the household, and was constituted high admiral of Scotland for life, 10th September 1488. He had a charter of the lordship of Crichton castle, including Vogary, Sauchin, the Food and Mill, Capston, Morehouse, Castelay, the woods of Crichton, and the advowson of the collegiate church of that place, in the county of Edinburg, the baronies of Drysdale and Kirkmichael in Dumfries-shire, and the lordship of Bothwell, with the advowson of the provostship thereof, in the county of Lanark, forfeited by John Ramsay, formerly called Lord Bothwell, 13th October 1488. Four days afterwards, the King was pleased to erect the lordship of Bothwell into an earldom, and to ane thereto the lordship of Crichton, with the right of patronage of the collegiate churches of these places, fishing in the Clyde, and forty marks of land of the forest of Bothwell, and to confer it on Lord Hales, for his fidelity, and in compensation of the expenses, damage, and dangers he had undergone in his Majesty's service, creating him Earl of Bothwell in full parliament by girding him with a sword: Patriquio Domini Hales in comitem cravit, et comitiis titulus decorarum per precationem gladii, ut moris est, idem duo lex et sui heredes pro perpetuo futuris temporis comites de Bothwell vocarur, comtissae dicens Filius legavit. The same day it was declared in parliament that Patrick Lord Hales, master of household to the King, who has the keeping of the castle of Edinburgh, should have
Boothwell.

Hales castle, printed in his Remarks on the History of Scotland.

His lordship married Margaret Home, said to be of the family of Lord Home, and had a son, James, fourth Earl of Bothwell; and a daughter, Lady Jean, married first to John Stewart, prior of Coldingham, a natural son of King James V. The marriage was solemnized at Seton, 4th January 1561-2, Queen Mary honouring the nuptials with her presence. By him she was mother of Francis Earl of Bothwell. She took to her second husband John, Master of Caithness, who died 1577, in the lifetime of his father, George Earl of Caithness, and had issue.

X. James, fourth Earl of Bothwell, was served heir to his father, 31st November 1566. The return bears, that his father died five weeks or thereabouts preceding, therefore the date of his birth may be fixed to 1536 or 1537, as Queen Mary describes him as in his very youth at his first entry into this realm, immediately after the decease of his father. This "glorious, rash, and hazardous young man," as he is stilled by the sable Walsingham, was destined to act a principal part on the national theatre in the turbulent reign of Mary. Though a Protestant, he adhered to the party of the Queen Regent against the Congregation. He was, along with Ker of Cessford and Maitland of Leithington, nominated for settling differences on the borders, by commission from Francis and Mary, dated 8th August 1539. In October following, he attacked Cockburn of Ormistoun, who had received 4000 crowns from Sir Ralph Sadler for the use of the Congregation, wounded him, and carried off the money.

* In the first edition it is stated that Patrick third Earl of Bothwell died 1532, and was succeeded by his son Patrick the fourth Earl, but no authority is quoted. Patrick, the third Earl, must have been a mere infant when he succeeded to the title in 1513, as his father's marriage took place in 1511, and his mother obtained a legitimization so late as 1552. Crawford expressly states, that Patrick Earl of Bothwell, son of Adam Earl of Bothwell, was father of James Duke of Orkney. (Peerage 44.)

Sadler mentions, that Ains and Monzy immediately went with 200 horsemen and 100 footmen and two pieces of artillery to Bothwell's house, trusting

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These conditions Bothwell rejected with disdain, and retired to the borders. On the 3d of April 1594, he appeared suddenly at the head of 300 horse. The citizens of Edinburgh ran to arms, and the King advanced against Bothwell, who retired to Dalkeith without daring to attack his Majesty. His followers abandoned him soon after, and, discouraged by so many successive disappointments, could never afterwards be brought to venture into the field. He betook himself to his usual lurking places in the north of England, but Elizabeth, in compliance with the King's remonstrances, obliged him to quit his retreat.

Abandoned by the Queen of England, excommunicated by the church, and deserted, in his distress, by his followers, he was obliged to fly for safety to France, and thence to Spain and Italy, where, after renouncing the protestant faith, he lived many years an obscure and infamous debauchee. James could never be softened by his submission, nor be induced to listen to any intercession on his behalf. It appears that, before engaging in his troublesome attempts, he had made over his large estates to Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, his step-son, in whose family they remained long after his attainder, as Francis Earl of Buccleuch was, 27th February 1634, served heir to his father, Walter Earl of Buccleuch, in the lordship of Hales, and other property of the Bothwell family.

He married Lady Margaret Douglas, eldest daughter of David, seventh Earl of Angus, relict of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, who died 1574, and had issue:

1. Francis.
2. John, commotandor of Coldingham, who had a charter of the lands and baronies which belonged to the priory of Coldingham, united into a barony, 16th October 1621, in which he is designed son of the late Francis Earl of Bothwell. His son, Francis, had a charter of the burgh of barony of Coldingham, 2d June 1638, wherein he is designed, son of John Stewart of Coldingham. In the memoirs of Captain Creighton, it is stated, that Francis Stewart, grandson of the Earl of Bothwell, was a private gentleman in the horse-guards, in the reign of King Charles II., by whom he was made captain of dragoons, and commanded the cavalry on the left, in the action against the covenanters at Bothwell-bridge 1679. John Stewart's eldest daughter, Margaret, was married to Sir John Home of Renton, by whom she had Sir Alexander Home of Renton, Bart., grandfather of Sir John Home of Renton and Coldingham.

3. Henry, who had a charter of the lordship of Coldingham, 5th November 1651, wherein he is designed son of Francis Earl of Bothwell.

1. Lady Elizabeth, married to James, second son of William, first Lord Cranston, and was mother of William, third Lord Cranston.
2. Lady Margaret, married to Alan, fifth Lord Cathcart, without issue.
3. Lady Helen, married to John Macfarlane of Macfarlane, and had issue.

III. Francis Stewart, the eldest son, had a letter, under the great seal, of the abbey of Keis, 27th November 1658, where he was designed son of Francis Earl of Bothwell. He obtained a reparation under the great seal, 30th July 1614, which was ratified by act of parliament, 28th June 1638, and, according to Scott's tarvet, recovered, from the Earl of Buccleuch, by decree and act of King Charles I., his father's extensive estate, which he sold to the Winton family. He married Lady Isabel Seton, only daughter of Robert, first Earl of Winton, dowager of James, first Earl of Perth; two of their children are entered in the register of Tranent parish, viz.:

1. Charles.
2. Margaret, born 1st April 1619.

IV. Charles Stewart, the son, born 15th April 1618, was served heir to his father, 20th April 1647, and is stated to have been a trooper in the civil wars. No further account can be given of this family.

*From Birrell's Diary: it appears, that, in 1594, several persons were executed for receiving and entertaining the Earl of Bothwell.
May 1330, and of the port of Lochty, islands, &c. 9th May 1546. By her he had two daughters,

1. Marjorie, who had a charter of the lands of Reeknuth, and part of Argaty, 10th December 1558, in fulfillment of the marriage contract entered into between her and Alexander Hume of Argaty, son and heir-apparent of George Hume of Lundeis, 27th November 1558.


IV. Sir Colin Campbell succeeded his brother in the estate of Glenurchy, had charters to himself and Catherine Ruthven, his wife, of the barony of Fylnagh, 16th June 1561, to himself in liferent, and Colin, his second son, in fee, of the lands of Arbarthorn, in Perthshire, 9th December 1558, from his niece, Marjorie, with consent of Edward Reidheuch of Liddragran, her curator, 29th December 1558, and of Lochty, &c. from his other niece, Christian, confirmed 5th May 1564. He had charters of Ederandewar and Cunigravo in Arbarthorn, 9th March 1563, of a fourth part of Runlaw, 24th April 1566, of the barony of Glenfalloch, 17th February 1598-9, of the lands of Kynacreith and Croyteobert, 27th September 1598, of Mounrach, and the manse of Cranney, 22nd February 1604-5, of Callystoun, 4th June 1611, and of one fourth of Monzie and Eyach, &c. 5th April 1615, the whole in the county of Perth. His great parts and integrity procured him the favor of King James VI., who named him one of the barons to assist at the coronation of Queen Anne, 15th May 1599, when he was knighted. In 1617 he had the office of custodian of the forest of Mauthorn conferred on him, and obtained from King Charles I. the sherrifship of Perthshire for his life. He was created a baronet by patent, bearing date 30th May 1625, with a grant of land in Nova Scotia, and dying in 1631, was buried at Finlairg.

He married, first, in 1574, Lady Jean Stewart, second daughter of John Earl of Atholl, lord high-chancellor of Scotland, and had issue,

1. Sir Colin.

2. Sir Robert.

3. Duncan, died young.


5. Archibald Campbell of Monzie, ancestor of the Campbells of Monzie, Loch-
of the trade and manufactures of the country, and, for charitable purposes, have constantly received the cordial support of his Grace.

On the commencement of the war with France 1778, his Grace raised a regiment of fencibles, mostly volunteers from his own estate. Having been raised for the defence of Scotland alone, they never had an opportunity of exercising themselves in the field. While that regiment existed, his Grace was ever attentive to duty, and seldom absent from head-quarters. In 1798, his Grace was constituted lord-lieutenant, and colonel of the militia of the county of the county of Edinburgh, pursuing the same line of conduct till the regiment was disbanded on the peace 1801. At the termination of that short lived truce 1803, his Grace again assumed the command of that regiment, and was constituted lord-lieutenant of the county of Roxburgh.

His Grace was invested with the order of the thistle, 23d December 1787, which he gave up in 1794, on being nominated a knight of the garter; and he was one of the knights invested with the privileges of that order as fully as if they had been actually installed, in virtue of the King's proclamation of 21st January 1801, issued on account of the union with Ireland. His Grace afforded a steady and uniform support to the measures of the Pitt administration.

His Grace is governor of the Royal Bank of Scotland, president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, a honorary fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and one of the trustees for the improvement of fisheries and manufactures.

His Grace married, 2d May 1767, Lady Elisabeth Montagu, born 9th June 1743, only daughter of George Duke of Montagu, Earl of Cardigan, K. G. by Mary, daughter and heir of John Duke of Montagu, K. G. by Mary, youngest daughter and coheir of John Duke of Marlborough, K. G. His Grace being then under age, an act of parliament was obtained, "to enable Henry Duke of Buccleuch, a minor, to make settlements on his intended wife, "Lady Elisabeth Montagu." By this al-

liance, very large estates in England ultimately vest in the Buccleuch family. The Duke is heir-nale of James Duke of Montagu, heir of line and representative of John Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, Charles Duke of Queensberry and Dorset, and Francis Earl of Buccleuch, and the Duchess is heir of line of the ancient families of Montagu, Dukes of Montagu, and of Brudenel, Earl of Cardigan, afterwards created Duke of Montagu. They have issue,

1. George, Earl of Dalkeith, born 23d March 1768, died 29th May following, buried in Audley Chapel.
2. Lady Mary, born 21st May 1767, married 29th January 1791, to her cousin, George Viscount Stopford, born 13th August 1765, eldest son of James Earl of Courtown, by Mary, daughter and coheir of Richard Powys of Hintlesham Hall, in Suffolk, by Lady Mary Brudenel, sister of George Duke of Montagu and Earl of Cardigan, and has issue,
9. Hon. Mary Francis Stopford, born 21st April 1801.
12. Lady Elizabeth, born 10th October 1770, married at Dalkeith House, 9th November 1793, to William, tenth Earl of Home, and has issue,
13. Lady Caroline, born 6th July 1774,
whom failing, to his father and his heirs whatever, in libero comitata et domino. George Earl of Caithness obtained a remission under the great seal, 15th December 1556; and had two charters of the office of justiciary from Portmaiter to the Pentland Frith, 17th April 1566, and 14th February 1566-7, ratified in parliament, 19th April 1567. He was one of the jury on the trial of Bothwell for the murder of Darley, 12th April 1567; and when they returned their verdict of acquittal, the Earl of Caithness protested in their name, that no crime should be imputed to them on that account, because no accusor had appeared, and no proof was brought of the indictment. He took notice, likewise, that the 9th instead of the 10th of February was specified in the indictment, as the day on which the murder was committed. He had a charter to himself and George his son of an annuity of L.90: 19: 4; out of the lands of Mainland in Caithness, 1st June 1573; and a charter of the lands of Rarihies, mill of Culles, &c. in the counties of Ross and Inverness, 4th June 1578. He died, as appears from the inscription on his tomb, on the 9th of September 1582.

His Lordship married Lady Elisabeth Graham, second daughter of William, second Earl of Montrose, and had issue,

1. John, master of Caithness.

2. William, who got the lands and barony of Mey in patrimony, but died before his father, without lawful issue.

3. George Sinclair of Mey, of whom afterwards.

1. Lady Beatrice, or Barbara, the first wife of Alexander, eleventh Earl of Sutherland, without issue.

2. Lady Elizabeth, married first to Alexander Sutherland of Duffus, without issue, secondly, to Hutchison Mackay of Far, and had issue.

3. Lady Margaret, married to William Sutherland of Duffus.

4. Lady Barbara, married to Alexander Innes of Innes.

5. Lady Agnes, married to Andrew, eighth Earl of Errol, who died 1585.

V. John, Master of Caithness, eldest son and apparent heir of George: the fourth Earl, had a charter of the earldom of Caithness to himself and his heirs-male and assigns; whom failing, to his father and his heirs whatever, 24 October 1543, as already mentioned. He died 1577, having married Lady Jean Hepburn, only daughter of Patrick, third Earl of Bothwell, sister of James Duke of Orkney, dowager of John prior of Coldingham, who died 1563, and mother of Francis Earl of Bothwell, and had issue by her,

1. George, fifth Earl of Caithness.

2. Sir James Sinclair of Murchill, of whom afterwards.


4. David.

Daughter, Mary, married to Sir John Home of Coldingham.

VI. George, fifth Earl of Caithness, the eldest son, succeeded his grandfather 1589, had a remission under the great seal, 19th May 1588, to himself and 22 others, for being art and part in the slaughter of David Hume of Crewschawis and others. He had charters of Wick, Papigo, and Mag. Sig. Southkillamster, &c. united into the barony of Southkillamster, 17th December L. xxxviii. No. 32, 1391; of Stambuster, Brymish, &c. united L. xiv. into the barony of Dorrane, 4th April 1606; No. 235, of Berrydale, Aukdik, Carnbester, Sar- clait, Uibuster, &c. united into the barony of Berrydale, 18th June 1606, to himself and Jean Gordon his wife; of the barony of Aikergill, 3rd November 1619; also of the lands of Kincardie in the counties of Ross and Inverness, 4th June 1615. He resigned the earldom into the hands of King James VI. upon which a charter Ratter Cass. thereof, with a novodamus, was granted Mag. Sig. L. xxxviii. 3d April 1592, to William Sinclair his eldest son, and his heirs-male and assigns whatsoever. He died in 1643, in the 78th year of his age. He married Lady Jean Gordon, only daughter of George, fifth Earl of Huntly, and had issue,


2. Francis, of whom afterwards.

3. ———, a lieutenant-colonel in the
2. Lady Elizabeth, married to David Lyon of Brakie. [qu. Drummond, Stobhall.]

XIII. John, fifth Earl of Crawford, is styled Master of Crawford, 2d December 1494; sat in the parliament of Scotland as Earl of Crawford, 19th March 1503-4; had charters of the lands and barony of Uchtclay, Newpark of Kello, Tullibraoch, &c. 30th July 1507; Pitfour and Drumglen, 24th May 1510; the barony of Gleneagles, 1st August 1511; and of Redhall, 4th December 1512. He was killed at Flodden, where he had a chief command, 9th September 1513, without issue, by his wife, Mariota, sister of Alexander, second Lord Home, who survived him; and had a charter of the lands of Inverugie, &c. in Perthshire, apprized from David, Earl of Crawford, 10th April 1527.

His uncle,

XII. Alexander, sixth Earl of Crawford, succeeded to the title 1513, previous to which he had the style of Sir Alexander Lindsay of Uchtermonsey. He had charters of the lands of Schawfurth, in the barony of Ferne, in Forfarshire, from his brother, David, Earl of Crawford, 22d June 1476, confirmed 24th October 1487; and of Invercairn, Ferne, &c. 7th March 1499. He was one of the four noblemen appointed by parliament, 1st December 1515, to continue to remain with the Queen Dowager, to give her counsel and assistance. He died 1517, leaving by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Campbell of Ardkinglass, three children, 1. David, seventh Earl of Crawford.

2. Alexander.

Daughter, Lady ——, married to Sir Archibald Douglas of Kilspindie, high-treasurer of Scotland.

XIII. David, seventh Earl of Crawford, succeeded his father, 1517; had charters to himself, and Isobel Lundy, his wife, of the barony of Innerarity, and of the customs, and "magistri hospitii" within the burgh of Dundee, 11th January 1526-7; to them of the king's lands of Rathielet, in Fife, 30th November 1528; to them, and John Lindsay, their son, of the same lands, with the mill, 4th January 1529-30; to himself (apprizing) of the lands of Wyndlesour, Blacklaw, &c. in Forfarshire, 5th February 1533-6; and of the lands of Bonytoun, and half lands of Tullielusche, in Forfarshire, 20th October 1538; to himself, and Isobel Lundy, of two parts of the dominical lands of Downy, in Forfarshire, 12th March 1558-9; to them of the king's lands of Rathielet, 10th September 1541.

He married, first, Lady Mariana Hay, Infeftment, 7th June 1545; only daughter of William, third Earl of Errol, and by her had a son,

Alexander, Master of Crawford.

Secondly, Isabella, daughter of Lundy of Lundy, by whom he had another son,

John, mentioned in the charter of Rathielet, 1530; and three daughters,

1. Margaret, married to John, fifth Lord Borthwick.

2. Margaret, married to James, third Lord Ogilvie of Airy.

3. Margaret, married to John Erskine of Dun, superintendent.

XIV. Alexander, Master of Crawford, the eldest son, had a charter of the earldom of Crawford, 2d September 1597, comprehending the lands and baronies of Fynevic, Glenesk, Kirkbutho, Downy, Ferne, Innerarity, in Forfarshire; Ballindoch, Megill, Alick, Baitridy, Pitfour, and Carneybaddly, in Perthshire; Newdok, in the county of Kincairdine; Strathmarie, in the county of Inverness; Newhall, in Fife; Tulinahilt, Tulybrick, and Newpark, in Aberdeenshire, &c. on the resignation of his father. He was killed in Dundee, towards the end of 1541, leaving by his first wife, Jean, youngest daughter of Henry, Lord Sinclair, a son,

David, ninth Earl of Crawford.

Alexander, Master of Crawford, and his brother, having behaved in the most unnatural manner to their father, seized his person, imprisoned and fettered him, and taken possession of his house and revenues, were brought to trial for that criminal conduct, and found guilty, at a justice court held at Dundee. Their father, on that account, thought proper to disinherit them, and made a disposition of the earldom of Crawford in favour of David Lindsay of Edzell, who, failing heir of his own body, was the nearest unfurthened heir of the family.

On this disposition, a chart
her, by special entail, Sir John settled his estate, with remainder to the heirs-male and female of her body; and she died 4th October 1680, leaving issue,

1. John Crawford of Kilbirny.
2. Patrick Crawford, Esq.
3. Captain Archibald Crawford. There appears to be no male descendant of these two younger sons.
1. Margaret, married to David, first Earl of Glasgow, and had issue.
2. Anne, second wife of the Hon. Harry Maule of Kelly, third son of George, second Earl of Panmure. No descendants of this marriage exist.
3. Magdalene, married to George Dundas of Duddingstone, in the county of Linlithgow, and had issue, and died 4th July 1717.

XIX. John Crawford of Kilbirny, born 12th May 1660, succeeded his father in 1680, was elected member of parliament for the county of Ayr 1693 and 1703, and sworn a privy-councillor. He was created a peer, by the title of Viscount of Mount-Crawford, 10th April 1703, changed to Garnock, 26th November same year, and dying at Edinburgh, 24th December 1708, in the 40th year of his age, was buried at Kilbirny, 13th January 1709. He married Lady Margaret Stewart, only daughter of James, first Earl of Bute, and by her, who died 27th May 1738, had eight children,

1. Patrick, second Viscount of Garnock.
2. Hon. John Crawford, clerk to the admission of notaries in the Court of Session; died 23rd February 1739.
3. Hon. James Crawford, who, it is said, left male descendants. The following paragraph appeared in the Edinburgh papers of 26th April 1810: "We are informed that John L. Crawford, Esq. from Ireland, is in the course of establishing his property in the title of Crawford and Lindsay. He is great-grandson of James, third son of John, the first Viscount of Garnock, who was eldest son of Patrick Lindsay, second son of John, the fourteenth Earl of Crawford, and first of Lindsay. He resides at present in Ayr."
5. Hon. Charles Crawford, appointed captain of the royal navy, 6th September 1731.

1. Hon. Margaret Crawford.
2. Hon. Anne Crawford.

XX. Patrick, second Viscount of Garnock, succeeded his father 1708, and died 29th May 1733. He married Margaret, daughter of George Home of Kello, in the county of Berwick, and had five children,

1. John, third Viscount of Garnock.
2. George, fourth Viscount of Garnock.
3. Hon. Margaret Crawford, born 31st January 1721, died an infant.
5. Hon. Christian Graham Crawford, married at Duddingstone, 13th March 1747, to Patrick Bogle, jun. of Hamilton-farm, and died at Hamilton-farm 18th June 1748.

XXI. John, third Viscount of Garnock, born 5th July 1729, succeeded his father in 1735, and died at Edinburgh 22nd September 1738, in the 17th year of his age, unmarried. His brother,

XXII. George, fourth Viscount of Garnock, succeeded to that title 1738; obtained in 1741, an act of parliament to enable him, or the succeeding heirs of entail, to sell lands in the counties of Dunbarton and Ayr, for payment of debts charged thereupon, and to purchase other lands, to be settled to the same uses as the estate to be sold was settled; was a lieutenant in Lord Drumlanrig's regiment, in the service of the States of Holland, 1747, and in 1749 became nineteenth Earl of Crawford, and fifth Earl of Lindsay, on the death of Earl John, to whom he was heir, 15th January 1737, cum beneficio inventario. After much labour and exertion, and advancing very large sums of money, adequate to the then value of the estate, his Lordship bought up the debts and adjudications affecting the Crawford property, and also purchased various lands contiguous thereto. He executed, 8th September 1775, a trust-deed of his whole real and personal estate, except Kilbirny which he held under an entail as Viscount of Garnock, to the Earl of Eglinton, Earl of Leven, and others, for payment of debts and provisions to younger children, the re-
XI. Nicol de Ramsay was served heir to his father, in the lands of Dalwolsy and Kerington, 8th November 1513, and in the lands of Carnick, had a commission of justiciary on Dalwolsy, Kerington and Foulden, 25th May 1542; and died 1554, having married Isabel, second daughter of William, fourth Lord Livingston, by whom he had two sons, 1. George. 2. William.

XII. George Ramsay of Dalhousie, the eldest son, had charters Georgio Ramsay, filio et heredi apparenti Nicholai Ramsay de Dalwolsy, et heredibus suis tallaes, secundum formam antiquae carta et evidentiam tallae, suis predecessoris deperm confectae, of the barony of Dalhousie, the advocation of the chapel of St. Leonard, within the said barony, and the baronies of Kerington and Foulden, with the advocation of the church thereof, 20th May 1528; to himself and Elisabeth Hepburn, his wife, of the dominical oriental lands, called the Eastmain of Dalhousie, as domina Joneta Paterson enjoyed the same, and of Dalhousie, Scolay, and two husband lands in the town of Dalwolsy, redeemed from Alexander Ramsay, brother of James Ramsay of Cockpen, 5th May 1536; to them, of two husband lands in Foulden, 14th March 1535; and to himself of the barony of Dalhousie, with remainder sui hereditatis masculae tallae, in suis aliis antiquis infeftamenti contentis, 6th October 1564. He had a parliamentary ratification of his infeftment of the barony of Dalhousie, 19th April 1567, and the Rec. Parl. 770. same year he signed the association to stand by King James VI.; but on the escape of Mary from Lochleven, joined her party, and entered into the bond to support her cause, at Hamilton, 8th May 1568. He died in December 1579.

By the said Elisabeth Hepburn, daughter of the Laird of Woughton, he had issue, 1. John. 2. James. 3. Alexander, who got from his father, the lands of Ediglaw, in the barony of Kerington, 1560. 4. William, designed filius domini de Dalwolsy, a gift of the escheat of John of Carketherill, 1570.

and Foulden, confirmed by royal charter of King James III., 22d March 1473, wherein he is styled quondam Alexander Ramsay de Dalwolsy, militis. He died before 19th March 1464-5. He had four sons, 1. Alexander. 2. Robert, perhaps ancestor of the Ramsays of Cockpen. In the public registers is a charter to Alexander Ramsay, brother of Robert Ramsay of Cockpen, of the lands of Dercheste, in Berwickshire, from his brother, Robert, 23d February 1485-6. The Ramsays of Whitehill, in the county of Edinburgh, descended from a second son of Cockpen, had the title of baronet, and terminated in a heiress, married to Balfour of Balbirnie.

3. George, who had a charter of the lands of Hallhouse and Lekbernadle, in the county of Edinburgh, 6th August 1439, to George Ramsay son of Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie, knight, and Christian Vallance, his wife, from David de Vallance, her father, confirmed by royal charter of 10th January following.


IX. Alexander Ramsay, the eldest son, died before his father, leaving a son, X. Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie, who was under age at the death of his grandfather, as, on the 19th of March 1464-5, a letter of marriage, under the great seal of Scotland, was granted to Isabella, relicet of George, Earl of Angus, of Alexander Ramsay, grandson and heir of the late Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie, to Isabel or Johanna de Douglas, daughter of the Earl of Angus, or any other daughter of the earl. He sat in parliament, 4th October 1479, under the style of Dominus de Dalwolsy; and fell at the battle of Flodden, 9th September 1513.

He married, first, Lady Isabel Douglas, second daughter of George, fourth Earl of Angus, and had a son, Nicolo.

Secondly, Nicolas, daughter and heir of George Ker of Samuelston, relict of Alexander, second Lord Home, great chamberlain of Scotland, who died 1506, by whom he had a daughter, Margaret.
His Lordship married, first, Lady Margaret Carnegie, eldest daughter of David, first Earl of Southesk, and had issue,
1. George, second Earl of Dalhousie.
1. Lady Margaret, married to James, Earl of Buchan.
2. Lady Anne, married, first, in 1644, to John, Earl of Dunedin, who died 1658, without issue; secondly, 12th October 1679, to Sir Henry Bruce of Blackcman.
3. Lady Magdalene, died unmarried. His Lordship married, secondly, Jocosa, daughter of Sir Alan Apsley, lieutenant of the Tower of London, widow of Lyster Blunt, son of Sir Richard Blunt of Mapleidurham, in Oxonshire, and sister of Mrs Lucy Hutchinson. It does not appear he had any issue by her, who, dying 28th April 1663, was buried in the Savoy church, London, where is a monument to her memory, from whence an engraving of her portrait was made for Pinkerton's Iconography Scotiae.

XVI. William, second Earl of Dalhousie, had a charter of the barony of Carlington, 13th October 1660; succeeded his father, 1674, and died the next year, 1675. He married Lady Anne Fleming, second daughter of John, second Earl of Wigtown, relict of Robert, seventh Lord Boyd, who died without issue, 1640; and by her, who died 9th April 1601, had seven children,
2. Hon. Captain John Ramsay, who being abroad at his brother the Earl's death, his younger brother George was served tutor at law to the Earl's children, 17th April 1685; but this service was annulled on John's return home in 1688.
3. Hon. George Ramsay of Carriden, in the county of Linlithgow. In his youth he served in Holland, and in the Low countries, in Balfour's regiment; he afterwards had the command of a regiment; had the rank of brigadier-general in 1690, after the action at Valetour, and was appointed colonel of the Scottish regiment of guards. After the battle of Landen, 1693, he had the rank of major-general; and, in 1702, was, by Queen Anne, raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and constituted commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland. Macky at that time said of him, He is a gentleman of great deal of fire, and very brave; of a sanguine complexion, well-shaped, a thorough soldier, and towards 50 years old. He died in that command, at Edinburgh, 30th September 1705. He had a daughter, Joanna, who was served heir to her father, May 1706, but she did not long survive, as William, Earl of Dalhousie, was served heir to her, 29th January 1708.
1. Lady Jean, married, first, to George, tenth Lord Ross, who died 1682, and had issue; secondly, to Robert, second Viscount of Oxenford, without issue.
2. Lady Anne, married to James, fifth Earl of Home, without issue.

XVII. William, third Earl of Dalhousie, succeeded his father 1674; was appointed captain of the militia of the county of Edinburgh 1678; sworn a privy-councillor, 23rd February 1682; constituted high sheriff of the county of Edinburgh, and died the same year, 1682. He married Lady Mary Moore, second daughter of Henry, first Earl of Drogheda, and by her, who married, secondly, John, second Lord Bellenden, thirdly, Samuel Collins, M. D. and survived till 17th March 1723, had issue,
1. George, fourth Earl of Dalhousie.
2. William, fifth Earl of Dalhousie.
3. Hon. James Ramsay, died young.
Daughter, Lady Elizabeth, married to Lord Hawley; she succeeded to the personal estate of her brother, 1710, and died February 1713, leaving issue.

XVIII. George, fourth Earl of Dalhousie, the eldest son, was under age at his father's death; and it appears from Fountainhall's Memoirs, that the Earl of Perth, chancellor, exerted himself much to get him sent to Down, to be brought up in the Roman Catholic persuasion, but without success. His Lordship was killed in Holland, by one Mr Hamilton, in 1696, unmarried.

XVIII. William, fifth Earl of Dalhousie, succeeded his father in 1700; was appointed governor of the county of Edinburgh 1703; steadily supported in favour of that treaty by which it was colonel of the Scottish forces sent to the assistance of the duke Charles, in his claim to the crown of Spain; had the rank of general, 1st January 1712, married, in 1724, in 41st year. He had been persuaded to execute a disposition of his honours to his sister; but this was ineffectual with regard to the Queen not having the approbation of them, nor to the state, as he stood interested in the grant of a quarterm of her majesty's estates not obtained. His sister, however, actedคะ

XVI. The Hon. Captain Ramsay, second son of William Dalhousie, married Miss...

XVII. William, sixth Earl of Dalhousie, who was a colonel, served in Holland, and was married to...

5. Jean, married to David Home of Wetherburn, in the same county.

6. Isabel, married to Robert Crawford of Auchinames.

XII. ARCHIBALD, sixth Earl of Angus, the eldest son, was highly honoured at foreign courts on his travels, and invested with the order of St Michael. He succeeded his grandfather 1514; and on the 6th of August same year married Margaret of England, Queen Dowager of Scotland. They retired to England 1515; but finding himself neglected by his brother-in-law King Henry VIII, he accommodated matters with the regent Albany, and returned home in 1516. On Albany's departure for France next year, Angus was nominated one of the council of regency, in which he had an uncontrouled sway, and was ever firmly attached to the English interest. The Earl of Arran, and chief nobility of the west, formed a party against Angus, alleging his power was so great, that so long as he was at liberty they could not have a free parliament. A bloody conflict ensued on the High Street of Edinburgh, 29th April 1520, in which Arran was worsted, and many of his friends lost their lives. The regent, Albany, returning from France 1521, Margaret deserted her husband, Angus, who, thereupon, fled into England. The queen, gained by his promise to consent to a divorce, mediated for him with Albany, who pardoned Angus, on condition that he should exile himself to France. He accordingly went there early in 1522, and returned in 1524, so much improved in general instruction and political skill, that he was enabled to seize the reins of government in February 1529, when he was appointed one of the council of regency, and nominated an ambassador to treat with the English. He was divorced from Margaret in March 1526, and she married Henry Stuart, created Lord Methven. In a parliament at Edinburgh, 17th June 1526, an act was passed, bearing, that as the king had now attained his complete majority of fourteen years, the whole royal prerogative vested in his hands; and all other authority, formerly used in his name, is declared to be terminated. This decree, in fact, threw the supreme power into the hands of Angus. The king, considering himself as little better than a prisoner in his hands, attempted to emancipate himself, first by means of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, who was repulsed at Melsloe, July 1526; and then by the Earl of Lennox, who, raising an army for that purpose, was defeated and killed at Linlithgow, September 1526. Angus issued royal writs for a parliament, which met at Edinburgh, 15th November 1526, and proceeded to pass an act, approving of the service of Archibald Earl of Angus, James Earl of Arran, and their adherents, in preserving the king from the attempts at Melsloe and Linlithgow. Angus was constituted high-chancellor of Scotland, August 1527, and sedulously continued to cultivate the protection of Henry, and the friendship of Wolsey; his correspondence as chancellor breathing an uniform and firm desire to maintain the pacification with England. In July 1528, James made his escape out of the hands of Angus, who was deprived of the office of chancellor; and a proclamation was issued, enjoining, on pain of treason, that none of the house of Douglas, nor its followers, should approach within six miles of the court. Sentence of forfeiture was passed against Angus, George Douglas his brother, and Rec. Parl. 587.

Archibald Douglas, his uncle, in parliament, 5th September 1528. Angus retired to the borders; the king proceeded to besiege his castle of Tempeallan, but withdrew his troops in November, leaving only a small detachment to convey the artillery, which ought to have been sent off in the van. Angus suddenly advancing with 150 horse, assailed the detachment, put it to a total rout, and captured the commander; he then conveyed the artillery on its destination, and releasing his men, ordered him to assure the king of his services, and that his emissaries were rejected against his evil counsels, instead of being won by the burning with indignation, an oath, that while he lived, he should find no refuge in that country, he observed the adjournment to retinue into England; was made a privy-counsel, and continually favoured by Henry, who, on an amnesty on him of 1000 men remained in that country, making several incursions till the death of James. On Angus and his brother, Sir George, to Scotland, and their forces, reversed in parliament, 15th December 1528, they were also assaulted from the persons of treason; 15th December 1528, Angus promulgated the project of the Queen Mary with Prince Edward, 1543; but when Henry was disappointed that union by force of arms, he raised an army under Erves and Layton, and Angus joined the great strong party, and behaved vigorously at the battle of Ancaster and to his undoing was chiefly the achievement of the victory, commanded the van of the Scots army, the battle of Pinkie, 10th September, and repulsed the English attack; but endeavouring to ground to avoid the archers on the main body, his party mistaking this motion into confusion, and the battle was lost for the Scots, who lost among them Sir George Douglas, his brother.

The Earl of Angus for a resignation of the whole earldom; and on the 31st October 1542 obtained the new charters of Margaret Maxwell, his wife, and James Douglas, their parents, in fee, and the earldom; which failing to the Earl and his Assigns, the lordships and baronies of Mally, Selkirk, Jedburgh, and Prestoun, Douglas, Rec. Parl. 437. Vol. I.
ter under the great seal same day. He was ancestor of the Crichtons of Crawfordston, and several families of that name in Nithsdale.
3. Laurence, who had a charter of the lands of Lincolnmewood, &c. in the county of Elgin, from his father, 18th June 1467, to him, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to Thomas and Patrick, his brothers, confirmed by charter under the great seal, 3d July following.
4. Thomas, who died without issue.
5. Patrick, of whom there does not appear to be any succession.
2. Margaret, married to Sir David Herries of Terregles; they had a charter, 1459.

II. Sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar, the eldest son, signalized himself at Lochmaben against the Duke of Albany and the Earl of Douglas, when they made an incursion into Scotland, 1454. He was created a peer of parliament, by the title of Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, by King James III. 29th January 1487-8; and died 1502.

He married Lady Marion Stewart, second daughter of John, first Earl of Lennox, and by her he had a son, Robert, second Lord Crichton of Sanquhar; and two daughters,
1. Margaret, married to Alexander Home of Polwarth.
2. Marion, married to Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirnie.

III. Robert, second Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, had charters of the barony of Crawfordston, 16th January 1506-7; and of the barony of Panbridge, 18th June 1507. He made an excahnge with James Crichton of Frentraight, to whom he gave the lands of Hillton-Malar, Kirkton-Malar, and Forgandenny, in Perthshire, in exchange for Kirkpatrick-Ingray, in the county of Dumfries, in 1511. He had a charter of part of the lands of Kirkpatrick-Ingray, to himself, and Elizabeth Murray his wife, on his own resignation, 12th July 1516. By the said Elizabeth Murray, who was daughter of Cutlibert Murray of Cockpool, he had issue,
1. William, third Lord Crichton of Sanquhar.
2. John Crichton of Rhyhill.
Daughter, Agnes, married to Sir Andrew Ker of Cessford.

IV. William, third Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, who had charters to himself, and Elene Fleming, his wife, of part of the barony of Sanquhar, 24th May 1540; and No. 360, to himself and Elisabeth Fleming, his wife, of the dominical lands of Kinnoul, 6th February 1548. He was killed in the house Balfour's An. of the Duke of Chatelherault, governor of Scotland, at Edinburgh, about 1559, by Robert, third Lord Semple, leaving, by Elisabeth, his wife, daughter of Malcolm, Lord Fleming, three sons,
1. Robert, fourth Lord Crichton of Sanquhar.
2. Edward, fifth Lord Crichton of Sanquhar.

V. Robert, fourth Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, the eldest son, had a charter to himself and Margaret Cunningham, his wife, of part of the barony of Sanquhar, 2d December 1558. Dying without issue, he was succeeded by his brother,

VI. Robert, sixth Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, who had charters of the barony of Sanquhar, 27th July 1603; and of the house in Perth, formerly belonging to No. 104, John, late Earl of Gowrie, 10th January 1611-2.

His Lordship, when on a visit at Lord Norrey's seat in Oxfordshire, about 1605, State Trials, happened to meet with one John Turner, a master of the science of defence. They
King William III, 10th September 1690, and a new patent granted, 3rd November following, to William, Lord Crichton, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to Penelope, his sister, and the heirs of her body, succeeding to the family estates; which failing, to Margaret, Mary, and Elizabeth, her sisters, successively, and the heirs of their bodies succeeding to the family estates; which failing, to the nearest heirs whatever of Charles, Lord Crichton.

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, argent, a lion rampant, azure, for Crichton; 2nd and 3rd, Or, a fess chequy, argent and azure, within a double trefoil, flowered and counterflowered, gules, for Stewart.

Crest.—A dragon spouting out fire, crowned with a viscount's coronet.

Supporters.—Two lions azure, armed and langued, gules, crowned, Or.

Motto.—God send Grace.

Chief Seat.—Dumfries-House, near Cumnock, in the county of Ayr.

HOME, EARL OF DUNBAR.

I. Alexander Home of Manderston, third son of Sir David Home of Wedderburn, (see title Earl of Marchmont), got from his father the lands of Manderston, in the county of Berwick, and had two sons,
1. Alexander.
2. Patrick Home of Renton, of whom afterwards.

II. Alexander Home of Manderston, the eldest son, succeeded his father, and commanded a body of horse at the battle of Langside, against Queen Mary, 1568. He married Janet, daughter of George Home of Spot, and had three sons,
1. Alexander Home of Manderston, whose son, Sir George Home of Manderston, left, by Helen Arnot, his wife, a son, Sir Alexander Home, who settled in Holland; was governor of Embden; and in the quality of envoy from the states of Fenn, was sent over to England to congratulate William III. on his accession to the throne; the king received him as Earl of Dunbar; but he died without issue.
2. John Home of Slegden, who was in-felt in the lands of Smallholm, as nearest lawful heir male to his brother, George,

Earl of Dunbar, 20th June 1614, but died without issue, 1614.

III. George Home, the third son, is characterized by Archbishop Spottiswoode as a man of deep wit, few words, and in his majesty’s service no less faithful than fortunate. The most difficult affairs he compassed without any noise; and never returned, when he was employed, without the work performed he was to do. Being early introduced at court, he soon rose high in the favour of King James VI., who appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber, 1583; conferred on him the honour of knighthood, constituted him master of the wardrobe, 1590, and delivered to him the staff of high-treasurer of Scotland, 3rd September 1601. Attending his majesty into England on his accession, 1603, he had a considerable influence in the management of the affairs of that kingdom; and the sole disposal of those of Scotland. He was sworn a privy-councillor of England, Dunbar, 1604, and created a peer of that kingdom, by the title of Baron Home of Berwick, 7th July 1604; and he was also created a peer of
Scotland, by patent, dated at Windsor, 24 July 1605, constituting George, Lord Home of Berwick, and his heirs male, Earls of Dunbar. He was likewise appointed chancellor of the exchequer in England. He was the person on whom the king most depended for the restoration of the episcopal order in Scotland; and for that purpose he was sent down to that kingdom in 1606. Matters were so skilfully managed, that in the parliament held at Perth, 9th July 1606, he carried through the act for the restitution of the estate of bishops. In the same parliament he obtained a ratification of the earldom of Dunbar, and other lands, and an acquittance and discharge of the king's jewels and wardrobe. He was high-commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1606 and 1608; and as a mark of the king's approbation, was installed a knight of the garter, 20th May 1609. He was high-commissioner to the General Assembly at Glasgow, 8th June 1610, wherein several acts were passed very unacceptable to the presbyterians. He had charters of the earldom of Dunbar, 19th July 1606; of the barony of Broxmouth, 24th June 1609; and of the lands of Smallame, &c. in the lordship of Lochmaben, 15th January 1609.

He died at Whitehall, 29th January 1611, when he was about to solemnize magnificently his daughter's marriage with Lord Walden, and was buried at Dunbar, where is a monument to his memory. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon of Gight, by Mary, daughter of Cardinal David Betoun, Archbishop of St. Andrews, and by her had two daughters,

1. Lady Anne, married to Sir James Home of Cowdenknows, and was mother of James, third Earl of Home.
2. Lady Elizabeth, married to Theophilus, second Earl of Suffolk, Lord Walden, K. G. and had issue.

In 1776, John Home, of the family of Wedderburn, descended from David, second son of Sir David Home of Wedderburn, was restored heir male of the Earl of Dunbar; but the service was reduced by the Court of Session, at the instance of Sir George Home of Blackader, Bart. descended from John Home of Blackader, fourth son of Sir David Home of Wedderburn, and immediate younger brother of Alexander Home, the first of Manderston, and therefore preferable, by the law of Scotland, to the descendants of the elder brother of Alexander.

But we have seen that this Alexander Home, the first of Manderston, had, besides his eldest son, Alexander, the second of Manderston, father of George, Earl of Dunbar, a younger son, Patrick Home of Renton, (an estate he acquired in 1558, by his marriage with Janet, daughter and heiress of David Elem of Renton,) whose male descendants are therefore preferable to those of John Home of Blackader.

He was father of Alexander Home of Renton, whose son, John Home of Renton, had three sons: 1. Sir Alexander Home of Coldingham, Bart. whose male line terminated on the death of his grandson, Sir John Home, Bart. January 1788. 2. Sir Patrick Home of Renton, Bart., whose male line also terminated on the death of his grandson, Sir James Home, Bart. in 1785. 3. Henry Home of Kames in the county of Berwick, father of George Home of Kames, father of Henry Home of Kames, a Lord of Session and Justiciary, well known in the literary world, whose son, George Home Drummond of Blair-Drummond, in the county of Perth, being the heir male of the body of Patrick Home, first of Renton, is, in consequence, nearest heir male of the Earl of Dunbar, and has, as such, a ground of claim to that peerage, as the patent grants the title to the first earl and his heirs male general.

Arms of the Earl of Dunbar.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, vert, a lion rampant, argent, armed and langued, gules, for Home; 2d, argent, three papule of vert, argent, boaked and membered, gules, for Pepdie; 3d, argent, three inescutcheons, vert, for Home of Broxmouth. In surtou, the arms of Dunbar, Earl of March.
of the lands of Cowden 1413; to him, or 30th May 1520; to the heir of the lands of Cathcart, 1264; the lands of Coupland forfeited by Archibald 4th September 1365; to the justice-general of land, 21st February 1376; should attain his full age.

The grant of Sir Hugh Cunningham appertained to much enfeoffed and general security for his full age.

It was found by the Bishop of Dunblane, and was held by the Bishop of Dunblane, and was held by

The deed of enfeoffment was dated at Stirling, on the 29th of August 1475.

The said Earl of Rothesay had full and heritable right to the lands of Culish and had full and heritable right to the lands of Culish.

The said Earl of Rothesay continued at Culish.

The said Earl of Rothesay continued at Culish, Neath, and at Culish, Neath, and at Culish,

The said Earl of Rothesay continued at Culish, Neath, and at Culish, Neath, and at Culish,

The said Earl of Rothesay continued at Culish, Neath, and at Culish, Neath, and at Culish,
who had a grant from his father, of Lainshaw, and other lands, in Ayrshire; and Airdoch, and Nethercraig, in the county of Renfrew. He married Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Quintin Mure of Skeldon, by which he greatly increased his fortune; and thereupon he added to his armorial bearing, three stars, argent, the cognizance of Mure of Skeldon. He was killed in a feud, by the Lord Boyd and others, at Irvine, 1547; having had by his said wife, three daughters: 1. Christian, married to Colquhoun of Luss; 2. Elizabeth, married to Sir Patrick Hume of Fastcastle, and had two daughters, one married to Logan of Restalrig, and the other, Alison, to Sir Walter Ogilvy of Dunlugis; 3. Helen, married to Maxwell of Newark; and two sons: 1. John, who married Margaret, only daughter of Robert, third Lord Boyd; 2. Sir Neil, who married Jean, only daughter and heir of John, fourth Lord Lyle, and was ancestor of the Montgomeries of Lainshaw.

**4. William Montgomery of Greenfield.**

His father entered into an indenture with Robert Francis of Stane, dated at Edinburgh, 20th January 1507-8, contracting that William, son of the Earl of Eglinton, should marry Elizabeth, daughter of Robert; and failing William, Hugh, another son of the Earl. The seal of Robert Francis is thereto appended, being a musca between three stars. The marriage taking place, William Montgomery of Greenfield, and Elizabeth Francis, his wife, had a charter of the lands of Stane, 22d January 1508-9. Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, granted a precept of seisin, in 1522, for inflicting William Montgomery, his second [surviving] son, in the lands of Drehorn. He was ancestor of the Montgomeries of Auchinhood, and others.

**5. Hugh, mentioned in the preceding indenture.**

**6. Robert, who was first rector of Kirkmichael, afterwards bishop of Argyll, 1390-1.** In a royal charter of that year he is designated son of the Earl of Eglinton. He was dead before 9th July 1453, when letters of legitimation were granted to Michael, Robert, and Hugh Montgomery, natural sons of the deceased reverend father in Christ, Robert, Bishop of Argyll.

1. Lady Margaret, married to William, second Lord Semple, and had issue.  
2. Lady Marjory, married to William, Master of Somerville, and had issue.  
3. Lady Matilda, married to Colin Campbell of Ardinglass.  
4. Lady Isobel, married to John Mure of Caldwell.  
5. Lady Elisabeth, married to John Blair of Blair.  
6. Lady Agnes, married to John Ker of Kersland.  
7. Lady Janet, married to the Laird of Cessnock, as appears from the records of Rec. Parl. 1522, parliament, 7th November 1513, when Hew, Earl of Eglinton, became surety for Janet Montgomery, Lady of Cessnock, his daughter.  
8. Lady Catherine, married to George Montgomery of Skelmorlie.

**XIII. John, Master of Eglinton, the second, but eldest surviving son, is designated Master of Montgomery in the records of Rec. Parl. 1531, parliament, 12th July 1505. He was, 18th November 1505, summoned to underlie the law and censure of treason, for the wrongdoing of William Cunningham of Craigenes. He was killed on the street of Edinburgh, 28th April 1520, on the side of the Earl of Pinkerton, H. Arran, in the encounter between Mclain and the Earl of Angus and their adherents, known by the name of Clannach the Causeway. He married, in terms of the contract already mentioned, on the death of his brother Alexander, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Archibald Edmonston of Duntrath, and had issue.**

**1. Archibald, who is documented by a charter under the great seal, of 8th September 1524, confirming to Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, and his heirs and assigns, a charter of part of the barony of Kilmaurs, granted to them by Cuthbert, Earl of Glencairn, and William Cunningham, Master of Eglinton, his son, 4th August preceding, in virtue of a decree-arbitral between them, on the one part, and Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, and Archibald, Master of Eglinton, his grandson and heir, on the other part, by John, Duke of Albany, tutor of King James V., 13th March 1523-4, ordaining that a marriage should be contracted betwixt the eldest son and heir apparent of the said Earl of Eglinton, with the said Mary, daughter and coheiress of James Douglas, earl of Morton, and his heir apparent, in Scotland, in pursuance of the said charter of 1524.**

**2. Hugh, second son.**

**3. Janet, who married the first Sir James Douglas, of Glencairn, and gave a gift from 29th September 1541, of a mint of gold in the lands of Daldes.—The following is a list of the Earls of Eglinton.**
XIV. Charles, ninth Lord Elphinstone, born 6th December 1676; was a captain in the army; served in Flanders from 1706 to the peace of Utrecht; continued in the service till 1720, and died at Elphinstone, 20th February 1737, aged 81. His Lordship married Elisabeth, third daughter of Sir William Primrose of Carrington, Bart., and by her, who was born 18th December 1680, and died 13th February 1738, aged 58, had issue,

1. John, Master of Elphinstone, who died in the lifetime of his father, at Kilconch, in May 1753, without issue by his wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Gilbert Fleming of Farm, Baronet, who, surviving him, died at Edinburgh, 6th August 1784.
4. Hon. Archibald Elphinstone, died in the expedition against Carthagena, 1741.

XV. Charles, tenth Lord Elphinstone, succeeded his father, 1757, and died at Edinburgh, 24th April 1781. His Lordship married, in 1733, Lady Clementina Fleming, only child of John, sixth Earl of Wigtown, by his second wife, Lady Mary Keith, eldest daughter of William, ninth Earl Marischal. Her Ladyship inherited the property of the ancient family of Wigtown, and became heir of line of George, last Earl Marischal, and died in Harle Street, Cavendish Square, London, on the 1st of January 1799, in the 80th year of her age. They had issue,

1. John, eleventh Lord Elphinstone.
2. Hon. Charles Elphinstone, lost at sea, on board the Prince George of 90 guns, Admiral Broderick, burnt on the passage from England to Gibraltar, 13th April 1738.
3. Hon. William Fullerton Elphinstone, commander of a ship in the East India Company's service, and many years a Director of that Company. He married, at Edinburgh, 24th June 1774, Elisabeth, eldest daughter of William Fullerton of Carstairs, in the county of Lanark, heiress of her uncle, John Fullerton of Carberry, in the county of Edinburgh, to which estate she succeeded on the death of her relict, Elisabeth Coul, 7th January 1802. They have issue,

1. John Fullerton Elphinstone, one of the select committee at Canton, in China.
2. Charles, appointed a captain in the royal navy, 1800; commanded the Greyhound frigate of 32 guns, in the East Indies, 25th July 1806; when, along with the Harrier of 16 guns, Captain Troubridge, he attacked the Dutch frigate the Pallas of 36 guns, a corvette of 20 guns, and two armed Indianans, the Victoria and Batavia, richly laden with spices from the Moluccas. Notwithstanding the disparity, he succeeded in capturing the whole, with the exception of the corvette, which escaped by superior sailing. Captain Elphinstone was lost in the Indian seas not long afterwards, on board the Blenheim, Sir Thomas Troubridge.
4. James Drummond Elphinstone, on the civil establishment at Canton, in China.
February 1620-1, an objection was taken to his return as member for Hertfordshire, on account of his having been created a peer of Scotland since his election; a discussion ensued: it was contended that no notice should be taken of his honour in Scotland, which was a distinct kingdom, and he being only a commoner in England. No decision was given. A member, in the course of debate, said it was opening a gap to all noblemen of Scotland, naturalized, to sit in the House of Commons, and thrust them out. King James VI, knowing the great abilities and experience of Lord Falkland, was pleased to constitute him lord-deputy of Ireland, into which high office he was sworn, 18th September 1629, and continued in it till 1629. During his administration he kept a strict hand upon the Roman Catholics, who complained against him. And though he proceeded honourably and justly, and sent the council, on the 28th of April 1629, wrote a kind and true letter in his vindication, yet by the clamour of the Irish, and the prevailing power of his papish enemies, he was removed in disgrace. But his innocence being afterwards entirely vindicated, the affair was, in some measure, atoned for by the subsequent favour of the king. He died in September 1633, in consequence of breaking one of his legs on a stand, in Tichbolds park, and was buried at Aldenham.

A portrait of his Lordship may be seen in Park's edition of Walpole's royal and noble authors. There was found among his papers, and printed, in 1680, "the History of the most unfortunate prince, King Edward II, with choice political observations on him and his unhappy favorites, Gaveston and Spencer." He is remarkable for an invention to prevent his name from being counterfeited, by artfully concealing in it the successive years of his age, and, by that means, detecting a forger who had not observed so nice a peculiarity. He was a complete courtier; but instead of enriching himself by his places, he wasted a full fortune at court by those offices and employments by which men use to obtain a greater.

His Lordship married Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Sir Laurence Tanfield, Chief Baron of the Exchequer from 1607 to 1625, with whom he got the manor of Great Tew, Burford, and other estates, in Oxfordshire, and by her had issue,

1. Henry, second Viscount of Falkland.
2. Hon. Sir Laurence Cary, killed fighting under Sir Charles Coote when he defeated the Irish rebels, at Swords, in 1642.

Daughter, Hon. Anne Cary, married to James, second Earl of Home.

XII. Henry, second Viscount of Falkland, the eldest son, one of those rare characters which serve as proverbial instances of excellence, was born at Burford about 1610. His father carried him into Ireland, when he was appointed lord-deputy, in 1629, and he received part of his education at Trinity college, Dublin, and afterwards at St John's, in Cambridge. At first he proved but a wild youth; but being sent to travel under the care of a discreet tutor, he shook off all levity and extravagance, and became a wise, sober, and prudent person. By the time he was nineteen years old, he inherited the property of his grandfather, Lord Chief Baron Tanfield, who, passing by his father and mother, had settled it on him. He thus came into possession of a land estate of L. 5000 per annum, and a large personal property. He now married Miss Alicia Morrison, a young lady of extraordinary wit and judgment, and of the most signal virtue and exemplary life, whom he passionately loved, without any considerable fortune, which exceedingly offended his father, who had views for the amendment of his own circumstances by his son's aggrandizement. This unhappy breach, all the submission and generous offers of the son to give up his whole fortune to the disposal of his father, could not heal. He was so much affected with his father's displeasure, that he went over to Holland, to purchase a military command, and to spend the remainder of his life in that profession; but being disappointed in the treaty for that purpose, he returned into England, and devoted himself to a life of retirement, amidst the studies of polite and profound literature, in which he engaged with uncommon ardour. His father's death, in 1633, drew him for a time to the court, where he was appointed...
approving of their conduct to be expunged out of the records; and engaged to support the king in prosecuting them with the utmost rigour of law. The Earl of Gowrie, notwithstanding the pardon he had received, was, in 1584, commanded to leave Scotland, and to reside in France. While he waited at Dundee for an opportunity to embark, he was informed that the Earls of Angus and Marr had concerted a scheme for surprising the castle of Stirling. In his situation, little persuasion was necessary to draw him to engage in it. Under various pretences he put off his voyage, and lay ready to take arms on the day fixed. His lingering so long at Dundee, without any apparent cause, awakened suspicion. He was arrested, after a short resistance, and tried for high treason at Stirling, 23rd May 1584. Being found guilty, he was executed between eight and nine in the evening of the same day, suffering with great composure of mind. He said that if he had served God as faithfully as he had done the king, he had not come to that end. But, otherwise, he died patiently, with a contempt of the world, and an assurance of mercy at the hand of God.

He married Dorothie, second daughter of Henry, Lord Methven, (by his second wife, Lady Janet Stewart, afterwards married to his father, Lord Ruthven,) and had issue by her,

1. James, second Earl of Gowrie.
2. John, third Earl of Gowrie.
3. Hon. Alexander Ruthven, engaged with his brother in the treasonable attempt on King James VI., at Perth, 5th August 1600, in which he was killed.
4. Hon. William Ruthven, who went abroad, and became famous for his knowledge in chemistry.
5. Hon. Patrick Ruthven, an eminent physician: He was confined many years in the Tower of London, from which he was released 1619. His daughter married Anthony Vandyke, the famous painter.
6. Lady Margaret, married to James, fourth Earl of Montrose, and was mother of the first Marquis.
7. Lady Mary, married, first, to John...

- It is said she married, first, Mary, daughter of Patrick Lord Gray; but there is no clear evidence thereof.

fifth Earl of Atholl; secondly, to John, Lord Innermeath, created Earl of Atholl.
4. Lady Jean, married to James Lord Ogilvy of Airly, and was mother of the first Earl of Airly.
5. Lady Beatris, married to Sir John Home of Coldington, and had issue.
6. Lady Isabella, married, first, to Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, and had issue. She was divorced from him, and married, secondly, George, first Lord Loudoun, and had issue.
7. Lady Dorothie, married to James Wemyss of Pittencrieff, in Fife.

XVI. James, second Earl of Gowrie, the eldest son, was restored to his estate and honours, 1586; and died in the fourteenth year of his age, 1588. His brother,

XVI. John, third Earl of Gowrie, had a charter to "John Ruthven, son of William, "of the lands of Burlie, Balgowry, &c. in Fife, 23rd January 1579-80; and a letter of provision to the abbacy of Scoane, 7th May 1580. He succeeded his brother, 1588; and went abroad in August 1594. He was absent from Scotland for near six years; arrived at Perth on the 20th of May, 1600; and was killed there on the 5th of August following, with his brother, Alexander Ruthven, in a treasonable attempt on the person of King James VI.

It is unnecessary here to detail the particulars of that audacious enterprise, one of the most wicked, as well as worst concerted, of which history makes any mention. Nature had adorned both these young men, especially the elder brother, with many accomplishments, to which education had added all its most elegant improvements. More learned than is usual among persons of their rank, more religious than is common at their age of life; generous, brave, popular. Their countrymen, far from thinking them capable of any atrocious crime, conceived the most sanguine hopes of their early virtues.

The dead bodies of the earl and his brother being carried to Edinburgh, an indictment of high treason was preferred against
of Middletoun, in the county of Kincardine, 8th November 1539; and several other charters.


IX. Gilbert Gray of Buttergask, third son of Andrew, third Lord Gray, had a charter of the lands of Bokemill, in Perthshire, 9th March 1505-6; and another of Buttergask and Ligertlaw, in the same county, on the resignation of Margaret Buttergask of Buttergask, 7th June 1507. He married Egidia, daughter of Sir Laurence Mercer of Aldie; and had three sons,

1. Patrick.
2. Robert.

X. Patrick Gray of Buttergask, the eldest son, had a charter to "Patrick Gray of Buttergask," and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to Robert Gray, his brother-german, of the lands and baronies of Foulis, Blacklaw, Longforjand, and Castleheantry, in Perthshire; the third part of the barony of Dundee; the lands of Crag of Brochty, Balgillo, Gothersound, Petcarrow, and Kingslaw, in Forfarshire, with the office of sheriff of that county; and an annuity of the customs of Dundee, on the resignation of Andrew Stratoun of Louristoun, one of the two heirs and successors of Patrick, Lord Gray*, erected into a free barony, with a novodamus, 8th April 1542. He had a charter to "Patrick, now Lord Gray," dated 14th September 1542, confirming the charter of 16th April 1542, already recited. He was one of the prisoners taken at the rout of Solway, by Dacre and Musgrave, 1542. He was placed under the custody of the Archbishop of York, his income being estimated at 400 marks sterling, by the year; and he was soon released, on paying a ransom of L. 500. He had charters of the Mains of Huntly, 8th November 1542; to him and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to Robert and James, his brothers,

* There is no small confusion in the account of the marriages of the daughters of the Gray family. It would appear from this clause, that Patrick, fourth Lord Gray, had no children, as his nephew Andrew Stratoun, was one of his two heirs.

XI. Patrick, sixth Lord Gray, the eldest son, had a charter to Patrick, Master of Gray, of the barony of Kilmolesmuk, Forrester Seat, &c. in the counties of Elgin and Forres, 16th December 1581; 
Anna, twins, born 10th July 1631. In the same register, James Murray of Priestfield, and Anne Hamilton, had a son, Alexander, born 19th January 1622. Sir James Hamilton was, 5th January 1616, served heir male of Sir James Hamilton of Priestfield, knight, his father, in hereditario officio custodii Robocati lie park de Holyroodhouse, cum fecitis, &c. ad idem pertinenciis. This hereditary office now belongs to the Earl of Haddington.

6. Lady Margaret, born 1614, married to John Haddington, and had issue.

VI. Thomas, third son, the eldest son, was by his father’s death. Going to France, he became enme de Coligny, eldest son of the Comte de Coligny, Seigneur de Polignac, and St. Germain, sister of Henri, and great-grand-daughter of Admiral de Coligny, purchased, by contract, at 1665; but the Earl falling into a consuming illness in January 1667, was still not more than eighty-two years of age. The Countess celebrated her beauty and romantic adventures, and published a book of poems in 1652, and another in 1655, under the name of ‘Huguenot noblemans, or the separation, and to her father, in July 1653, in order, sailed for Sweden, that being under the command of the Earl, died at Paris, 10th March, buried in St. Paul’s Churchyard, and in his Memoirs, says, upon the publication de Sarphat, a very fruitful for de la poëzie. He ed by Lagalice, represents her triumphal car, which the President du quatrain:

Que Dieu oublie rapetir guerres. An June, au Plassis, Si gens inamicales, June, Si gens amicales, Mante, June.

VI. John, fourth son, was served heir of 1645, and died 1669. He married, secondly, End of China, by his wife, Lady Haddington, daughter of Sir James Haddington, and had issue.

1. Thomas, third Earl of Haddington, born 25th May 1600, succeeded his father 1657. Attaching himself to the covenanters, he was constituted colonel of one of their regiments. When General Leslie marched into England,
as I thought best. These look very well, and I hope will be a great shelter, and come to warm the ground. From these Englishmen we came to the knowledge of sowing, and the management of the grass seeds. After making the inclosures, a piece of ground that carried nothing but furze was planted; and my wife, seeing the unexpected success of her former projects, went on to another, that all who heard it were positive it would be to no purpose.

There was a warren of 400 acres, vastly sandy. A gentleman who had lived some time at Hamburgh, one day, walking with her, said that he had seen fine trees growing upon such a soil. She took the hint, and planted about 60 or 70 acres of warren. All who saw it thought that the time labour and trees were thrown away; but, to their great amazement, they saw them prosper as well as in the best grounds. The whole field was dead sand, with scarce any grass on it; nor was it only poor on the surface, but continued so some yards down.

The preceding paragraphs are taken from a Treatise on the Manner of Raising Forest Trees, &c. in a letter from the Right Honourable the Earl of ——— to his grandson, dated at Tyninghame, 22d December 1733, and published at Edinburgh, 1761. The noble plantations at Tyninghame now extend over 800 acres of the finest woods at present in Scotland. That important improvement in husbandry, the sowing of clover and other grass seeds, was introduced into East Lothian by Lord Haddington. A fine portrait of him, in the character of Simon the skinner, adorns Park's edition of Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, Vol. V. His Lordship died at Newhailes on the 28th of November 1755, in the 55th year of his age.

His Lordship married his cousin-german, Helen, only daughter of John Hope of Hopetoun, sister of Charles, first Earl of Hopetoun, and by her, who died at Edinburgh, 19th April 1768, in her 91st year, had issue:

1. Charles, Lord Binning,
2. Hon. John Hamilton, who became a member of the Faculty of Advocates, 1735; held the office of cashier to the board of police, and died at Edinburgh, 11th February 1772. He married, 8th December 1728, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Home of Blackadder, in the county of Berwick, Bart, and by her, who died 8th November 1779, had two sons: Charles, born 15th September 1741, and ———, both of whom died young; and six daughters:

1. Catherine, born 10th October 1739; died young.
2. Margaret, born 1730; married, 7th June 1753, to James Buchanan of Drumellie, in the county of Lanark, commissioner of customs, and had issue. Her youngest daughter, Helen, was married, 9th September 1755, to Sir George Home of Blackadder, Bart, admiral in the royal navy, and by him, who died at Darnhall, 2d May 1803, was mother of Sir James Home, Bart.; George; Catherine, who died 25th August 1803; and Helen.

3. Helen, born 20th May 1754; died young.
4. Catherine, born in December 1736, married at Edinburgh, 8th November 1758, to Sholto Charles, tenth Earl of Morton; and is mother of George, the eleventh Earl.
5. Helen, born in 1738, married at Edinburgh, 3d December 1758, to Dunbar, fourth Earl of Selkirk, and had issue; and died at Bath, 25th November 1802.

1. Lady Margaret, died, unmarried, at Edinburgh, 22d February 1768.
2. Lady Christian, married to Sir James Dalrymple of Hailes, Bart., auditor of the Court of Exchequer, who was born 24th July 1692, and died at Newhailes, 24th February 1751, aged 59. She died at Newhailes, 30th June 1770. They had sixteen children, of whom that honour to his country, and to human nature, the late learned Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes, was the eldest surviving son.

IX. Charles, Lord Binning, the eldest son, born in 1697, to a fine understanding, improved by an excellent education, joined all the engaging qualities of the heart. He served as a volunteer with his
father at the battle of Sherrifmuir, 13th November 1715, where he behaved gallantly; was elected Member of Parliament for St Germaine, in Cornwall, 1792; appointed Knight Marshall of Scotland; and died at Naples, in the lifetime of his father, 15th January 1732, (N. S.) aet. 36. He was the author of Pastoral Ballads; and his memory was embalmed by his friend William Hamilton of Bangour, in an admired epitaph. A fine engraving of his Lordship is in Park's edition of Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, Vol. V.

He married Rachel, (born at Edinburgh, 23rd February 1696,) youngest daughter, and, at length, sole heiress, of George Baillie of Jerviswood, in the county of Lanark, and of Mellerstain, in the county of Roxburgh, by Lady Grizel Hume, eldest daughter of Patrick, first Earl of Marchmont, high chancellor of Scotland; and by her, who died at Mellerstain, 24th March 1773, aet. 78, had issue:

1. Thomas, seventh Earl of Haddington.
2. Hon. George Baillie of Jerviswood, who, succeeding to his maternal grandfather's large estates, took the name and arms of Baillie; and died at Mellerstain, universally esteemed and regretted, 16th April 1797, aged 74. He married Miss Elizabeth Andrews, and by her, who died at Mellerstain, 24th April 1799, had issue:

1. George Baillie of Jerviswood, born 8th October 1763; was captain in the Hopton's fencible regiment, 1793; chosen Member of Parliament for the county of Berwick, at the general election, 1796; re-chosen 1809, 1816, and 1807; married at Hitchell-house, 13th July 1801, to Mary, youngest daughter of Sir James Pringle of Hitchell, Bart., master of the King's works; and had issue:


2. The Rev. Charles Baillie of Rumeltonlaw, born 27th November 1764; had the rectory of Lofthouse, in the county of York; and, December 1801, obtained a dispensation to hold therewith the vicarage of Stainton. He was presented by the King to the rectory of Middleton, in Teesdale, in the county of Durham, 6th April 1802; and was instituted into the Archdeaconry of Cleveland, January 1806. He married, 16th April 1797, Lady Charlotte Home, youngest daughter of Alexander, ninth Earl of Home, and has issue: 1. George, born at Springhill, 4th October 1798; 2. Charles, born 1800; 3. Eleazer, born 1801; 4. Charlotte, born 1802; 5. William, born 1803; 6. Ker, born 1804; 7. Thomas, born 1805; 8. A son, born at Stainton, 17th March 1808; 9. A daughter, born at Stainton, 6th April 1809.

3. Thomas, died an infant.

1. Grizel, died unmarried, 18th October 1800.

2. Rachel, died unmarried at Mellerstain, 9th January 1797.

3. Elisabeth.


5. Hon. John Hamilton, born 2nd October 1726; died 1730, aet. 4; buried at Clifton.

6. Hon. Charles Hamilton, born in the parish of East Barnet, in Middlesex, 3rd October 1737; had a lieutenant in the 5th regiment of dragoon-guards, 29th July 1751; and a troop of the first regiment of dragoon-guards, 18th March 1753; served in Germany; was deputy adjutant-general there; had the rank of major in the army, 19th May 1762; afterwards that of lieutenant-colonel; was major of the same regiment, and quit the army 1776; got the appointment of governor of Blackness castle, January 1792; and died, unmarried, at Tynemouth, 25th September 1806, in his 79th year.

1. Hon. Grizel Hamilton, married, at London, 24th July 1745, to Philip, second Earl Stanhope; and is mother of the third Earl.

2. Hon. Helen Mary Hamilton, born 8th May 1744; died young.


X. Thomas, seventh Earl of Haddington, succeeded his grandfather 1735, was educated at the University of Oxford, under the immediate inspection of his ex-
of Sauchie. She had a charter, dated 28th April 1590, to Helen Shaw, wife of the deceased Archibald Halyburton, son and heir of George, Lord Halyburton, and now wife of Patrick Home of Polwarth, of lands belonging to the King for the ward of Archibald Halyburton, after the decease of George, Lord Halyburton, and the marriage of James, grandson and heir apparent of George, Lord Halyburton, and of Patrick and Andrew, sons of the said George.

XIII. James, fifth Lord Halyburton, son of Archibald, succeeded his grandfather, and died unmarried. His uncle,

XII. Patrick, sixth Lord Halyburton of Dirleton, died 1506. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of James Douglas of Pomerhartoun and Audeston, by whom he had three daughters,
1. Janet.
2. Marieda, married to George, fourth Lord Home.
3. Margaret, married, to George Ker of Fauquenside.
He married, secondly, Christian Wawane of Sedge, in the shire of Kinross, daughter of Thomas Wawane of Stevenstoun, in the county of Haddington, without issue. They had a charter of the barony of Sedge, 24th May 1505. She married, secondly, William, first Earl of Montrose.

* A legitimation passed the great seal, 19th April 1543, to David Halyburton, bastard, natural son of the deceased Patrick, Lord Halyburton of Dirleton.

Mag. Sig. xxviii. No. 401.

HAMILTON, DUKE OF HAMILTON.

This illustrious and far-spreading family, the head of whom was recognized by parliament as the presumptive heir to the Scottish throne in the reign of Queen Mary, assumed, it is said, their name from the manor of Hambledon, otherwise Hamilton, in the parish of Barkby, hundred of East Goscote, and county of Leicester. This manor was the inheritance of the Earls of Leicester, from whose grant...
1519-3, to James, Earl of Arran, Lord Hamilton, and the heirs male of his body legitimately to be procreated; which failing, to James Hamilton of Fylnart, knight, his natural son; Patrick Hamilton of Kyncavill, knight, and John Hamilton of Brumhill, his brother; James Hamilton of Silterounthill; William Hamilton of Cantor, and Gavin Hamilton of Orisintoun, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively; which failing, to the nearest heir male whatever of James, Earl of Arran, bearing the name and arms of Hamilton, of the lands and baronies of Hamilton, Machancehire, Drumraggart, and Carmonok, half of Crawfordjohn, Kirkle, and Richardsonstoun, with the office of sheriff of Launarkshire; the lands and baronies of Kynnele, in the shire of Linllithgow, Fylnart in Renfrewshire, Kirkman in the stawtry of Kirkcudbright, and Birkynside in Lauderdale. Four days afterwards, 9th January 1519-3, a legitimization passed the great seal, to the Earl of Arran's natural son, James Hamilton of Fylnart, knight, and to his bastard natural brothers, Patrick Hamilton of Kyncavill, knight, and John Hamilton of Brumhill, on the narrative that he had no heirs of his body lawfully procreated to succeed to him in his inheritance; and, in consideration of his proquity to the King, and a wish to preserve his ancient and honourable house entire and in one blood.

In 1519, a body of 3000 troops were put under the command of the Earl of Arran, to assist Louis XII. of France against the English. On his way he landed and plundered Carrickfergus. Arran was in France when his royal master fell at the battle of Flodden. On that event the Earl returned home, having previously got a pension settled on him by Louis. Many expressed their wishes that he should be appointed regent of the kingdom, as being near in blood to the King, and a man affecting less his mer more than others, and every way sufficient for such a charge. But Arran yielded his pretensions to Albany, who was as near to the King in the male, as his Lordship was in the female, line.

Arran was appointed captain of the castle of Edinburgh. Lord Home being committed to his custody there in 1515, persuaded Arran to allow him to escape, and to accompany him. Albany proceeded to revenge Arran's defection, by seizing his castles; but, being met at Hamilton by the mother of Arran, the daughter of James II., he received her with much respect, and promised a free pardon if her son would return to his duty, which he accordingly did. When Albany went to France in 1517, the Earl of Arran was constituted lieutenant-general of the kingdom, warden of the marches, and one of the lords of regency. He warmly opposed the Earl of Angus; their followers had a fierce encounter on the streets of Edinburgh, 29th April 1520, where several were slain on both sides. Arran commanded the royal army against his nephew the Earl of Lennox, at the battle near Linlithgow, 4th September 1526, where Lennox fell. When the King came into the field, Arran was found weeping over the body of his slaughtered kinsman, exclaiming, with anguish, "The wisest, the best, the bravest man, in Scotland, has fallen." On the forfeiture of Angus, the Earl of Arran had the lordship of bothwell, of which he had a charter, 16th November 1528; and he died before 21st July 1529.

He married, first, Beatrix, daughter of John, Lord Drummond, by whom he had a daughter.

Lady Margaret, married to Andrew, Lord Avandale and Ochiltree. He married, secondly, Elisabeth, sister of Alexander, Lord Home; but it being found that her first husband, Sir Thomas Hay, was alive, a sentence of divorce from her was pronounced, 1513. He married, thirdly, Janet, daughter of Sir David Beaton of Creich, Comptroller of Scotland. A charter was granted to James, Earl of Arran, and Janet Beaton, his wife, of part of the barony of Kinneil, 23d November 1516. By her he had issue,

1. James, second Earl of Arran.
2. Sir John Hamilton of Clydesdale, who, in a charter 1551, is denominated John Hamilton, otherwise called John of Clydesdale, brother of the Duke of Chatelherault. His daughter, Margaret, was married to David, sixth Earl of Angus.
3. Garnie, who is designated brother-get...
V. Adam Bothwell of Qalchepide, who succeeded him, and married Janet, daughter of Sir William Hart of Preston, justice-depute in the reign of King James VI., by whom he had a son,

VI. Alexander Bothwell of Glencorse, who married Mary, daughter of Sir James Stewart, son of Robert, Earl of Orkney, and by her had a son,

VII. Alexander Bothwell of Glencorse, who was served heir to Lord Holyroodhouse. It was moved in parliament, 11th July 1704, that Alexander Bothwell, now served and returned heir to the last Lord Holyroodhouse, may be marked on the rolls of parliament, conform to his precedence. It was ordered, that the writs produced for instructing thereof, may lie in the clerk’s hands, that the members may have inspection thereof. He married Janet, daughter of John Trotter of Mortonhall, by whom he had a son,

VIII. Henry Bothwell of Glencorse, who was served heir to John, Lord Holyroodhouse, 8th February 1734; and presented to the King, “the humble petition of Henry, Lord Halyroodhus,” shewing, That King James VI. was pleased, 20th December 1607, by a grant under the great seal of Scotland, to create Mr John Bothwell, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, a peer of Scotland, by the title of Lord Holyroodhouse, and to the heirs male of his body; which failing, to the heirs male of Adam, Bishop of Orkney, his father; which failing, to the lawful and nearest heirs and assigns of the said Mr John Bothwell; That the said John, first Lord Halyroodhus, was succeeded in the said honour by John his only son, who died, in 1635, a bachelor: Whereupon the said honour and dignity did, agreeably to the said grant, devolve upon the heirs male of William Bothwell, the second son of Adam, Bishop of Orkney, uncle to the last-mentioned John, Lord Holyroodhouse: The said William was succeeded by Adam Bothwell, his eldest son and heir: The said Adam Bothwell was succeeded by Alexander Bothwell, his eldest son and heir: The said Alexander was succeeded by Alexander, his eldest son (your petitioner’s father), who was served heir to the said Adam Bothwell, his grandfather: That your petitioner is eldest son and heir of the said last-mentioned Alexander Bothwell; and as such, 8th February last, served or returned heir to him; and your petitioner was also then served or returned heir to the said John, last Lord Halyroodhus. So that the issue of the said John, Lord Halyroodhus, having failed, your petitioner, as the male descendant and right lineal heir, humbly apprehends he has an undoubted right to the honour, title, and dignity of Lord Halyroodhus. Your petitioner therefore most humbly prays, your Majesty will be graciously pleased to give such directions as your Majesty shall think proper, for declaring and establishing your petitioner’s right and title to the honour and dignity of Lord Halyroodhus. This petition was, by his Majesty’s command, laid before the House of Lords, 20th March 1724; but no determination was ever come to respecting it.

Henry, Lord Holyroodhouse, died in the Canongate, Edinburgh, 10th February 1735. He married Mary, daughter of Lord Niel Campbell of Ardsmordic, second son of Archibald, Marquis of Argyll, by Lady Vere Ker, third daughter of William, third Earl of Lothian; and by her, who died at Edinburgh in April 1744, had issue,

1. Alexander, married, in 1735, to Lady Margaret Home, youngest daughter of Charles, sixth Earl of Home, but died without issue.

2. Niel, born 4th December 1696, factor to the South-Sea Company, who died without issue.

3. Archibald, who was master of the mint for Scotland, and died, without issue, at London, 27th May 1756.


5. Robert, who settled in Jamaica. He married Margaret, daughter of William Preston of Gorton, by whom he had one daughter, Margaret Bothwell, heiress of Glencorse, who died at Bristol 1st April 1792. She married Colin Drummond, M.D. a younger son of George Drummond, provost of Edinburgh, by his second wife Catherine, daughter of Sir James

Campbell daughter of
Drummond
Archibald

1. Vere Ker of Kemmoch, 4th
2. Eleonor Keith, 4th
3. Margaret Keith, 4th

Few famous high
Earls of

I. Pauley, a father the
And other

Walter

Pauley

II. Pauley

III. Pauley

Edin. Reg.

Churl. of
Kinky, 88.
pens
D.

Churl. of
Pauley, 70.
pens
D.

Churl. of
Coldstream, 74.
pens
D.

Churl. of
Kinky, 61.
pens
D.
PEERAGE OF SCOTLAND.

HOME, EARL OF HOME.

FEW families in Scotland can boast so high an origin as that of Home, being a branch of the great house of Dunbar, Earls of Dunbar and March.

I. PATRICK, second son of Gospatrick, Earl of Dunbar and March, got from his father the lands of Greenlaw, Lambden, and others, in Berwickshire. Patricius, filius Comitis Gospatrii, et frater Comitis Waldelevi, made a donation to the monastery of Kelso, of the church of Greenlaw, and the chapel of Lambden and Halyburnton. Patricius, filius Comitis Gospatrii, is witness to a confirmation of King Alexander II. of a donation to the monastery of Paisley, 1228. His son,

II. WILLIAM, made a donation to the monastery of Coldstream, of the lands of Rhounes and Broadpits, in Berwickshire, pro salute animae sua, 1230. He married, first, M. Comitissa, as appears from a donation by William, the son of Patrick, pro salute animae sua, et M. Comitissa, uxor sua, of a toft in Greenlaw, and other parcels of land, to the monastery of Kelso. He married, secondly, Ada, daughter of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar and March. She was first married to a gentleman of the name of Courtrey, and obtained from her father the lands of Home, in free marriage. Courtrey died without heirs, and she carried the lands of Home to her second husband, whose posterity assumed that name from them. Ada de Courtey, filia Patricki, Comitis de Dunbar, made a grant to the monastery of Kelso, pro salute animae meae, patris et matris meae, et maritum meorum, quandam partem terre de libero maritaggio meae, in territorio de Home, before 1240. Their son,

III. WILLIAM DE HOME, deigning himself CORP. PESENT DOMINUS DE HOME, filius et heres nobilis viri Dominii Willelmii, milites, quondam Dominii ville de Home, in 1268, when he yielded to the Abbots of Kelso his right to some lands in dispute between them, which lands the said Abbots had by the gift of the noble Lady Ada, daughter of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, quondam Dominii dictae ville de Home. His first wife was named Ada, as appears from a charter by Willelmus, Domino de Home, filius et herediter Willelmii, &c. et Ada, ejus sponsus.
By her he had a son, Galfridus. His second wife, Maryota, survived him, and married Patrick de Edgar, as appears from a charter of Patricio Edgar, et Maryota Domini de Home, quis sponsus, before 1284.

IV. Galfridus de Home, son and successor of William, was one of the barons of Scotland who swore fealty to Edward I., when he overran that kingdom, 1296; made a donation to the abbots and convent of Kelso, of a pension of 124. 6d. sterling per annum, out of his lands of Home, 1300; and is mentioned in the charter of Kelso, 1312. His son,

V. Roger de Home, Dominus de codem, is witness to a charter of William de Gordon, Seigneur de Stitchell, 1331. His son,

VI. Sir John Home, Dominus de codem, made several inroads into England, alwaysighting in a white jacket of doublet, and was a great terror to the English, who gave him the nickname of Williscou. He had a white doublet. John Home and Walter de Haliburton, knight, had, from King David II., a grant of the forfeiture of John Strathcon in general.

VII. Sir Thomas Home, Dominus de codem, got a great accession to his estate by his marriage with Nicul, heir of the Peadie family, in the county of Berwick, particularly the barony of Dunglass; and in consequence he marshalled the arms of Peadie, argent, three peipingoes vert, with his own. They had issue,

1. Sir Alexander.
2. David Home of Wedderburn, ancestor of the Earls of Marchmont; see that title.
3. Patrick Home of Rathburn.
1. Elizabeth, married to Thomas Ker of Kershaugh.
2. —, married to Sir John Oliphant of Aberdalgie.

VIII. Sir Alexander Home of Dunglass, the eldest son, was taken prisoner at the battle of Homildon, 1402; accompanied the Scotch forces under the Earl of Douglas to France, and lost his life with the Earl at the battle of Vernueil, 17th August 1424. He married Jean, daughter of Sir William Hay of Lochart, and had three sons,

1. Sir Alexander.
2. Thomas, ancestor of the Homes of Nish. I. 280. Tyningham, the Homes of Ninewells, and other families of that name.
3. George, progenitor of the Homes of Spott. He got a grant of the office of bailiff of Coldingham, 1422.

IX. Sir Alexander Home of Home, had a charter of part of the barony of Home, 4th September 1429; of the office of bailiff of Coldingham, 1442; of the lands of Hogistoun in moa burgi de Edinburg, 24th July 1444; of the lands of Lambden, in Berwickshire, and the office of sheriff-depute of that county for life, from John, Lord Halyburton, 5th January 1447-8; was one of the guarantors of a treaty with the English, and warden of the marches 1449; had a charter of the King's lands of Castletoun, Langlaws, Galloines, Whitelaws, Robertson, Grenock, &c. in Ayrshire, 20th July 1450; founded the collegiate church of Dunglass, for a provost and several prebendaries, to which he gave some lands in Chirnside, by charter dated 3rd August 1430. He had a charter of the King's lands of Chirnside, 20th June 1451; and died in 1455, having married Mariota, daughter of Sir Robert Lauder of Bass, by whom he had issue,

1. Sir Alexander.
2. George.
4. Patrick.
5. Nicholas.

X. Sir Alexander Home of Home, the eldest son, had charters to Alexander Home, eldest son of Sir Alexander de Home, knight, of the lands of Dunglass, Home, Kello, Chirnside, Brigam, Brigamschel, Eastmuins of Halsington, &c. to him and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to George and John, brothers-german of the said Alexander de Home, Patrick, and Nicholas, sons of the said Alexander de Home, knight, Thomas
XI. ALEXANDER, Master of Home, the eldest son, had the office of steward of Dunbar, and died before his father, leaving issue, by Elisabeth Hepburn, his wife, 
1. Alexander, second Lord Home. 

Daughter, Elizabeth, married, first, to Sir Thomas Hay, knight; secondly, to James, first Earl of Arran. 

XII. ALEXANDER, second Lord Home, had a charter of the lands of Chirnside, 11th January 1483-4; and sat in parliament in the lifetime of his grandfather, under the designation of Alexander Home de codem, in February 1483-4, and May 1485. He was a commissioner to settle disputes on the marches, 8th October 1484, and again to treat about a truce with England, April 1485. He joined the party of the Prince against King James III, and was one of the envoys sent to England by that party in May 1488. On the accession of James IV, he was sworn privy-councillor, and constituted High Chamberlain of Scotland for life, by patent under the great seal, dated 7th October 1488; he was also appointed warden of the east marches for seven years, 25th August 1489. He had the custody of the castle of Stirling, with the government of John, Earl of Mar, committed to him, 10th January 1489-90, and the revenues of the earldom of Mar and Garioch were assigned for his support, 8th April 1490. He was in fact the prime minister during the greater part of the reign of King James IV, and in constant favour with his sovereign; succeeded his grandfather in title 1491; went a pilgrimage to Canterbury, 1493; and was employed in several negotiations with England from 1495 to 1504. 

He had charters of Bardstown, in Carrick, and a house in Edinburgh, forfeited by John Ramsay, Lord Bothwell, 1st November 1488; Tushingham, in Stirlingshire, 11th April 1490; Maw, in Fife, 25th May 1490; Grenewal, Letham, and Cockburn, in Berwickshire, 21st October 1489. A charter of the lands of Chirnside, Letham, Howhavies, Manderston, Mersington, and Halsington, uniting them into the barony of Home, of date 4th January 1459-90, 8 Z
was granted to Alexander Home, knight, grandson and heir apparent of Alexander, Lord Home, and after his decease to Alexander Home his son and heir apparent, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to George, David, and John Homes, brothers of Alexander Home, junior, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively. He had charters of the office of bailiary of Etrick Forest, 12th January 1489-90, of Roxfield, in Roxburghshire, 26th June 1490; of the office of steward of the earldom of March and barony of Dunbar, 28th April 1491, and of the lands of Uphildington and Todrick, in Berwickshire, 4th July 1491, to him and Alexander, his son and heir apparent, George, David, John, Patrick, and William Homes, brothers of Alexander, junior, John Home, brother of Alexander, Lord Home, George Home of Ayton, uncle (avunculus) of Alexander, Lord Home, and Patrick Home of Fastcastle, brother of George of Ayton, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively. He had charters of Innerloun, in Stirlingshire, 23rd March 1492-3, Grendwod, in Roxburghshire, Thornton, in Renfrewshire, Betschele, in Berwickshire, in May and June 1494. He had a charter to him and Nicholas Ker, his wife, of the lands of Samuelton, 29th October 1497, from her father George Ker, with consent of Mariot Sinclair, his wife. He died in 1506.

By Nicholas, his wife, daughter of George Ker of Samuelton, who married, secondly, Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie, who granted a charter to her in her vivuity of the lands of Kerington, 13th February 1508-9. Lord Home had issue,

1. Alexander, third Lord Home.
2. George, fourth Lord Home.
3. David, prior of Coldingham.
4. John, who died without issue.
5. Patrick, who died without issue.
6. William, who was tried along with his brother Lord Home, and executed at Edinburgh, 9th October 1516.
7. Andrew, who died without issue.

Daughter, Mariot, married to John, fifth Earl of Crawford, without issue. She had a charter from him, then styled Master of Crawford, of Gienesk, in Perse of Perthshire, and other lands, 2d August 1490, wherein she is designated daughter of Alexander, Lord Home.

XIII. Alexander, third Lord Home, eldest son, was served heir to his father, 21st October 1506. He had charters of Ewisdale, in Dumfries-shire, on the resignation of George, Master of Angus, 30th April 1506; and of the dominical lands of Gordon, half of Fogo, and Huntleywood, from Alexander, Earl of Huntley, 26th January 1506-7. He had charters of the barony of Home, Dunglass, Sisterpeth, Close, Chirnside, Uphildington, Hasington, &c. in Berwickshire, Boxfied, Innerloun, Ewisdale, and Maw, 4th September 1509-10, of the tenantry of Gienesk, 20th June 1512, and of the King's lands and forests of Tyne, in Etrick Forest, 26th October 1512, and to himself and Agnes Stewart, his wife, of the lordship of Dunglass, 9th June 1516.

Lord Home, along with the Earl of Huntley, led the van of the Scottish army at the battle of Flodden, 9th September 1513: dispersed the English opposed to him, and was one of the few who escaped the carnage of that disastrous day. He was one of the standing council of the Queen Dowager, and possessed great influence in the south of Scotland. He took upon him the rule of the Merse, and was appointed chief justicer south of Forth, in March 1513-4. He joined the party of the Queen Dowager and her husband, Angus, 1515; and embraced the English interest in opposition to the Regent Albany, who took Home Castle and Fastcastle, the forterets of Lord Home, and ravaged his lands. Albany having caused the French ambassador to offer an amnesty, and send a pardon to Lord Home, with a request of a conference, he agreed to meet the Regent at Dunglass, where he was instantly arrested, and committed to Edinburgh castle, then under the charge of the Earl of Arran. But Lord
Home prevailed on Arran to let him escape, and to accompany him to the borders.

Lord Home made his peace with Albany in March 1516, and was restored to his honours and estates; but, visiting the court in September 1516, with his brother William, they were arrested, tried for treason, and convicted of crimes, which, as they had been pardoned by the Regent on a public principle of general quiet, were crimes no more. Lord Home was executed on the 8th of October 1516, his head placed on the tolbooth of Edinburgh, and his honours and estates forfeited to the crown. His brother suffered the next day.

Lord Home, by his wife Agnes Stewart, had two daughters,

1. Janet, married to Sir John Hamilton, natural brother of James, Duke of Chnstheraunt, who obtained with her the barony of Samuelston, of which they had a charter, 24th August 1531.
2. Alison, mentioned in the records of parliament, 1526.

XIII. George, fourth Lord Home, had charters of several lands forfeited by his brother, and to such of the lands as were in the hands of the crown, 18th August 1528. He was accused of treason for opposing the Earl of Angus in 1526, but acquitted by parliament, 22nd June of that year, and on the 25th of that month had a ratification of the gift made by the Duke of Albany, of all his brother's lands and goods. He obtained a renunciation from his niece Jonet, of all she could claim by virtue of her succession to her father and grandfather, in 1531. A charter was granted, 29th July 1533, to George, Lord Home, and Mariot Haliburton, his wife, for life, and Alexander Home, their son, and the heirs male of his body, of a third part of Dirleton, West Fretoun, Bolton, and Thornton, in the constabbury of Haddington; of Haliburton and Lambden, in Berwickshire; Segie, in Kinross-shire; Ballegarno, Abernyte, and Forgandenny, in Perthshire, and Broxfield, in Roxburghshire; and to George, Lord Home, in lifetime, and Alexander, his son, in fee, of the lands and baronies of Home, Dunglass, Sisterpeth, Kelso, Chirnside, Letham, Upsetterington, Dunse, Foulshielis, Todrig, and Gremelaw, in Berwickshire; Has-sendean, Apeithreth, Howman-mains, Abercrafte, Overcaeling, and Lyne, in Roxburghshire; Ewisdale, Mossopal, &c. in Dumfriesshire; Maw, in Fife; Samuelston, and Leyhouse, in the constabbury of Had-tington; and Tynnes, in Selkirkshire: all erected into the free barony of Home. Another charter of these lands was granted to George, Lord Home, and his heirs whatsoever, 1st April 1538.

Along with the Earl of Huntly, Lord Home completely repulsed the English under Sir Robert Bowes, at Haddenrig in 1542; and in the subsequent October did good service in opposing and harassing the more formidable invasion of Norfolk. In a skirmish with the English, the day before the battle of Pinkie, 9th September 1547, Lord Home was thrown from his horse and severely hurt; he was carried to Edinburgh, and died there. Home Castle was taken by the Duke of Somerset on the 22nd of the same month.

Lord Home married Mariot, second daughter and coheir of Patrick, sixth Lord Halyburton of Dirleton. She had a charter of the dominical lands of Resten-ot, in Forfarshire, to Mariot, Lady Haly burton, relict of the deceased George, Lord Home, 19th May 1562. They had issue,

1. Alexander, fifth Lord Home.
2. Andrew, designed second son of George, Lord Home, in a charter dated Mag. Sig. 53, 8th May 1537. He died without issue.

Daughter, Margaret, married to Sir A-lexander Erskine of Gogar, and was mother of the first Earl of Kellie.

XIV. Alexander, fifth Lord Home, was taken by the English in a skirmish at Fawrize, 9th September 1547, the day before the battle of Pinkie. In the campaign of 1548-9, he evinced himself inferior to none in courage and conduct. He had charters of the office of baillie of Coldstream, 31st December 1541, of the lands of Broxfield, in Roxburghshire, to him and Margaret Kei, his wife, 4th February 1537-8; of some lands in Ettrick Forest,
to him, 20th July 1564. He had the appointment of warden of the east marches, and was one of the Scotch commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Upsetington, 31st May 1559. His Lordship supported the reformation 1560; attacked himself to the party of Mary and Darnley 1565, when Randolph, the English resident, wrote that it was expected that Lord Home would be created Earl of March. He signed the association in favour of James VI. 1567, and led 600 followers from the Merse to the battle of Langside, on the part of the King, 1568. In this decisive conflict, Lord Home was wounded in the face and leg, and is said to have turned the fortune of the field, by leading the border spearmen against less practised warriors. His Lordship deserted the party of Moray; joined the friends of Mary 1569; and was taken in a skirmish with the Earl of Morton in the suburbs of Edin-

Bannatyne's Journal, 235.

burgh, 16th June, 1571. He assisted Kirkaldy, and Maitland of Leithington, in holding out the castle of Edinburgh against the King. The castle surrendered in May 1573; Lord Home was convicted of treason in parliament, 27th October following; and died 11th August 1575, as appears from the return of his son. Of him Melvil says: He was so true a Scotsman, that he was unwilling to England to do anything prejudicial to his country.

He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Sir Walter Ker of Cessford, by whom he had a daughter,

Margaret, who had a charter of the lands of Bruxfield, in Roxburghshire, in terms of a contract entered into by her father, Alexander, Lord Home, 5th December 1565, with Walter Ker of Cessford, and Isabella Ker, his wife, father and mother of the deceased Margaret Ker, wife of Alexander, Lord Home. She married George, fifth Earl Marischal.

Lord Home married, secondly, Agnes, daughter of Patrick, Lord Gray, relict of Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig; and by her, who afterwards married Sir Thomas Lyon of Aukdhar, High-Treasurer of Scotland, had a son,

Alexander, sixth Lord Home; and a daughter,

Isabel, married to Sir James Home of Eccles.

XV. ALEXANDER, sixth Lord Home, was served heir of his father, 17th November 1580, in the office of sheriff of Berwick, and bailie of Lauderdale. He had charters of Greiflaw, Letham, &c., 8th October 1589, of the office of sheriff of Berwick, 26th October 1592, of Bogend, Fogogor, &c., 22d May 1593; and of Burntcastle, 17th April 1598. He stood high in the favour of King James VI., and was very instrumental in suppressing the insurrection of Bothwell 1592, for which service he had a grant of the dissolved priory of Coldingham. Being a Birel's Diary, Roman Catholic, he made his repentance in the New Kirk, before the assembly, on his knees, 17th May 1594; and he was sent on a secret embassy to Rome in 1599.

He was sworn a privy-councillor to King James VI., whom he accompanied to England, 1603, and was there naturalized. He was created Earl of Home, and Lord Dun-
glass, to him and his heirs male whatsoever, 4th March 1604-5; had charters of the barony of Jedburgh, 10th March 1606-7, of the lands which formerly belonged to the benefices of Coldingham and Jedburgh, united into the temporal lordship of Coldingham, 20th May 1610, and of East Gordon and Fogo, 7th February 1619. He died 5th April 1619.

He married, first, Christian Douglas, sister of William, Earl of Morton, relict of Bar. L 217. Laurence, Master of Oliphant. She had a charter of the barony of Dunnglass, 29th November 1586, and died without issue by the Earl of Home, who married, secondly, the Hon. Mary Sutton, eldest daughter of Edward, Lord Dudley. She had a charter Dominia Marie Sutton, L 222. Domina Home, for her life, of the barony of Dunnglass, &c., 28th June 1607. They had a son,

James, second Earl of Home; and two daughters,

1. Lady Margaret, married to James, fifth Earl of Moray, and had issue.
2. Lady Anne, married to John, Duke of Lauderdale, and had one daughter. These two ladies had a charter of the barony of Home, 20th February 1643.
XVI. James, second Earl of Home, was served heir of his father, 9th September 1620, and 5th April 1621, in lands in the counties of Berwick, Haddington, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Stirling. He had charters of the barony of Hirsle, 26th June 1621, of the lands which belonged to the benefice of Jedburgh and priory of Canobic, united into the barony of Jedburgh, 22nd February 1624; and of the barony of Home, 12th March 1624. He married, first, Anne, daughter of Henry, first Viscount of Falkland; secondly, Lady Grace Fane, eldest daughter of Francis, 3rd Earl of Westmoreland, but died without issue by either, in February 1633. His sister Margaret, Lady Donne, was served heir of provision of him in his possessions in the counties of Berwick, Haddington, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Stirling, 22nd August 1633; and his two sisters, Margaret, Countess of Moray, and Anna, Lady Maitland, were served heirs of him in the lands of Neithorne, 1st July 1641. The titles devolved on the heir male, descended from the eldest son, had a charter of the lands of Errolton, 4th March 1505; married Elisabeth, daughter of James, Earl of Buchan, and had issue, 1. Sir John.
2. Alexander, who had a charter of apprising of the lands of Mertoun, &c. in Berwickshire, wherein he is designed brother-german of John Home of Coldigknaws, dated 5th May 1554.
Daughter, Helen, married to James Hamilton of Innerwick. They had charter, 18th August 1531.

XIV. Sir John Home of Coldigknaws, the eldest son, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Andrew Ker of Cessford, to whom, in her virginity, he gave a charter of the lands of Sylunis and Tyningshame, in Roxburghshire, 3rd November 1524; confirmed by charter under the great seal, 12th November 1537. He had a charter to himself, in liferit, and to James, his son, in fee, of the lands No. 301. of Errolton, reserving her terce to Margaret Ker his wife, 24th March 1562. They had three sons,
1. Sir James.
2. Alexander, who had a charter of the lands of Garthcarrie, in the county of Lanark, wherein he is designed son of Sir John Home of Coldigknaws, 20th July 1543; and another of Lethanchope, in the county of Peebles, 26th June 1539.
3. William, who had a charter of the ecclesiastical lands, with the manse and glebe of the vicar of Bassenden, wherein he is designed brother of Sir James Home of Coldigknaws, 25th February 1573-4. He was ancestor of the Homes of Bassenden.

XV. Sir James Home of Coldigknaws, the eldest son, was one of the commissioners sent to treat with England 1578; had great influence with King James VI, and died before February 1590, having married Catherine Home, by whom he had a son,

XVI. John Home of Coldigknaws, who had a charter to John Home, eldest son of the deceased James Home of Coldigknaws, knight, of the town of Errolton, No. 33; erecting it into a free burgh of barony, 1st February 1590; confirmed 31st August 1899, reserving her terce to Catherine...
Home, wife of Sir James. He had another charter of lands in the town of Errol, 18th June 1592. He married, first, Mary Sinclair, sister of George, fifth Earl of Caithness, as appears by a charter from him to her, of the dominical lands of Quhibaig, in Berwicke, Housebyres and Smallmane, in Roxburghshire, reserving the liriferent of Margaret Ker, his grandmother, dated 1st July 1601; secondly, Lady Beatrix Ruthven, fifth daughter of William, first Earl of Gowrie, by whom he had issue,

1. Sir James.
2. Henry, who had a charter to Henry Home, son of the deceased Sir John Home of Coldenknows, of the lands of Herdigg, in Berwicke, 17th July 1643.
3. John, who had a charter to John Home, uncle of James, Earl of Home, of the lands of Chirnside, 18th March 1646.

XVII. Sir James Home of Coldenknows, the eldest son, married Lady Anne Home, eldest daughter and coheirress of George, Earl of Dunbar. A charter was granted to her, and Sir James Home of Quhibaig, her husband, of half of the baronies of Grange and Redpath, in Berwicke, 16th December 1613. They had a son,

XVIII. Sir James Home of Coldenknows, who, on the death of James, second Earl of Home, in February 1633, succeeded as third Earl of Home. He was, on the 22nd of March following, served heir male in general of James, Earl of Home, great-grandson of Alexander, Lord Home, brother of John Home of Quhibaig, great-grandfather of James Home of Coldenknows, knight, his great-grandfather, and of Alexander, Earl of Home, great-grandson of the said Alexander, Lord Home. He was also, on the 13th of August 1633, served heir male in general of Sir James Home of Quhibaig, his father, and of Sir John Home of Coldenknows, his grandfather. He obtained from King Charles I. a ratification of all the honours, privileges, and precedencies formerly enjoyed by Alexander, or James, Earls of Home, his predecessors, to him and his heirs male, 22d May 1636; had charters of the barony of Dunse, 31st July 1637; and of the barony of Home, 14th July 1638. He was, 1st July 1641, served heir male of Alexander, first Earl of Home, of Alexander, fifth Lord Home, and of James, second Earl of Home, in several lands in the county of Berwick. He join-ed the association in favour of King Charles I. at Cumbernauld, in January 1641; maintained a steady loyalty, and was colonel of the Berwickshire regiment of foot in the "engagement" to attempt the rescue of his Majesty in 1648. He died in December 1666, having married Lady Jane Douglas, fourth daughter of William, second Earl of Morton, by whom he had three sons,

2. James, fifth Earl of Home.

XIX. Alexander, fourth Earl of Home, the eldest son, married Lady Anne Sackville, born 7th June 1650, fifth daughter of Richard, Earl of Dorset; but died without issue 1674. His brother,

XIX. James, fifth Earl of Home, married Lady Anne Ramsay, second daughter of George, second Earl of Dalhouse; but died without issue 1657. His brother,

XIX. Charles, sixth Earl of Home, was imprisoned in Edinburgh castle in 1678, for his accession to the clandestine marriage of the heirress of Ayton to the laird of Kinnerghame. He was chosen Member of Parliament for the county of Berwick, in 1681; but his election was not sustained. He took a principal lead among the oppositionists to the union, and died during the pendency of that treaty, 20th August 1706. Lockhart of Carnwath, on that occasion, said, One cannot imagine how great a loss the country party sustained by it; for though he was one that did not express himself with any tolerable share of eloquence, yet he was master of a sound judgment and a clear conception, and had a particular talent of procuring intelligence of his adversaries most secret designs; and this proceeded from his being esteemed by people of all parties, on account of his eminently unbiassing honesty and inte-
grity in both private and public matters. He had given evident proofs that no temptation could seduce him in the least, from prosecuting and adhering, with the utmost vigour, to what he owned to be his principle and opinion; and was so zealous for the interest of his country, that would he have deserted her, he might, more than once, have made his own terms with the court; and was so faithful to the royal family, that he suffered much upon that account, and was more rescid upon than any other; and so well was his reputation established, that he proved an awe-sword over others, and so obliged them to suspend their private grudges, and to join cordially in one measure. He married Anne, daughter of Sir William Purves of Purveshall, in the county of Berwick, baronet, and had issue,

2. Hon. James Home of Ayton, who engaged in the rebellion 1715; his estate of Ayton was in consequence forfeited, and he died 6th December 1764. He married Janet, daughter of Zerobabel Haig of Bemersyde, in the county of Berwick; and by her, who died 21st October 1777, had two daughters, Marion, married to Alexander, ninth Earl of Home, without issue; and Jane Home of Haigfield, who married, 5th May 1778, Dr James Hunter of Monfodd.
3. Hon. George Home, who died 20th September 1777, and his relict at Kelso, 5th October 1795, aged 91.
   1. Lady Jane, married to Patrick, Lord Polwarth, without issue.
   2. Lady Marjory, born 9th May 1686; died unmarried.
   3. Lady Margaret, married to Alexander Bothwell, Master of Holyroodhouse, without issue.

XX. Alexander, seventh Earl of Home, the eldest son, was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage at the general election 1710, and appointed general of the mint 1711. On the breaking out of the rebellion 1715, he was committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, but was released at the expiry of the act suspending the Habeas Corpus Bill, 24th June 1716; and died 1720. He married Lady Anne Ker, second daughter of William, second Marquis of Lothian, and had eight children.

1. Charles, Lord Dunglass, died young.
7. Lady Anne, died in infancy.
8. Lady Jane, died at Edinburgh, 1st July 1757.

XXI. William, eighth Earl of Home, succeeded his father 1720; had a cornet's commission in the second regiment of dragoon-guards, 15th May 1733; got a troop in Churchill's dragoons, May 1740; was promoted to the captain-lieutenancy of the third regiment of foot-guards, April 1745; and to a company of the same regiment in July following. He served on the continent; was in Scotland, 1745, when the rebellion broke out; joined Sir John Cope at Dunbar in September; and was at the battle of Preston, where he endeavoured, but in vain, to rally the dragoons. He took the command of the Glasgow regiment, of 600 men, and with it joined the royal army at Stirling, 19th December 1745. He was appointed second major of the third regiment of foot-guards, 1749; colonel of the 48th foot 1750; colonel of the 25th regiment of foot, 25th April 1752; and, 16th April 1757, he was constituted governor of the important fortress of Gibraltar, where he died, 25th April 1761, being then a lieutenant-general in the army. He was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage at the general elections 1741, 1747, 1754, also 5th May 1761, his previous decease not being then known in Scotland. He married, at Hampstead, 23rd December 1742, Mrs Laws of Albermarle Street, London; but had no issue by her, who died at London, 14th January 1754, aged 80.

XXII. Alexander, ninth Earl of Home, a clergyman of the church of England, succeeded his brother 1761, and died at Hirsel, 8th October 1786. He married, first, Primrose, second daughter of Charles, ninth Lord Elphinstone; and by
her, who died 18th December 1759, had two children,

1. William, Lord Dunglass, who had an ensigncy in the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards, 4th August 1774; a lieutenant in the same regiment, 1778; accompanied the guards to America, where he was mortally wounded at the battle of Guilford, 15th March 1781; and died soon afterwards, unmarried.

2. Lady Eleonora, married at Hirsel, 9th January 1784, to Major-General Thomas Dundas of Fingask, Member of Parliament, and had issue by him, who fell a victim to pestilential disease, on public service, in the West Indies, 1794. In the House of Commons, 5th June 1795, Mr Secretary Dundas moved, That a humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying, that he will be graciously pleased to order a monument to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, to the memory of Major-General Thomas Dundas, who died in the service of his country. The House, he said, was sure, was in possession of enough of the General's character to rescue him from the imputation of any partiality in the warm eulogium he was in justice bound to bestow upon a deceased and most deird friend. The services he had rendered to his country, in a long military career, even before the present year, remained written in the memory of many gentlemen then in the House; while all ranks of people bore testimony to his merit and services in the war we were now engaged in. These services were not more impressively denoted by the applause and affection of the British army, even to a man, than by the rancour and animosity of his enemies, who, with fury more than diabolical, carried their revenge beyond the grave; tore his body from the sacred place of interment, and gave it a prey to the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air. He did not, it is true, actually fall on the field of battle, but he died in the service of his country. A character so glorious, viewed in the light of public capacity, was rendered more illustrious by his private conduct; for, in all the various relations in which he stood, his life was one uniform tissue of excellence, in which it was difficult to say, whether the patriotic, the social, or the domestic virtues were most predominant. To sum up his character in a few words, he was wise, yet unassuming, mild, brave, and generous. The motion was carried unanimously. General Tarleton took that opportunity of relating an instance that came under his knowledge in the American war, of the extraordinary military talents of General Dundas, in which, when opposed by a greater force, headed by the able Lafayette, his superior skill, and cool valour, obtained a decisive victory. Mr Charles Dundas, Member of Parliament for Berkshire, expressed his gratitude to the House for the honourable testimony of their approbation just bestowed upon an only and much-loved brother, and added, that, by the vote of that night, he, and the family of the General, were in some measure restored to that comfort, of which they were deprived by the wanton cruelty of a barbarous enemy.

Alexander, ninth Earl of Home, married, secondly, his cousin Marion, daughter of his uncle the Hon. James Home of Ayton; she died, without issue, at Hirsel, 30th October 1763; thirdly, at Yarmouth, 10th February 1768, Miss Ramey of Yarmouth, by whom he had four children,

1. A son, born at Yarmouth, 26th November 1768; died young.


1. Lady Caroline, died at Great Yarmouth, 20th April 1794, aet. 25, unmarried.


XXII. Alexander, tenth Earl of Home, born at Hirsel, 11th November 1760, succeeded his father 1786; is colonel of the Berwickshire militia, and lieutenant of that county; and was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scotch peerage at the general election, 1807. His Lordship married, at Dalkeith House, 9th November 1798, Lady Elisabeth Montagu, second daughter of Henry, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, by whom he has issue,

HOPETOUN.

The surname of Hope is of great antiquity in Scotland. John de Hope swore fealty to King Edward I. when he overran Scotland in 1296. Another John de Hope had a charter of some lands near Linlithgow, in January 1458.

I. JOHN DE HOPE, the immediate ancestor of this family, is said to have come from France in the time of Magdalen, Queen of James V., in 1537. Settling in Scotland, he married Miss Elizabeth Cunningham, by whom he had a son:

II. EDWARD HOPE, who was one of the most considerable inhabitants of Edinburgh, in the reign of Queen Mary; and being a great promoter of the reformation, was chosen one of the commissioners for that metropolis to the parliament, 1560. He was father of:

III. HENRY HOPE, a considerable merchant, who, having frequent occasions, in the course of business, to visit the continent, married, on one of these excursions, a French lady, called Jaqueline de Tott (or Joanna Juvitot) and by her had two sons,

1. Thomas.

2. Henry, ancestor of the great and opulent branch of the Hopes, long settled at Amsterdam.

IV. THOMAS HOPE, the eldest son, afterwards proceeding through the usual forms of grammatical learning, with no small applause, entering upon the study of the law, made so rapid a progress in juridical knowledge, that he was at an early age called to the bar. His practice was, however, limited, till 1606, when he undertook the defence of the six ministers tried for high treason, for denying that the King possessed authority in matters ecclesiastical. He acquainted himself so much to the satisfaction of the presbyterians at this important trial, that they never afterwards undertook any business of moment without consulting him, and he instantly came
CARMICHAEL, EARL OF HYNDFORD.

This ancient surname is local, and was assumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Carmichael, in the county of Lanark, still in the possession of this noble family.

I. William de Carmichael, is mentioned in a charter of the lands of Ponfeigh, about 1350.

II. John de Carmichael, probably his son, was infeft in the lands of Carmichael, on a precept from James, Earl of Douglas and Marr, killed at Otterburn, 1388.

III. William Carmichael, Dominus ejusdem, probably his son, occurs in a charter of donation to the priory of St Andrews, 1410.

IV. Sir John Carmichael, probably his son, accompanied the Scottish auxiliaries sent to the assistance of Charles VI. of France against the English. At the battle of Bauge, in Anjou, 1419, he eminently signalized his valour, by dismounting the Duke of Clarence, the English general, which decided the victory in favour of the French and Scots. In the action he broke his spear, in remembrance of which piece of service, his successors bear for crest a dexter hand and arm armed, holding a broken spear. Sir John de Carmichael occurs as an arbiter on the part of Sir Herbert Maxwell, 1497; and died 1496. He is said to have married Lady Mary Douglas, a daughter of George, Earl of Angus, [sed qu?] by whom he had three sons,

1. William.
2. Robert, ancestor of the Carmichaels of Balmedie.
3. John de Carmichael, who was provost of St Andrews, and was one upon a perambulation of some lands and marches in that neighbourhood, 1424.

V. William de Carmichael, the eldest son, was one of the inquest upon the service of Sir David Hay of Yester, 1437.

He had two sons,
2. George, a doctor of divinity; promoted to the episcopal see of Glasgow, 1482; and, the same year, he was joined in commission with several lords and barons to treat of a peace with England.

VI. Sir John de Carmichael, the eldest son, obtained, from King James III., a grant of Nethertown of Carmichael, of foed. D., which he got a charter under the great seal, 1485; and he died 1506. He had issue,

1. William.
2. Thomas, vicar of Stirling, inter 1492 et 1500.
3. John, who had a charter to John Car- michael, son of the deceased Sir John Carmichael of Carmichael, knight of Medowflat, in the barony of Cowanton, 20th August 1511. John Carmichael of Medowflat, had charters of the dominical lands of Crawford Lindsay, 22d March 1537; and of the King's lands of Crawford Lindsay, 11th August 1542.

Daughter, Margaret. In the Public Reg. L. xii. No. 76, gister, is a charter of the Duke of Montrose, to Margaret Carmichael, of a pension of 150 marks, out of the customs of Aberdeen; confirmed 20th October 1488.

VII. William Carmichael, had a charter of the lands of Cruikistane, 7th December 1509, wherein he is designated burgess of Edinburgh; and died 1530. He had three sons,
1. Bartholomew, who died without issue.
2. William.
3. Walter.

VIII. William Carmichael, son of the younger, had a charter of the twenty pound of land of Carmichael, Overton and Nethertoun thereof, &c. 8th September 1532. He had a son,
IX. John Carmichael of Carmichael, who had a charter of the lands of Overton and Nethertoun of Carmichael, united to the barony of Carmichael, 15th August 1540; and died about 1580. He married Elisabeth, third daughter of Hugh, fifth Lord Somerville, and had issue,


2. Archibald Carmichael of Edrem, who had a charter of the lands of Wray, in the county of Linlithgow, 17th July 1574, to him and Jonet Hume, his wife, on the resignation of his brother-german, John Carmichael of Carmichael, junior.

Daughter, Mary, married to John, son of Sir Robert Hamilton of Preston.

X. Sir John Carmichael of Carmichael, the eldest son, had charters to John Carmichael, junior, de codem, of a tenement in Edinburgh, and of the lands of Wray and Longheirdmanstoun, in the counties of Edinburgh and Linlithgow, 2d May 1573, to John Carmichael, junior, de codem, and Margaret Douglas, his wife, and James, their second son, remainder to Hugh, their eldest son, of the lands of Longheirdmanstoun, 19th May 1576; of the lands of East Fentoun, called Fentoun Tower, 10th August 1587; and to Sir John Carmichael of Carmichael, knight, and Margaret Douglas, his wife, of the barony of Wistoun, in Lanarkshire, 14th July 1599. He was warden of the middle marches; and, in 1588, was one of the ambassadors sent to Denmark to negotiate the match betwixt King James VI. and the Princess Anne, which was happily accomplished; and, about the same time, he was constituted captain of his Majesty's guard. He was sent ambassador to Queen Elisabeth, 1590, to confer upon matters of the highest importance to the two nations, which he worthily discharged. He was constituted warden of the west marches, 1598, in the exercise of which office, as he was going to a court at Lochmaben, he was murdered, 16th June 1600, by Thomas Armstrong, and several accomplices, returning from a match at foot-ball. Thomas Armstrong was tried before the justiciary for that murder, 14th November 1601, convicted and executed. Sir John Carmichael's fate was greatly regretted, particularly by John Johnstone, who wrote an epitaph on him, printed in Crawford's Peerage.

He married Margaret, daughter of Sir George Douglas of Pittendreich, sister of David, seventh Earl of Angus, and James, Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland, and had issue,

1. Sir Hugh.

2. James, mentioned in the charter 1576, already noticed.

3. William, who obtained, from his father, some lands in Kylesmuir.

   1. Elisabeth, married to Sir John Home, younger of Keltonhill.

2. Mary, married to John, Lord Holyroodhouse, who got with her 12,000 marks of portion.

3. Abigail, married to Hugh Weir of Clowburn.

4. Anne, married to Walter Whiteford, Bishop of Brechin.

XI. Sir Hugh Carmichael of Carmichael, the eldest son, was sworn a privy-councillor; and constituted master of the horse, 1593, and the same year sent ambassador to Denmark. He married Abigail, daughter of William Baillie of Lamington, and had a son,

Sir John;—and a daughter,

Jean, married to James Lockhart of Clegborn, and had issue.

XII. Sir John Carmichael of Carmichael, had a charter to "John Carmichael, son and heir Hugonis Carmichauli, de codem," of eight bovates of the dominical lands of Woustoun, in Lanarkshire, 9th February 1619. He married Elisabeth, daughter of Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth; but, dying without issue, his estate came to his cousin, Sir James Carmichael of Hyndford, descended from

VIII. Walter Carmichael, third son of William Carmichael of Carmichael, was designed of Hyndford and Park, and was father of

IX. Gavin Carmichael, who got a feu grant of the lands of Hyndford 1547; and is designed son of Walter of Hyndford and Park. He had two sons,
died 18th January 1767. She died at Edinburgh, 2nd June 1787, having had seven children: 1. Alexander Gibson of Duris, advocate, who died 13th May 1783. He married, at Caronball, 19th October 1770, Margaret, second daughter of Thomas Dundas of Fingask, M. P. by Lady Janet Maitland, daughter of Charles, Earl of Lauderdale; and by her, who died 29th December 1773, had a daughter, Margaret, who died young, and two sons, Sir John Gibson Carmichael of Skirling, baronet, who succeeded his uncle John, fourth Earl of Hyndford, in his paternal estate of Skirling, and died 8th November 1766. He married, 18th October 1799, Janet Hyndford, daughter of Cornelius Elliot of Woodlea, W. S., and by her, who, 31st July 1800, became the wife of John, eleventh Lord Elphinstone, had an only daughter, Sir John Gibson Carmichael of Skirling, baronet, born 24th April 1802; married, at Edinburgh, 7th February 1808, to his cousin, Janet, second daughter of Major-General Thomas Dundas of Caronball and Fingask, M. P. by Lady Eleonora Home, daughter of Alexander, ninth Earl of Home, and had issue. 3. William Gibson, merchant in Edinburgh, who died 19th May 1807. He married Mary Cecilia, daughter of James Ballantyne of Pitrig, in the county of Edinburgh, advocate, and had twelve children: John Gibson, merchant at Dantis; James Gibson of Inglisbourn, in the county of Edinburgh, (married to Anne, youngest daughter of James Thomson, merchant in Edinburgh, and had issue); William, master-attendant at Point de Gallo, Ceylon, who married to Miss Sharpe of Madras; Alexander, merchant at Dantis, who so remarkably distinguished himself in the defence of that place, when besieged by the French, 1807, as to obtain letters of thanks from the King of Prussia and General Kalkreuth; Archibald, merchant in Edinburgh; Lewis, assistant master-attendant at Point de Gallo, Ceylon, who married to Miss Lacey; Thomas, who died in March 1803; Cecilia, married, 1797, to John Thomson, merchant in Edinburgh; Helen, Henry; Hyndford, died 28th January 1797; and Andrew Mitchell, in the maritime service of the East India Company.

3. John, died young, 17th July 1767. 4. James, died in infancy. 5. Thomas Gibson, Esq., an officer in the army, who was lieutenant-colonel of the 98th regiment of foot. 1. Margaret, married, at Hailes, 26th January 1769, to Alexander Gibson Wright of Cliftonhall, and Kersie, in Stirlingshire. He died at Edinburgh, 29th January 1793, aged 80, leaving three daughters: Helen, heiress of Cliftonhall and Kersie, married 30th April 1796, to Alexander Charles Maitland, now Gibson of Cliftonhall, nephew of James, seventh Earl of Lauderdale; Anne, married, 29th August 1800, to her cousin, Alexander Gibson Hunter of Blackness; and Margaret, who died in March 1798, unmarried. 6. Elizabeth, married, 18th February 1796, to David Hunter of Blackness, in the county of Forfar; and by him, who died 12th October 1809, had twelve children: Alexander Gibson Hunter, of Blackness and Loretto (married, 29th August 1800, to his cousin, Anne Gibson Wright, and has issue); Helen; Emily, married to J. W. Barton, Esq.; Henrietta; Elizabeth; John, in the maritime service of the East India Company, died 1798; Thomas, aide-de-camp to Major-General Martin Hunter, New Brunswick; America; David, who died on board the Merlin ship of war, 1798; William, in the maritime service of the East India Company; Mary Anne; Charles; and Janet.

XVI. John, fourth Earl of Hyndford, the eldest son, born 5th May 1710; became a member of the Faculty of Advocates 1732; succeeded his father in the estate of Skirling 1739; and his cousin John, third Earl of Hyndford, in titles and estate, 1757. His Lordship died at Edinburgh, 21st December 1787, in the 78th year of his age; and was buried at Kirkurd, in the county of Peebles. His paternal estate went to his grand-nephew, Sir John Gibson Carmichael of Skirling; his other estates and titles, to his cousin, Thomas Carmichael of Mauchline. He married, 16th January 1749, Janet, eldest daughter and heiress of William Grant of Prestongrange, in the county of Haddington, King's Advocate, and a Lord of Session, without issue.
THE
PEERAGE
OF
SCOTLAND:
CONTAINING AN
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
Nobility of that Kingdom,
FROM THEIR ORIGIN TO THE PRESENT GENERATION:

By Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbevie, Bart.

SECOND EDITION.

REVISED AND CORRECTED, WITH A CONTINUATION TO THE PRESENT PERIOD,

By John Philip Wood, Esq.

With Engravings of the Arms of the Peers.

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1813.
John, Commendator of Inchmahome, 8th July 1553. On the death of his brother, the Regent, in 1572, he was entrusted with the custody of King James VI, and the keeping of the castle of Stirling, where his Majesty resided; and he executed that important charge with honour and integrity. When the Earl of Marr seized on the castle of Stirling, in April 1578, he turned his uncle out of that fortress, and became master of the King's person.

Sir Alexander Erskine was, the same year, constituted governor of the castle of Edinburgh, sworn a privy-councillor, and was appointed vice-chamberlain of Scotland in 1580. Sir James Melville characterises him as "a gallant well-natured gentleman, "loved and honoured by all men for his "good qualities and great discretion, no "way factionous or envious, a lover of all "honest men, and desired ever to see men "of good conversation about the prince, "rather than his own friends, if he found "them not so meet." He married, first, Margaret, only daughter of George, fourth Lord Home, they had a charter of the house and inclosure of Restenneth, in Forfarshire, confirmed 24th November 1586, by whom he had issue,

1. Alexander, a youth of great hopes, who died 9th April 1578, of grief, as it was thought, for the indignity he conceived done to his father, in depriving him of the government of the castle of Stirling.

2. Sir Thomas.

Sir George Erskine of Inverteil, appointed one of the Lords of Session, 15th March 1617; and sat on the bench till his death in 1646. He had two daughters, Anne, married to John, third Lord Melville of Raith; and Margaret, married, first, to Sir John Mackenzie of Tarbat, and was mother of the first Earl of Cromarty; secondly, to Sir James Foulis of Cointment, a Lord of Session. She and George, Lord Melville, the son of the eldest daughter, were served heirs of Sir George Erskine, 26th April 1648.

1. Margaret, married to James Crichton of Ruthven, and had issue.

2. Jean, married to John Lesly of Balquhain, and was mother of Walter, the first Count Lesly of Germany.

VOl. II.

3. Mary, married to Sir Dugald Campbell of Auchinbreck, and had issue.

Sir Alexander Erskine married, secondly, Magdalene, daughter of Alexander, fifth Lord Livingston. She had a charter of the lands of Ferrieton, in the county of Clackmannan, to Magdalene Livingston, relict of the deceased Alexander Erskine of Gogar, brother of the Earl of Marr; confirmed 10th December 1584.

II. Sir Thomas Erskine of Gogar, 230.

Mag. Sig. L. xxxvi. No. 220.

the eldest surviving son, born in 1566, the same year with King James VI. was educated with his Majesty from his childhood, and came thereby to have a great share of the royal favour. The King bestowed on him many marks of his special esteem, and appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber, 1585. He had charters of Mitchells, Eastertoun, and Westertoun, in the county of Kincardine, 17th October 1594; of Windingtown and Windingtownhall, 1st June 1598, and of Eastertoun, in Perthshire, 15th January 1598-9. He had the good fortune to be one of the happy instruments in the rescue of the King from the treasonable attempt of the Earl of Gowrie, and his brother Alexander Ruthven, at Perth, 5th August 1600, having with his own hand killed the latter. For this signal service he had the third part of the lordship of Dirleton, belonging to Gowrie, conferred on him, by charter, dated 15th November 1600; and, in warrant thereof, the King's barony of Cornetoun, in Stirlingshire. In that charter he is designed eldest lawful son of the deceased Alexander Erskine, Master of Marr. He accompanied the Duke of Lennox in his embassy to France in July 1601.

Attending King James VI. into England, in 1603, he was, the same year, constituted captain of the yeomen of the guard, in room of Sir Walter Raleigh, and held that command till 1632. He was created Viscount of Fentoun, being the first raised to that degree of nobility in Scotland, by patent, dated 18th May 1606, to him and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to his heirs male whatsoever. He had charters of Rycroft, which belonged to the Mag. Sig. L. xxiv. No. 229, 238.

30. 244.

Mag. Sig. L. xlv. No. 165.
2. William Gordon of Pennygane.
3. Robert, who had a grant of the lands of Muirfad, 21st July 1544; but dying, unmarried, his estate went to his nephew John, son of William Gordon of Pennygane.

4. James, who had a charter of Hardlands, 1540.

5. Alexander, who got a lease from the crown of the lands of Slagnew, in Kelton, and married Janet Kennedy, relict of John Kennedy of Largus.

1. Janet, married to Patrick Agnew, sheriff of Wigtown, who, with consent of his curators, granted a charter to her of the lands of Salquhary, in that shireforth, 17th August 1550, wherein she is designated sister of John Gordon of Lochinvar.


3. Catherine, married to Sir James MacCulloch of Cardoness.

4. Helen, married to Sir Thomas MacLellan of Bombie.

5. Elisabeth, married, first, to John Grierson of Larg, from whom she had a charter of the lands of Brockloch, in the stewardship of Kirkcudbright, in her virginity, 30th December 1559, wherein she is designated sister of John Gordon of Lochinvar; secondly, to William Adair of Kenhill.

IX. Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, the eldest son, was, in 1555, appointed justice of the lordship of Galloway; and his commission was renewed in 1557. It appears that he settled his estate on his brother, William, at a time when he had no male issue; as a charter was granted to Juliana Home, wife of John Gordon of Lochinvar, for her life, remainder to William Gordon, brother of John, of the lands of Stitchill, Kenmore, &c. 14th September 1559; and another to William Gordon, brother of John Gordon of Lochinvar, of Stitchill, Kenmore, &c. 22d December 1563, restoring the terce to Elisabeth Maxwell, wife of John. John Gordon of Lochinvar had charters of several ecclesiastical lands in the stewardship of Kirkcudbright from Alexander, Bishop of Galloway, 15th April 1564; and from the commendator of Tungland, 20th May 1566. He entered into a bond of manrent with Douglas of Drumlanrig, Crichton of Sanquhar, Kirkpatrick of Clochburn, and others, 1561, and signed the association in support of King James VI. 1567. He had several charters from that monarch, particularly one to John Gordon, knight, son and heir of Margaret Crichton, daughter and heir of Robert Crichton of Kilpatrick, in 1560; and another to him and Elisabeth Maxwell, his wife, and John, their legitimate son, of the lands of Mekil Kilbryde, 2d February 1566-7. He died 29th August 1609.

He married, first, Juliana, daughter of Home of Wedderburn, and had by her a daughter, Margaret, married, in 1572, to Hugh, first Lord Loundoun. He married, secondly, in 1583, Elisabeth, daughter of John, Lord Herries, and had issue, 1. Sir Robert.

2. William, constituted commissary of Glenluce, 1581; infect in the lands of Glenquicken and Garrocher, in 1588, who died without issue.


1. Mary, married to Alexander Kennedy of Bargin.


X. Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, the eldest son, one of the strongest and most active men of his time, gave many instances of his valour in defence of the Gallovians against the inhabitants of Annandale, who, when they lost cattle by the incursions of the English, were of supplying their losses by their neighbours. In one of these occasions his friend and follower, John de Loechini, burnt his own town of Wamphray, Lockerry, and then, as a strong party to apprehend the King's officers, forced the Majesty's officers, no principal eat the warrant. However, the two officers interceding for the prisoners obtained an ample remission, and was appointed one of the lords of the bedchamber to the King. At a tournament proclaimed by the Duke of Lennox, Sir Robert Gordon was one of three successful champions to whom the King had been delivered by the Prince of Orange.

Sir Robert Gordon of Glenluce was heir of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, a charter of the land of Kirkcudbright, 1531 January 1597-8; and he was, by his father, 5th November 1561, a charter of the lands of Knokgre, Knock, &c. 97th April 1560, of the tenantry of Gordanston, in 1561, of the barony of Gristom, 27th July 1562; and he had charters of the barony of Meikle Dryburgh, in 1564. Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar had charters of Barcarril, Kirkconnell, and Blais, 2d June 1615, and of the barony of Galloway, 27th July 1620; all these laying in the stewardship of Kirkcudbright, and had a grant of the barony of Gallovia Nova Scotia, in America, 8th November 1611; a charter of the barony of Charles Island (Insula Caroli) by her husband, 1565; and he died in November 1628.

He married Lady Isabel Ruthven, daughter of William, first Earl of Gowrie, by her husband, 1. Sir John.

2. Robert Gordon of Gilston, who had a grant of the barony of Galloway, in 1587, and was, 1598, with many ample privileges.

3. Elisabeth, married to John, 1st Lord of Nithsdale.
IX. **Alexander**, fourth Lord Falconer of Halkerton, who succeeded to that peerage on the death of his cousin, 1794; but dying without issue, 17th March 1827, the title became extinct, and that of Lord Falconer of Halkerton devolved on David Falconer, son of

VIII. **Sir David Falconer of Newton**, second son of Sir David of Glenfarquhar. He was appointed a Lord of Session, 11th June 1765, and promoted to the president's chair, 3rd July 1659. He drew up Decisions of the Court of Session from November 1653 to 9th December 1653, the very last day of his sitting in court; and dying, 13th December 1653, in the 46th year of his age, was buried in the Greyfriars churchyard, where is a monument to his memory, with an inscription, printed in Monteith's Theatre of Mortality, page 44.

He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Nairn of Muckeby, sister of Robert, first Lord Nairn, by whom he had a daughter,

**Alexander**, second Lord Falconer of Halkerton, the only son, died 4th March 1684; he married Lady Margaret Ogilvy, second daughter of James, second Earl of Airlie, by whom he had a son.

IX. **David**, third Lord Falconer of Halkerton, who was served heir to his father 1683; and was, 94th March 1710, found incompos mentis, and had been so for twenty years back. He died, unmarrid, in February 1724, when the title devolved on Sir Alexander Falconer, descended from

VII. **Sir David Falconer of Glenfarquhar**, who married Margaret, daughter of Hepburn of Bradfield, and had issue,

1. Sir Alexander.
2. Sir David Falconer of Newton.

VIII. **Sir Alexander Falconer of Glenfarquhar**, the eldest son, was created a baronet, 8th March 1670-1, and was served heir to Margaret Hepburn, Lady Glenfarquhar, his mother, 29 August 1672. He had a son.
benefice, and took residence in Edinburgh. On its settlement, he was sent prisoner to the Tower, and on the 15th of February 1581 passed an act allowing him to have a new Lord Somerville, and others to sit in the Court of Session, and two miles in the county of Lothian, with a fine of £1,000. He died on the 12th of October 1587.

In his will, he declared his intention to leave his estates to his son, John Maitland, and his daughter, Mary Maitland, and the remainder of his estate to his second son, John Maitland, and his daughter, Mary Maitland. He also left a provision for the education of his grandchildren.

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He had two children, John Maitland, the second lord Maitland, and Mary Maitland. John Maitland succeeded his father as second lord Maitland in 1583, and was succeeded by his son, John Maitland, the third lord Maitland, in 1603.

John Maitland was succeeded by his son, John Maitland, the third lord Maitland, in 1603. John Maitland was a great man of his time, and his influence was felt throughout Scotland.

In 1587, Captain Stewart, of Arran, offered to prove Maitland was necessary to the Queen, and had ever been a deliverer, and was appointed keeper of the seal for life, with the title of Lord Maitland.

He died possessed of the lands and baronies of Blyth, Thankerton, Bigger, and Castlehill, in the lordship of Lauderdale, with the office of bailiff of the same; and of Musselburgh, East and West Barns, Newton, Oswaldlaw, Lye Rig, and Fluris, Lochend, Stobo, Eddleston, or White Barony, Leithington, ten chalders of victual out of Markhill and Trapenc, and other property.

He married Jane, only daughter and heir of James, fourth Lord Fleming; and by her, who married, secondly, in November 1582, John, fifth Earl of Cassillis, without issue; and dying, 23rd June 1609, aged 55, was buried with her first husband at Haddington, had a son, John, second Lord Maitland of Thirlestane; and a daughter, Anne, married to Robert, second Earl of Wintoun. They had a daughter, 23rd March 1603. She died 6th July 1609, aged 20, and was buried at Haddington.

XIV. John, second Lord Maitland of Thirlestane, the only son, succeeded his father 1583; was a nobleman of great honour and probity, and managed his affairs with that conduct and discretion, that he made a considerable addition to his fortune. He was married to Jane, Countess of Cassillis, his mother, 31st August 1609; and created Viscount of Lauderdale, by patent, dated at Whitehall, 20 April 1616, to him and his heirs male and successors, in the lordship of Thirlestane. He had the office of president of the council, and was appointed one of the ordinary lords of session, 3rd June 1618. He was created Earl of Lauderdale, Viscount Maitland, Lord Thirlestane, and Boltons, by patent, dated at Whitehall, 14th March 1654, to him and his heirs male, bearing the name and arms of Maitland; he was removed from the place in the session, 14th February 1620; but had the appointment of one of the extraordinary lords of that court in 1622.
right of the Scots to a joint share therein. He was commissioned by the parliament of Scotland to treat with his Majesty, at Hampton Court, 1647; and, on his return, zealously promoted the engagement for raising forces for the rescue of the King. When the army was ready to march into England, in July 1648, his Lordship was sent over to Holland to invite the Prince of Wales to join them. The defeat of the Duke of Hamilton, at Preston, put an end to all hopes from that expedition. The Earl of Lauderdale left the Prince to return home, in order to employ his interest in the service of the King and royal family; but, before he arrived, he received intelligence that the engagement was declared unlawful, and that the promoters thereof were subjected to penalties. He thereupon, without suffering his ship to go into any port, returned to Holland, to offer his services to the Prince, who, by this time was become King.

When Charles II. came to Scotland, in 1650, the Earl of Lauderdale accompanied his Majesty; but was, by the States, debarred from his presence and councils, and ordered into banishment, on account of his concern in the engagement. He made satisfaction for his accession thereto, in the church of Largo, 26th December 1650, and was in consequence permitted to remain in the kingdom, and to come to court. He attended his Majesty to England, was taken at the battle of Worcester, 3rd September 1651; and committed prisoner to the Tower of London, where he suffered a confinement of nine years, till he was set free by Monk, in March 1660. He immediately repaired to the Hague to wait upon the King, with whom he came over on the restoration.

As a reward for his services and sufferings in the royal cause, his Lordship was constituted secretary of state, one of the extraordinary lords of session, president of the council, first commissioner of the treasury, one of the lords of the bedchamber, and governor of the castle of Edinburgh. He was appointed high-commissioner to the parliament, 1669; and held the same high office in four succeeding sessions; also in the convention of estates, 1678. The whole power and patronage of Scotland were placed in his hands, after the disgrace of Middleton, 1669. He was created Duke of Lauderdale, and Marquis of March, (as descended from the Duncans, Earls of March,) by patent, to him, and the heirs male of his body, 2nd May 1679; installed a knight of the Garter at Windsor, 3rd June following; and on the 25th of June 1674, created a peer of England, by the title of Earl of Guildford and Baron of Petersham, by patent, to him and the heirs male of his body. His Grace was likewise a member of the privy-council in England.

Lauderdale continued in the supreme direction of affairs in Scotland, till the Duke of York's arrival in that country, 1680, when his credit declined; and having, by his vote for the condemnation of the papish Earl of Stafford, incurred the resentment of his Royal Highness, his Grace was deprived of his offices, except that of extraordinary lord of session, which was for life; and the pensions granted to him and his Duchess were taken away in July 1682. His Grace sunk under the weight of vexation and age, at Tumbridge, 24th August 1682, in his 67th year, and was buried at Haddington. His character and personal appearance are drawn in strong and unfavourable colours, by Bishop Burnet, who, however, admits that he had suffered from his Grace's eminence; therefore the portrait may be deemed overcharged.

His Grace married, first, Anne, second daughter of Alexander, first Earl of Home, comely, with her sister Margaret, Countess of Moray, of her brother, James, second Earl of Home; and by her, who died at Paris, about 1671, had an only daughter, Anne, married, at Highgate, 11th December 1666, in the presence of the King, and his Queen, and court, to John, second Marquis of Tweeddale, and had issue.

* He was excepted out of Cromwell's act of grace and pardon, 1654, by which lands, to the value of L.300 a-year, were settled out of his estate, on his wife, and the heirs of her body.

* He had charters of the lordship and royalty of Mugdock, the barony of Carnachaw, the barony and royalty of Thirlestane, the lands of Rodgerlaw, Audlinton, &c., 24th May 1651; of the Cittal of Leith, united into a royalty, 1660; and of the forest of Lauderdale, 13th October 1646. Mag. Sig. Lit. No. 104, 105, 106, 107, 247.
was obliged to drop the title of Earl of Lennox. In 1477, Agnes Menteth obtained briefs from the chancery for serving her heir, super terris annuis redditiis et officiiis comitatus de Lennox; but her death, which happened soon after, prevented her service from being fully completed, and her right devolved on her eldest son, Sir James Haldane, who was served heir of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, by two special charters dated 21st and 24th May 1493. He was immediately infeoffed in the fourth part of the earldom, which belonged to him in property; and that he might not seem to relinquish the other rights belonging to him, he entered a formal protest, that his not then claiming and insisting on his right to the superiority of the whole earldom, should be no prejudice to him in future time of his right to the said superiority, or his being held the principal of the said earldom, as it was known he descended from the eldest sister.

Lord Dernlewy had again, in 1488, after the death of James III., assumed the title of Earl of Lennox, and sat as such in parliament in October that year. A submission was entered into; and the arbitrators agreed, in September 1491, that Sir John and Sir James Haldane should give up to Lord Dernlewy their quarter of the property of the earldom of Lennox, excepting particular lands therein named; and that Lord Dernlewy should remain to Sir James all the right of the superiority and tenen- dy of the said earldom. In 1493, an indenture was executed between the parties, by which a division of the estate was made, and certain lands allotted to each, to be held directly of the King; and, after enumerating the particular lands assigned to Sir James Haldane as his fourth share of the property of the earldom, it further conveys to him other lands of considerable extent, as a recompense to him for the right which he had, or might have, to the property or superiority of the part of the lands of the earldom, which were allotted to Lord Dernlewy. From the premises, the conclusion is drawn that the right to the title of Lennox is vested in the Haldanes of Glencairns, as descended from the second daughter of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, while the Stewarts of Dernlewy were descended from the third daughter.

To the memorial is annexed the following pedigree of the Haldanes of Glencairns, from Duncan, Earl of Lennox. Lady Margaret, second daughter, married, in 1392, to Sir Robert Menteth of Rusky, heir-male of the old Earls of Menteith; she lived till about 1452, had one son, Sir Murdac Menteth of Rusky, married to Christian, daughter of Sir David Murray of Tullibardine, ancestor of the Duke of Atholl. He died before the year 1456, left one son, Patrick Menteth, who died very young, and two daughters, Agnes, and Elisabeth, married to John Napier of Merchiston. Agnes Menteth, the eldest daughter, was married about 1460 to Sir John Haldane of Glencairns, master of the household, and justice-general beyond the Forth, under King James III. Her father's family estates were divided between her and her sister Elisabeth; and the half of the estate of Lennox, which fell to her grandmother Margaret's share being likewise divided between them, Agnes got the property of the fourth part of that estate, and had right to, and claimed the title of dignity, as eldest heir portioner of the last earl. Sir John Haldane died in 1493, and was succeeded by his son, Sir James Haldane of Glencairns, who, in 1490, brought proof of his descent from the second sister, and was served heir of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, and thereupon infeoffed. He married Christian, daughter of William, Lord Graham, ancestor of the Duke of Montrose, and was succeeded by his son, Sir John Haldane, 1505. He married Marjory, daughter of Sir John Lawson of Hume. Was succeeded by his son, Sir James Haldane, 1513. He married Lady Margaret Erskine, daughter of Robert, fourth Earl of Mar. Succeeded by his son, John Haldane of Glencairns, 1547; married Elizabeth, daughter of John Lindsay of Lum- lin, ancestor of the Earl of Perth. Succeeded by his son, George Haldane of Glencairns, 1583; married Lady Jane Cunningham, daughter of William, Earl of Glencairn. Succeeded by his son, John Haldane of Glencairns, 1574; married Isabel, daughter of Sir David Hume of Wedderburn. Succeeded by his son, James Hal-
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Edmonstone of Edmonstone, by whom he had a son,

IV. Thomas Ker of Kershaugh, who died about 1430, having married Elisabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Home of Home, by whom he had three sons,
1. Andrew.
2. Thomas.
3. James; the last two are mentioned in a protection from the King of England to the Earl of Douglas, 1432.

V. Andrew Ker of Kershaugh, the eldest son, accompanied the Earl of Douglas to Rome, 1450, and is particularly mentioned in a passport from the King of England. He married Jean, daughter of Crichton of Crichton, by whom he had a son and successor,

VI. Ralph Ker of Kershaugh, who died about 1460. He married Mary, daughter of Towers of Innerleith, and had two sons,
1. Andrew.
2. Robert Ker of Yair.

VII. Andrew Ker of Kershaugh, the eldest son, married Mary, daughter of Herbert, first Lord Herries, and had two sons,
1. Thomas.
2. John, ancestor of the Kers of Greenhead.

VIII. Thomas Ker of Kershaugh, the eldest son, built a house in the middle of Jedburgh forest; gave it the name of Fernihurst, and was designated by that title in the records of parliament, 1476. He had a charter of the barony of Fernihurst, from Archibald, Earl of Angus, the superior, and died in 1499. By his wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Colvill of Ochiltree, he had three sons,
1. Sir Andrew.
2. Ralph, ancestor of the Carrs of Cavers.
3. William, who had a charter of the lands of Langley and Gallangstinig, in Jedburgh forest, to William Ker, brother of Andrew Ker of Fernihurst, 14th August 1537.

IX. Sir Andrew Ker of Fernihurst, the eldest son, had charters of half of the barony of Oxenham, from Robert Colvill of Ochiltree, 4th May 1509, of half of the same barony from Margaret Colvill, daughter and heir of the late Robert Colvill of Ochiltree, 21st December 1511; and a confirmation of the lands of Fernihurst the same year. He was endowed with superior parts, and made a great figure in the reigns of James IV. and V., having on many occasions distinguished himself in resisting the power of England on the borders, particularly at the siege of his castle of Fernihurst, by the Earl of Arran and Lord Dacre, to whom he was obliged to surrender, after a brave defence, 24th September 1532. He had a charter of the barony of Oxenham, 17th January 1523-4, to himself in life; and to his sons Thomas, John, and Robert, his brothers Ralph and William, the heirs male of his body respectively.

King James V. being scarcely better than a captive in the hands of the Earl of Angus and the Douglases, Andrew Ker of Fernihurst did not think it necessary to pay obedience to their mandates; on which account a summons of treason was raised against him for not attending the Earl of Angus, lieutenant and warden of the marches; for not comparing before the King and council, and for engaging in actions against his Majesty. He appeared personally in the presence of the King and estates in parliament, 50th July 1536, when it was declared that he was clean and innocent of all the points and articles contained in the said summons, and he was accordingly absolved.

Sir Andrew Ker had a charter from Margaret Halyburton, youngest daughter and one of the heiresses of the Lord Dirleton, of her part of West Fenton, in the barony of Dirleton, and of the lands of Sevy, in Kinross-shire. He held the lands of Fernihurst of the Earl of Angus, and, on the forfeiture of the Earl, had a charter of the same from the King, 5th September 1528; also, of the lands of Bethrroll, 20th April same year. He had the office of guardian of the middle marches, and was one of the commissioners to Forder, XIV. treat of a peace with the English, which they happily concluded in 1528. A charter of the barony of Fernihurst was granted to Andrew Ker of Fernihurst, 8th May 1540, by Andrew Ker of Fernihurst, guardian of the King's middle marches, for life; remainder to John and his heirs, son of Robert, his son, George Ker, son of the deceased Ralph Ker, William and John Ker, brothers of George, and William Ker, brother-in-law of the said Andrew Ker of Fernihurst, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively. He had a charter of part of Bedrule, 7th November 1541; obtained the office of bailiff of Jedburgh Forest 1426; and died in 1545. By his wife, Janet, second daughter of Sir Patrick Home of Polwarth, he had issue,
1. Thomas, who died before his father, unmarried.
2. Sir John.
3. Robert Ker of Ancrum.

Janet, who had a charter of lands in the town of Bethrroll, on the resignation of George Turnbull of Bethrroll, 25th November 1519.

Indel, married to Sir Walter Ker of Cessford.

X. Sir John Ker of Fernihurst, the second, but eldest surviving, son, had charters of some lands in the town of Langton, in Roxburghshire, 9th January 1524-5; succeeded his father, 1543; was warden of the middle marches, and received the honour of knighthood from the Duke of Châtilloncourt, in 1546, for his good services in resisting the incursions of the English on the borders. With the assistance of the French troops, under D'Eesse, he retook his castle of Fernihurst from the English, by storm, in 1549. John Ker of Fernihurst, and Walter Ker of Cessford, had a letter of remission, under the great seal, for being art and part in the treasonable and cruel murder of Walter Scott of Branxholme, knight, committed in October 1549. Sir John Ker died in July 1560, leaving, by his wife, Catherine, eldest daughter of Sir Andrew Ker of Cessford, four children,
1. Sir Thomas.
2. Andrew Ker of Nether Gogar, whose male line is extinct.
3. William Ker, who was a great royalist, and adhered firmly to the interest of
they happily concluded in 1528. A charter of the barony of Fernihirst was granted, 21st May 1540, to Andrew Ker of Fernihirst, guardian of the King's middle marches, for life; remainder to John and Robert, his sons, George Ker, son of the deceased Ralph Ker, William and John Ker, brothers of George, and William Ker, brother-german of the said Andrew Ker of Fernihirst, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively. He had a charter of part of Bedrule, 7th November 1541; obtained the office of bailiff of Jedburgh Forest, 1542; and died in 1545. By his marriage with Janet, second daughter of Sir Patrick Home of Polworth, he had issue,

1. Thomas, who died before his father, unmarried. 2. Sir John.

3. Robert Ker of Auncrum. 1. Janet, who had a charter of lands in the town of Bethroull, on the resignation of George Turnbull of Bethroull, 26th November 1519.

2. Isabel, married to Sir Walter Ker of Cessford.

X. Sir John Ker of Fernihirst, the second, but eldest surviving, son, had a charter of some lands in the town of Langston, in Roxburghshire, 2d January 1524/5; succeeded his father, 1544; was warden of the middle marches, and received the honour of knighthood from the Duke of Chatelherault, in 1548, for his good services in restraining the incursions of the English on the borders. With the assistance of the French troops, under D'Esse, he retook his castle of Fernihirst from the English, by storm, in 1549. John Ker of Fernihirst, and Walter Ker of Cessford, had a letter of remission, under the great seal, for being art and part in the treasonable and cruel murder of Walter Scott of Branxholme, knight, committed in October 1559. Sir John Ker died in July 1569, leaving, by his wife, Catherine, eldest daughter of Sir Andrew Ker of Cessford, four children,

1. Sir Thomas.

2. Andrew Ker of Nether Gogar, whose male line is extinct.

3. William Ker, who was a great royalist, and adhered firmly to the interest of Queen Mary, who, for his good and faithful services, was pleased, in 1551, to settle on him a pension of 300 marks. He died without issue.

Daughter, Margaret, married to Willyam, Lord Hay of Yester.

XL Sir Thomas Ker of Fernihirst, the eldest son, succeeded his father, 1562; was a man of eminent parts, great probity and honour; a steady friend and most loyal servant to Queen Mary, who considered him as one of her most trusty and powerful adherents. He suffered, at different periods of his life, fourteen years banishment on her account, and never deserted her cause to the last. In October 1565, he attended the Queen and Darnley to Dumfries, to assist in quelling the insurrection of the nobles. Upon this occasion, Mary commanded him to raise the royal standard at the head of his followers, and placed herself under his immediate protection. He joined the Queen at Hamilton, on her escape from Lochleven, in May 1568. The day after the murder of the Earl of Moray, in January 1570, he, and Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, entered England with fire and sword, in hopes of kindling, between the two kingdoms, a war that might prove of advantage to the interest of Mary. By way of retaliation, the Earl of Sussex, and Lord Hunsdon, in April that year, entered Scotland, demolished the castle of Fernihirst, and ravaged the neighbouring country.

In September 1571, he was one of those who attacked the convention, or parliament, of Stirling, and in the conflict the Earl of Lennox was killed. Sir Thomas Ker was forfeited, 28th August, 1571, and his estate confiscated. He joined the garrison at Kirkcaldy in the defence of the castle of Edinburgh, to which he had removed his family charter-chest, which, at the surrender of that fortress, in 1573, was seized and never recovered. After this Sir Thomas Ker was obliged to seek refuge in France, Spain, and Holland. King James VI. no sooner took the government upon himself than he gave Sir Thomas liberty to return home, 1579; and being perfectly sensible of his loyalty and attachment to his mother's in-
Lothian.

Loth. Fam.
Arch. L xlviii.
fol. 74.

Loth. Fam.
Arch.
Mag. Sig.
L. xiv.
No. 722.

Scotswood.
339.

Mon. Inc.,
Ker's Aile in
Jedburgh
Abbey.
P. S. L. xit.
fol. 193.
L ii. fol. 29.

Brod of Boc-
druch, in
Loth. Fam.
Arch.
Letters of
James VI. d.o.
Mon. Inc.

Cameron's
Anmals.

Books of
Session.

Loth. Fam.
Arch.

Crawt. Of St.
400.

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in his father's lifetime, voted, in 1714, at the election of a peer, under the character of Lord Jedburgh; it is not impossible that the family of Lothian may have possessed of some settlement of this peerage of Jedburgh, different from what hitherto has been found in the records.

According to the first edition, Robert, third Lord Jedburgh, made an entail of his estate and honours, 11th July 1670, in favour of William, Lord Newbottle, son of Robert, then Earl, afterwards Marquis of Lothian, his nearest heir male; and after him, to the eldest son of the house of Lothian for the time, as a distinct peerage for ever; by which entail, it is provided, that albeit the eldest son of that family bear the title of Lord Jedburgh, and thereby have the privilege of a peer, yet it shall not prejudice him as to the precedence due to the eldest son of the family of Lothian.

Robert, third Lord Jedburgh, had charters of the lands of Overholding and Ricketton, in Roxburghshire, 30th September 1678, and died on the 4th of August 1692, without issue by his wife, Christian, daughter of Sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick, relict of Sir Patrick Hume of Polwraith, who died 1648, and mother of the first Earl of Marchmont; whereby the title of Lord Jedburgh and barony of Fernhill, devolved on William, Lord Newbottle, who sat and voted as such in parliament. The representation of the family, in the male line, came to Robert, Earl of Lothian, descended from

X. Robert Kerr of Ancrum, third son of Sir Andrew Kerr of Fernhill, (No. IX.) who got from his father a charter of the third part of the lands of Dirleton, 20th July 1338; and another of the lands of Woodhead, in Overnarnam, in feu-farm, from the abbot of Jedburgh, 7th July 1342. He also had a charter of the lands of Newton, in the barony of Bedrule, 17th November 1386; and died in February 1388, leaving, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Home of Wedderburn, a son,

XI. William Kerr of Ancrum, who succeeded him, but did not enjoy the estate long, as he was assassinated by Robert Kerr, younger of Cessford, 1590, when the disputes about the seniority of the families of Fernhill and Cessford ran high. On this Archibishop Spottiswoode remarks: A Spottswood, 282. He had two sons,

2. William Kerr of Lintoun, a man of singular courage and intrepidity, who did his country such signal service on the borders, that King James VI. was pleased to settle on him a pension of £1000 a-year for life. He obtained also from Charles I. a grant of the lands of Overtown, being the escheat of Robert Kerr, younger of Cessford, upon which he got charters under the great seal, 30th August 1625, and 13th March 1640. He was sworn of the bodelchamber to these two monarks, and left a daughter, married to Lord Wharton.

XII. Sir Robert Kerr of Ancrum, the eldest son, was served heir of his grandfather, 12th May 1607, and had charters of the lands of Whitehead, and the right and patronage of the parish of Ancrum, 20th June 1625; of the lordship and barony of Newbottle, 15th February 1631; and of the barony of Langnewton, 14th January 1632. He was a man of high honour, superior understanding and erudition, and of correct taste in the fine arts. He was the confidential friend of Charles I., who, when Prince of Wales, was the means of bringing about his marriage with Lady Anne Stanley. In 1690, he had the misfortune to kill in a duel, at Newmarket, Charles Maxwell, whose brother was a member of the King's family. This duel was forced upon him, insomuch, that even the nearest relations of the deceased bore him no ill-will for the act. He was, however, obliged to fly to Holland; but, in the course of the following year, was again received into the royal favour. King Charles I. constituted
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to his antagonists. Naturally of a good temper, his frequent appeals to the sword on trivial occasions, drew on him the imputation of being a quarrelsome man; but he was ineffective unless provoked; and never meddled with any, but such as chose to meddle with him.

5. Lord James Kerr, baptised December 1679; died unmarried.
   1. Lady Margaret, baptised December 1670, died young.
   2. Lady Jane, baptised December 1671, died young.
   3. Lady Mary, baptised October 1674; married, 15th December 1692, to James, Marquis of Douglas; was mother of Archibald, created Duke of Douglas, and of Lady Jane Douglas Stewart, and dying at Edinburgh, 29th January 1736, aged 69, was buried in the abbey church of Holyroodhouse.
   4. Lady Margaret, baptised May 1678, died young.
   5. Lady Annabella, baptised October 1682, died young.

XV. William, second Marquis of Lothian, the eldest son, steadily supported the revolution; succeeded to the title of Lord Jedburgh, 1692; sat in the parliament of Scotland as such; had a charter to William, Lord Jedburgh, of the lands of Nether Chatto in Roxburghshire, 8th March 1695; and was made colonel of the 7th regiment of dragoons, 1st October 1696. He succeeded his father, 1703, when his character was thus drawn by Mackay: "He hath abundance of fire, and "may prove himself a man of business, "when he applies himself that way; laughs "at all revealed religion, yet sets up for "a pillar of presbytery, being very zealous, "though not devout. He is brave in "his person; loves his country and his "bottle; a thorough liberine, very hand- "some; black; with a fine eye; 45 years "old." He was invested with the order of the Thistle, 1705; was very active in bringing about the treaty of union, voting with its supporters on every question. He had the command of the 3rd regiment of foot-guards conferred on him, 25th April 1707; and ranked as lieutenant-general in the army, 1708. At the election, 1708, he was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage; but on account of formalities attending some of the votes for him, the House of Lords, 3d February 1709, ordered his name to be razed out of the return, and that of the Marquis of Annandale inserted. Being obnoxious to the Tory administration, he was deprived of the command of his regiment of guards, 1713. He was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage, 1715; had the appointment of major-general on the staff in Scotland; and dying at London on the 28th of February 1726, in the 61st year of his age, he was buried in King Henry VII's chapel in Westminster abbey, on the 6th of March, after lying in state in the Jerusalem Chamber.

His Lordship married his cousin-german, Lady Jean Campbell, daughter of Archibald, Earl of Argyll, beheaded 1685, sister of the first Duke of Argyll, "in King "James's reign, when the family was outlawed, the estate forfeited, and the children dreadingly, purely out of a principle of honour, believing they suffered wrongfully." They had five children,

1. William, third Marquis of Lothian.
2. Lady Anne, married to Alexander, seventh Earl of Home, and had issue.
3. Lady Janet, married to William, fifth Lord Craintoun, and had issue, and died March 1788.
4. Lady Elizabeth, married to George, twelfth Lord Ross, and had issue, and died 20th May 1758.
5. Lady Mary, married to Alexander Hamilton of Ballimuir, member of parliament for the county of Linlithgow, postmaster-general of Scotland, representative of the family of Innerwick; and died 17th November 1758; she had a daughter, Jean Douglas, married to Alexander Hay of Mordington; and four sons:
   1. William Henry, died young;
   2. James, keeper of his Majesty's stores, first at Chatham, then at Woolwich; and died 1738, leaving issue;
   3. Alexander, foot-major at Sherwood; and died 1786, leaving issue;
   4. Colonel Archibald Hamilton, a steady loyalist, who commanded the Queen's County militia during the American war, and died 1785; his only surviving son, Alexander Mark Hamilton, is lieutenant-colonel of the 5th West India regiment.

XVI. William, third Marquis of Lothian, the only son, was a peer of the life-time of his father, voting at the elections for representatives of the Scottish House of Lords as Lord Jedburgh, 1712. He succeeded as Marquis of Lothian, 1788, and was elected one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage, on the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Earl Lovat, 15th February 1731; re-chosen in the general elections 1734, 1741, 1750, 1754, and thus sat in parliament for 38 years. His lordship was invested with the order of the Thistle, 1734; presented King George II as Lord Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1728 to 1736, both inclusively; was, in 1739, appointed, in room of the late Duke of Selkirk, deceased, Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, which he resigned, in 1762, in favor of the Hon. Alexander Hume Cameron, and died at Lothian House, Edinburgh, 20th July 1767, buried at Newbattle Abbey.

The Marquis married, first, in 1725, daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson, esq., in the county of Aberdeenshire, and, by her, who died at Newbattle, 30th September 1759, had two sons and one daughter:

2. Lord Robert Kerr, who had a seat in the commission in the 15th of Lord Kerr's 1709; was an officer of the regiment sent to the battle of Culloden, 16th April 1746. Standing at the head of his company when the rebels broke his regiment, he received the foremost shot of his panoply, and was instantly killed many wounds, being then in the 50th year, and extremely handsome.
3. Lady Jane, died young.

The Marquis married, secondly, October 1750, his cousin, Jean Jane, eldest daughter of Lord Charles Kerr of Lothian, but had no issue by her: who survived him 20 years, and died at London, 12th January 1776; in her 76th year.
had a charter of the lands of Kylesmuir and Barnwell, in Ayrshire, 30th June 1648; of the barony of Grugard, 27th July 1613; of the barony of Loudoun, united into the lordship of Loudoun, 3rd December 1613; and died 13th December 1682. He married, first, in 1572, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, by whom he had a son,

George;—and three daughters,

2. Isabel, married to Sir John Maxwell of Pollock.
3. Margaret, married to John Kennedy of Blairquhan.

He married, secondly, Lady Isabel Ruthven, daughter of William, Earl of Gowrie, the divorced wife of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, by whom he had two daughters, one married to Sir David Cunningham of Cunninghamhead, the other to David Crawford of Kerse. He married, thirdly, Margaret, daughter of Sir David Home of Wedderburn, without issue.

XVIII. George, Master of Loudoun, the only son, died before his father, in 1612, leaving, by his wife, Lady Jean Fleming, eldest daughter of John, first Earl of Wigtown, to whom he was married in 1603, two daughters,

1. Margaret, Baroness of Loudoun.
2. Elizabeth, married to Sir Hugh Campbell of Cessnock. Margaret, Baroness of Loudoun, and Elizabeth, her sister, were, 22nd November 1626, served heirs portioners of Sir Duncan Campbell, knight, great-grandfather of Sir Hugh Campbell, knight, great-grandfather of Sir George Campbell of Loudoun, great-grandfather of Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudoun, knight, their great-grandfather. Margaret, Baroness of Loudoun, married Sir John Campbell of Lawers, who derived his descent from

1. John Campbell, only son of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurchy, by his last wife, Margaret, daughter of Luke Stirling of Keir. He got the estate of Lawers in patrimony from his father, and married Agnes, daughter of Moncrieffe of Moncrieffe, in Perthshire, by whom he had three sons,

1. Archibald.
2. Duncan.
3. Edward.
4. George. (qu.?)

He married, secondly, Janet Gray, by whom it does not appear he had any children.

There is some degree of confusion respecting the descent of the Campbells of Lawers. In the Public
of 400 marks annually. After this grievous reverse, the Earl and his son retired with their families to England, where they resided in obscurity, which formed a sad contrast to the dignified splendour which their fathers had enjoyed. They appear, however, to have kept the barony of Kilconquhar, in Fife, which, as it had been held under the Bishop of St Andrews, seems not to have been involved in the forfeiture of the honours and lands which were held in chief of the King. Thus ended the long line of the Earls of Dunbar and March, who, for many generations, enjoyed vast estates and influence. George, Earl of Dunbar and March, appears to have been twice married; by his first wife, Beatrix, he had a son, Patrick; and he obtained, in 1492, a dispensation for the marriage of George de Dunbar, Comitis Marchiarum regni Scotiani, with Halsye, daughter of the late William de Haya, knight, Lord of Vehstyr (Yester), permitting them to marry, notwithstanding that they were in the fourth degree of consanguinity, and that Beatrix, the deceased first wife of George, was in the second degree of consanguinity to the lady. Whether this last marriage took place is uncertain, Aelia, daughter of Sir William Hay of Yester, having married Sir Gilbert Hay of Errol.

XIII. Patrick Dunbar, son of George, Earl of March, possessed the lands and barony of Kilconquhar, in Fife, which they held of the Bishop of St Andrews, who granted a charter Patricio Dunbar, filio et heredi Georgii Comitis de Marchi, terrarum baronie de Kilconquhar, circa annum 1457; and his posterity continued in possession of these lands for several generations afterwards, till the last of them died in the reign of Queen Mary.

Arms.—A lion rampant.

The cardom of March was conferred by King James III., in 1478, on his brother, Alexander, Duke of Albany, on whose foriture the cardom of March, the baronies of Dunbar and Colbrandspath, the castle of Dunbar, and fortalice of Colbrandspath, the lordship of Annandale, with the castle of Lochmaben, were annexed to the crown by act of parliament, Rec. Parl. 373, 1st October 1487. The cardom of March was conferred on Robert Stuart, grand-uncle of King James VI., on his giving up the cardom of Lennox to his nephew, Esme Stuart of Aubigny, as mentioned under the title Earl of Lennox; and he had a charter of the cardom of March and lordship of Dunbar, 23rd October 1582, erecting the same of new into an earldom. Dying without legitimate issue, 1586, the title reverted to the crown. Lord William Douglas, second son of William, first Duke of Queensberry, was created Earl of March 20th April 1697; his grandson, William, third Earl of March, succeeded as fourth Duke of Queensberry, in 1778; but, dying without issue, in December 1810, the title of Earl of March, it is supposed, became extinct.

HOME, EARL OF MARCHMONT.

Sir David Home, second son of Sir Thomas Home of Home, (Vol. I. p. 728.) got from his father the lands of Thurston, in East Lothian; and from Archbishop, Earl of Douglas, a grant of the barony of Wedderburn, in the cardom of March, and county of Berwick, anno 1413; which received a royal confirmation, 19th April
on his resignation an additional charter of the barony of Wedderburn was granted, 16th May 1440, to him and Alicia, his wife, and the longest living of them two, and, after their decease, to George Home, son of the deceased David Home, son of Sir David the elder, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to Patrick Home, brother-german of George, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to Alexander Home, brother-german of the said deceased David, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to George, his father, in the half of the lands of Kinnerghame, 8th June 1499; and he fell, along with his eldest son, George, in the fatal battle of Flodden, 9th September 1513. He married Isobel, daughter of David Hoppringle of Gallowshiel, by whom he had three daughters, Isobel, married to Patrick Cockburn of East Bothwick, tutor of Langton; Mary, married to John Towers of Innerleithen; and Margaret, married to John Swinton of Swinton; and seven sons, called the Spears of Wedderburn.

1. George, killed at Flodden, 9th September 1513, without issue.
2. David Home of Wedderburn.
3. Alexander Home of Manderston, ancestor of the Earl of Dunbar, the Home of Renton and Cuddlingham, baronets, and of George Home Drummond of Blair-Drummond, as mentioned Vol. I. p. 423.
5. Robert, who married Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heir of the said Robert Blackader; their son, David, had a charter Mag. Sig. of Rowanston, 23rd November 1569; and died without male issue.
7. Patrick Home of Broombush.

III. George Home, of Wedderburn, the eldest son, was returned heir in special of Sir David, his grandfather, in the barony of Wedderburn, 12th May 1469. He married Marion, or Mariota, eldest of the two daughters and co-heirs of John Sinclair of Hernimanston, with whom he got half of the lands of Polwart and Kinnerghame, in the county of Berwick. A charter was granted, 15th May 1470, by Archibald, Earl of Angus, of half of the lands of Kinnerghame, to them and the heirs male procreated, or to be procreated, betwixt them; which failing, to Patrick Home, his brother-german, and Alexander Home, grandson and heir-apparent of Sir Alexander Home of Home, knight, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively. George Home of Wedderburn was killed by the English, near his own house, 18th May 1497; and a cross was erected on the spot where he fell, which still remains. By Mariota Sinclair, his wife, he had a son, 

IV. Sir David Home of Wedderburn, in whose favour a charter of half of the lands of Polwart, with the chief mansion-house, was granted by Alexander, Duke of Albany, Earl of March, the feudal superior, on the resignation of Mariota Sinclair, his mother, 27th April 1479, whereon he is described and heir-apparent of George Home of Wedderburn. He was returned heir of George, his father, in the half of the lands of Kinnerghame, 8th June 1499; and he fell, along with his eldest son, George, in the fatal battle of Flodden, 9th September 1513. He married Isobel, daughter of David Hoppingle of Gallowshiel, by whom he had two daughters; Isobel, married to Patrick Cockburn of East Bothwick, tutor of Langton; Mary, married to John Towers of Innerleithen; and Margaret, married to John Swinton of Swinton; and seven sons, called the Spears of Wedderburn.

1. George, killed at Flodden, 9th September 1513, without issue.
2. David Home of Wedderburn.
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5. Robert, who married Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heir of the said Robert Blackader; their son, David, had a charter Mag. Sig. of Rowanston, 23rd November 1569; and died without male issue.
7. Patrick Home of Broombush.

V. David Home of Wedderburn, the Marchmont Case, second eldest son, obtained a precept of clare constat from Archibald, sixth Earl of Angus, for infefting him as heir of Sir David, his father, in the lands of Wooleie, in Jedburgh forest, 12th June 1515. He was the principal actor in the slaughter of Antony D'Arcy de la Bastie, deputy-warden of the East Marches, 19th September 1517; and he fell in an action with the English in July 1524. He married Alison Douglas, sister of Archibald, sixth Earl of Angus, the widow of Robert Blackader of Blackader, by whom he had two daughters; Isobel,
married to Sir Patrick Nisbet of Nisbet; and Margaret, married to Robert Ker of Ancram, ancestor of the Marquis of Lothian; and three sons.

1. George Home of Wedderburn, who was retoured heir in special of his father, David, in the barony of Wedderburn, 20th November 1594, and of his grandfather, Sir David, in half of the lands of Polwarth, in 1545. He fell, fighting in defence of his Queen and country, at the battle of Pinkie, 10th September 1547, without issue by his wife, Janet Hepburn. They had a charter of half of the lands of Polwarth, 28th August 1546.

2. David Home of Wedderburn.

VI. David Home of Wedderburn, the second son, was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Pinkie, 1547. He had a gift under the privy seal of non-entry duties due to the Crown since the demise of George Home of Wedderburn, his brother, 28th June 1564, and died in July 1574. By his wife Mariota, daughter of Andrew Johnston of Elphinston, he had three daughters: Juliana, married to Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, ancestor of Viscount Kenmure; Anna, married to Patrick Cockburn of Langton; and Mariot, married to Andrew Ker of Fawdonside; and four sons.

1. George Home of Wedderburn
2. David Home of Godscroft, who wrote the history of the House of Douglas and Angus, also an account of his own family in Latin.

VII. Sir George Home of Wedderburn, the eldest son, was retoured heir of his father David, 6th October 1574, appointed warden of the east marches by commission dated 6th September 1578, and comptroller of Scotland in 1597. A royal charter was granted, 12th September 1597, of several lands in the county of Berwick, with the keeping of the castle of Berwick-upon-Tweed, to Sir George Home of Wedderburn, knight, and Dame Jean Haldane his wife, in liferent, and in fee to David their son and heir apparent, and his heirs male, bearing the name and arms of Home. Sir George Home died in November 1616, leaving by his wife, Jean, daughter of John Haldane of Glencairn, one son, Sir David; and three daughters.

1. Mary, married to Sir James Dundas of Arniston.
2. Jean, married to John Stirling of Keir.
3. Margaret, married to Macdougall of Makerston.

VIII. Sir David Home of Wedderburn, the only son, was retoured heir in special of Sir George his father, 10th April 1617, and was, with his only son, killed at the battle of Dunbar, 3d September 1650, fighting against Cromwell.

Sir David married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Home of Coldington, ancestor of the present Earl of Home; the wife of Sir Mark Ker of Dalmellington, and by her had a daughter, Isobel, married, in 1642, to Aulay Macaulay of Arncaple, in the county of Dunbarton; and a son, Sir David Home of Wedderburn, Marchmont, born in 1644, who was retoured heir in general to his father, George, 25th August 1664, and obtained a royal charter of the lands of Whitson, which had belonged to Sir David his grandfather, 13th June 1666. He died about 1716, leaving by his wife, Isobel, daughter of Sir Francis Liddell, a daughter, Jean, unmarried, and two sons.

1. George Home of Wedderburn, who died in 1666, was put in possession of the family estate, 1693, engaged in the rebellion 1715, was taken at Preston, tried and condemned, but obtained a pardon, and died at Wedderburn in 1720. He married, contract dated 3d and 4th October 1695, Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Patrick Home of Lumden, baronet, by whom he had nine children.
2. David Home of Wedderburn, who died in 1720.
Marchmont marched, 1769, without issue. 2. George, who died in 1758, without issue. 3. Patrick Home of Wedderburn, who died in 1766, unmarried. 4. Francis, who died in 1752, unmarried. 5. John, a captain in the navy, who died unmarried in 1758. 6. James, a captain in the navy, a brave and accomplished officer, killed in action with the French, in April 1758, unmarried. 1. Margaret, married to Ninian Home of Bil- lie, and was mother of the late Patrick Home of Wedderburn, M. P., and other children, all deceased. 2. Isabel, married to Alexander Home of Jardinefield, and was mother of Ninian Home of Paxton, governor of Grenada, murdered there by Fedon, in 1756; and of George Home of Braanston, now of Wedderburn and Paxton. 3. Jean, married to the Rev. John Tod, minister of Ladykirk, and had issue.

Marchmont Case.

XI. Francis Home, the second son, was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates, in 1703, acquired the lands of Quixwood, 1708, and died in or before 1718, leaving, by his wife Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Patrick Home of Lumsden, baronet, two sons, 1. Alexander, who died unmarried.
2. John.

XII. John Home, the second son, became heir male and representative of the family on the demise of his cousin Patrick Home of Wedderburn, in 1766, and died, at an advanced age, in 1791. He married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Home of Coldham, by whom he had four sons, 1. Alexander.
2. David Home of Homefield.

XIII. Alexander Home, the eldest son, served long in the royal navy, in which he had the rank of lieutenant, and sailed with Captain Cook in his last voyage round the world. Upon the 5th August 1799, he was by a respectable inquest served heir male of Sir David Home, first baron of Wedderburn, *pater uteri triteri*, and presented a petition to the King, claiming the titles, honours, and dignities of Earl of Marchmont, Viscount of Blazonberry, Lord Polwart of Polwart, Reibnies, and Greenlaw, which was, by his Majesty's command, referred to the House of Lords, 10th February 1804, and the claim is still in dependence before that august tribunal.

III. Sir Patrick Home of Polwart, second son of David Home, younger of Wedderburn, is mentioned in the charter of Wedderburn, 16th May 1450. He had a charter from Archibald, Earl of Angus, in 1346, for two sons, Alexander, and Patrick, who died without issue, for, on 19th May 1463, Henry Home of Argaty was re
defined his heir. Alexander Home of Argaty, eldest son of George, was succeeded by his son, Patrick, who was served heir him 1691, and died before 1693, when his son Henry was redefined heir of him. Henry Home of Argaty had two sons, George, who died without issue, and Henry who was infert upon charter from the crown, 20th October 1697, as his brother's heir. He died in 1699, leaving a son, George Home of Argaty, who was redefined heir of his father, 17th September 1700, and died without issue; his sister Mary was redefined heir of him, Henry her father, and Henry her grandfather, 7th September 1731.

1. Alison, married to Sir James Shaw of Susicie.
2. Janet, married to Sir Andrew Kerr of Fernie.
3. Marion, married to Sir William Baillie of Lamington.
4. Margaret, Abbess of North Berwick.

IV. Alexander Home of Polwart, eldest son, had a charter to Alexander Home, son and heir apparent of Sir Patrick Home of Polwart, and to Margaret Crichton, his wife, of the lands of Be
gremeshichill, 5th May 1505, and another to Alexander Home, son, heir, and successor, of the deceased Sir Patrick Home of Polwart, knight, 12th February 1506. He had another charter to Margaret Crichton of the lands of Be
gremeshichill, 20th July 1511, and died in 1532. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Robert, Lord Crichton of Banquary, by whom he had three sons, 1. Patrick Home of Polwart.
2. Alexander Home of Homefield, who had charters to Alexander Home, son of the
was passed by the attorney of Patrick Home of Polweath, knight, and Elen Shaw, his wife, 17th May 1499. By her he had issue, 

1. George Home of Argaty and Lundies, who had many charters under the great seal, and died in or before 1555, leaving two sons, Alexander; and Patrick, who died without issue, for, on 13th March 1629, Henry Home of Argaty was returned heir. Alexander Home of Argaty, eldest son of George, was succeeded by his son, Patrick, who was served heir of him 1629, and died before 13th March 1629, when his son Henry was returned heir of him. Henry Home of Argaty had two sons, George, who died without issue, and Henry who was infat upon a charter from the crown, 26th October 1692, as his brother's heir. He died in 1689, leaving a son, George Home of Argaty, who was returned heir of his father, 17th September 1700, and died without issue; his sister Mary was returned heir of him, Henry her father, and Henry her grandfather, 11th September 1751.

1. Alison, married to Sir James Shaw of Sancie. 
2. Janet, married to Sir Andrew Kerr of Fernhill. 
3. Marion, married to Sir William Baillie of Lamington. 
4. Margaret, Abbess of North Berwick.

IV. ALEXANDER HOME of Polweath, the eldest son, had a charter to Alexander Home, son and heir apparent of Sir Patrick Home of Polweath, and to Margaret Crichton, his wife, of the lands of Brigameshoolis, 3d May 1503, and another to Alexander Home, son, heir, and successor, of the deceased Sir Patrick Home of Polweath, knight, 12th February 1405. He had another charter to him and Margaret Crichton of the lands of Brigameshoolis, 25th July 1511, and died in 1532. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Robert, Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, by whom he had three sons, 

1. Patrick Home of Polweath. 
2. Alexander Home of Heuch, who had charters to Alexander Home, son of the deceased Alexander Home of Polweath, of two mills in North Berwick, from Isobel Home, prieuse of North Berwick, and Margaret Home, postulate or elect of the same, 12th August 1544; and to Alexander Home, brother of Patrick Home of Polweath, of le Heuch, at North Berwick, from Margaret, Prieuse of North Berwick, 24th June 1548.

3. Gavin, who had a son, Andrew, to whom, on the 11th March 1561, a charter was granted of certain lands by Margaret Home, Prieuse of North Berwick. But the male succession of the two brothers having failed, Sir Patrick Home of Polweath was served heir of Alexander Home of Heuch, 31st July 1606.

He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Lauder of Bass, by whom he had three daughters, 

1. Margaret, married to Patrick Hepburn of Craig. 
2. Catherine, married to Robert Pringle of Pringle. 
3. Isobel, Abbess of North Berwick.

V. PâTRICK HOME of Polweath, the eldest son, had a charter of half of the lands of Kimmeghame, 20th October 1529, as heir of the late Alexander Home of Polweath, his father. He married Elisabeth, daughter of Sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton, by whom he had issue, 

1. Patrick. 
2. Sir Alexander Home of North Berwick, who had a charter of several lands at North Berwick, to Alexander Home, son of Patrick Home of Polweath, from Margaret Home, Prieuse of North Berwick, 29th January 1569-70, and another charter of lands there, 16th November 1591; he was chosen provost of Edinburgh, 20th October 1593; was sent ambassador to England by King James VI, in which negotiation he behaved wisely and prudently, and died, without issue, before 23d June 1608.

3. Adam, the first protestant rector of Polweath, a pious and devout man, who died in 1496. He had two sons, Alexander, who was served heir of Alexander Home of North Berwick, his uncle, 23d June 1608, and Patrick, both of whom died without male issue, as is proved by
a decree of adjudication, 16th February 1644, in which John Hepburn of Eastcrag, Alexander's sister's son, and Helen Home, Alexander's sister, are charged as apparent heirs portioners of Alexander Home.

1. Margaret, married to John Buillie of Johnskirk.

2. Anne, married to French of Thordikes.

VI. Patrick Home of Polwarth, the eldest son, had a charter of half of the lands of Polwarth and Kimmengerhame, on his father's resignation, 1st September 1585. He was a great promoter of the reformation, and one of those who entered into an association to protect the preachers of the gospel, 1560. He was on the King's side, and got a dangerous wound in a conflict with the party of Mary at Cairney, 2d June 1574.* He married Agnes, daughter of Alexander Home of Manderston, by whom he had issue,

1. Sir Patrick.
3. Gavin, who died before 1629, without male issue.
4. Sir John Home of North Berwick, to which estate he succeeded in virtue of an entail executed by Alexander Home, his uncle, on the death of his two sons, on or before 6th September 1608, and he had a charter of these lands, 7th June 1609. He had two sons, Sir George and Patrick, the last of whom married Iedeth Cranston, and died without male issue. Sir John Home, and his two sons, sold North Berwick, in 1633, to William Dick. Sir George, his eldest son, was created a baronet; and, in 1641, obtained from King Charles I, a grant of the manor of Tully, in the county of Fermanagh in Ireland.

* Rannatney's Journal mentions that, 2d July 1577, was Patrick Home, captain of the regent's horses, slain in rescuing a drove of cattle which Farnham had brought off a piece of land of his. Crawford's Peerage, 313, says, Patrick Home of Polwarth was killed in the conflict with the Queen's party at Cairney, 2d June 1571. In the first edition it is said he lived to a great age, and died 1592; and it is to be observed that his son, Patrick, was said apparent of Polwarth, 1587. and he was served heir of Sir John, his father, 10th February 1642. He had two sons, Sir John, and George Home, a clergyman. Sir John, the eldest son, had only one son, Sir Gustavus Home, who died, in 1731, leaving by his wife, Lady Alice Moore, daughter of the Earl of Drogheda, two daughters, Mary, married to Nicholas Loftus, Earl of Ely, who assumed the name of Home, and Alice, married to George Rochfort, Esq. George Home, the clergyman, had a son, Charles, who appears to have died without issue.

5. David Home of Rowanston, whose son Alexander was a co-heir to the sale of North Berwick, 1635, as one of the heirs of entail. He left a son, Alexander, who died without issue before 16th April 1663, when Elisabeth, his only sister, was served heir of him.

6. James, died, without issue, before 7th June 1609.

1. Jean, married to David Home of Law.
2. Agnes, married to Edmonstone of Woolnet.
3. Margaret, married to Sir Thomas Cranston of Corsbie.

VII. Sir Patrick Home of Polwarth, the eldest son, had charters to Patrick Home apparent of Polwarth, of part of L. xxvii. Whitson, 29th July 1587, and to Patrick L. xii. Home of Polwarth, of the barony of Reidbrayes, 18th March 1594; was served and retoured heir in special of Patrick, his father, 24th October 1599. He was in great favour with King James VI, who appointed him master of his household, 1591, one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber, and warden of the marches; and he died 10th June 1609. He married Janet, daughter of Sir Thomas Kerr of Fernihurst, sister of Andrew and James, Lord Jealiburgh, and Robert, Earl of Someret, and by her, he married, secondly, Thomas, first Earl of Haddington, had issue,

1. Sir Patrick.
2. Thomas Home of Coldstream, who died without issue.
3. George Home of Kimmengerhame, who died in 1660, leaving a son, Robert, who was succeeded by his son George, who was succeeded by his son Robert. This
last Robert died without issue, in or before 1710; for, on the 23rd of April that year, Patrick, first Earl of Marchmont, was retoured heir male of Robert Home of Kimmerghame, his cousin.

4. Robert, who died without issue.
   1. Elizabeth, married to Sir John Carmichael of Carmichael.
   2. Jane, married to Christopher Cockburn of Chasuly.

VIII. Sir Patrick Home of Polwarth, the eldest son, was retoured heir in special of his father, 1st February 1611. He was much respected by King James VI, who settled a pension of £100 sterling on him, and gave him several other marks of favour; he was created a baronet by King Charles I in 1625, and died in April 1648. He married Christian, daughter of Sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick; and by her, who married, secondly, Robert, third Lord Jedburgh, had issue,

1. Sir Patrick.

2. Alexander, a gentleman of parts and learning, who, betaking himself to the profession of arms, attained the rank of colonel. He died without issue.


2. Anne, married to Alexander, son of John Home of Manderston.

IX. Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth, the eldest son, born 13th January 1641, succeeded his father, 1648, and became one of the most conspicuous and vigorous characters of the age. He was chosen Member of Parliament for the county of Berwick, 1665, took a decided part against administration, and went up to London, in 1674, with the Duke of Hamilton and others, to lay the grievances the nation suffered from the Duke of Lauderdale before the King. The next year, 1675, the privy-council having garrisoned some houses, particularly one in Berwickshire, and having required the respective counties to furnish these garrisons with all things necessary, Sir Patrick Hume remonstrated against this procedure, as being contrary to law, and applied to the Court of Session for redress. This was so highly resented by the council, as an act of insolence, and contempt of their authority, that he was imprisoned in September 1675, of which imprisonment the King approved, "Polwarth being a factious person, and having done what may usher in confusion," requiring the council, therefore, to declare him incapable of all public trust, and to send him prisoner to Stirling Castle till further orders. He was first confined in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, from whence he was removed to the castle of Dunbar, afterwards to Stirling Castle, from whence he was liberated in July 1679, on a letter from the King, reciting, that he had been imprisoned for reasons known to his Majesty, and tending to secure the public peace; and now the occasion of suspicion and public jealousy being over, he is ordered to be liberated. This order was obtained by the interposition of some of his relations at court.

The execution of Rassell and Sidney, in 1684, having given fresh courage to the Duke of York and his supporters, to prosecute those who had distinguished themselves in defence of the liberties of their fellow-subjects, Sir Patrick Hume, convinced that he should be one of the first objects of persecution, withdrew from his house as soon as he heard of the imprisonment of his dearest friend, Baillie of Jerviswood, (who was executed,) till he should have an opportunity of leaving the kingdom. He chose for the place of his retreat the family burial-place, under the church of Polwarth, where he remained several weeks, supplied every night with food by his affectionate daughter, Grizel, when all were at rest. He then removed to a concealed place, made under ground, in his house, by his wife scratching up the earth with her hands; but water having flowed in after he had been there a few days, he was obliged to leave the house; and he had not been gone a few hours when a party came there in search of him. The servant that attended him fell in with them, but they missed Sir Patrick, who had accidentally separated from his man; and, after that miraculous escape, he got safe through by-ways to London, from whence he went abroad and took refuge in...
Holland, where he was received with open arms by the Prince of Orange, who considered him a sufferer for the protestant interest, and for the liberties of his country. He accompanied the Earl of Argyll in his unfortunate expedition to Scotland, 1685. His estate was confiscated, a decree of forfeiture was passed against him, 22d May 1685, and a high reward was offered for his apprehension. On the final ruin of the expedition, in July 1685, Sir Patrick Hume was concealed in the house of his friend, Mr Montgomery of Lainslaw, from whence he found means to escape to Bourdeaux, and then went to Holland, where he was joined by his wife and family, and settled at Utrecht. There he remained three years and a half, employed in the education of his children which he conducted himself, not being able to afford the expense of a preceptor.

Sir Patrick Hume accompanied the Prince of Orange to Britain, 1688, and took his seat in the convention as member for the county of Berwick. His forfeiture was rescinded by parliament; he was sworn a privy-councillor, nominated a commissioner for the then projected union, and created a peer of Scotland, by the title of Lord Polwarth, to him and the heirs male of his body, by patent, dated at Kensing-
ton, 26th December 1690, when the King assigned to him an orange, proper, ensigned with an imperial crown, to be placed in a surcoat in his coat of arms. He was appointed sheriff of Berwickshire, 2d October 1698; one of the extraordinary lords of session, 28th November 1693; and constituted high chancellor of Scotland, 24d May 1696. He was created Earl of Marchmont, Viscount of Blansonberrie, Lord Polwarth of Polwarth, Redibraes, and Greinlaw, by patent, dated at Kensington, 23d April 1697, to him and his heirs male whatsoever; and, the same year, he was appointed one of the commissioners of the treasury and admiralty.

He filled the office of commissioner from the King, to the session of parliament, that sat down at Edinburgh, 19th July 1698, which his Majesty intended to have opened in person. His Lordship obtained a very ample approbation of his services under the great seal, 19th April 1700, and represented the King, as high commissioner to the general assembly, 1702. On the accession of Queen Anne, he was continued in the office of chancellor; but having, in the parliament, in June 1702, brought in a bill for securing the succession in the Protestant line, which was defeated by its opposition, the great seal was taken from him. The loss of his high office did not, however, prevent him from being a zealous and active supporter of the treaty of union; in his correspondence with the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Somers, he pressed on them a decided opinion, that the Protestant succession could not otherwise be effectually secured; and he contributed greatly to the bringing about that important measure.

A contemporary said of his Lordship, Mackay's memoirs.

He hath been a fine gentleman; of clear parts, but always a lover of set long speeches, zealous for the presbyterian government and its divine right. Business and years have now almost worn him out. He hath been handsome and lovely, and was so since King William's accession to the throne; towards 70 years old.

On the accession of King George I. he was constituted sheriff of Berwickshire, of which he had been deprived by Queen Anne, and one of the lords of police. His Lordship retained his judgment and good humour till his death, which happened at Berwick on the 1st of August 1724, in the 84th year of his age; and he was buried in the Canongate churchyard. He went off without a groan, and seemed to rejoice in the expectation of his end. Not many hours before his death, his grandson, Lord Binning, observing him to smile, inquired the cause, and was answered, "I am disposed to think what a disappointment the worms will meet with, when they come to expect a good meal, and find nothing but bones." He was much extenuate, and had always been a thin clever man. His courage, his fortitude, and patience, under sufferings, underwent the severest discipline; for moral conduct, in all relations of life, the strictest attention to the duties of religion, as well as for the sweetness of his disposition, he was most exemplary; and his patriotism had been proved under repeated and hard trials. His
Loriship wrote an Essay on Surnames, in Collier's Dictionary.

His Lordship married, Grizel, daughter of Sir Thomas Ker of Cavers. Her husband drew this character of her in his Bible: "She had been happy in a religious and virtuous education, by the care of religious and excellent parents. She was of a middle stature, of a plump full body, a clear ruddy complexion, a grave majestic countenance, a composed, steady, and mild spirit; of a most firm and equal mind, never elevated by prosperity, nor debased or daunted by adversity. She was a wonderful stay and support to me in our exile and trouble, and a humble and thankful partaker with me in our more prosperous condition; in both with the blessing of God, she helped much to keep the balance of our department even. She was constant and diligent in the practice of religion and virtue, a careful observer of worship to God, and of her duties to her husband, her children, her friends, and servants; so that it may justly be said, her piety, probity, virtue, and prudence, were without a blot or stain, and beyond reproach; as, by the blessing of God, she lived well, so, by his mercy, in the time of her sickness and at her death, there appeared many convincing evidences, that the Lord took her to the enjoyment of endless happiness and bliss." She died at Edinburgh, 11th October 1703, and was buried in the Canongate churchyard. Their issue were,

1. Patrick, Lord Polwarth, who was an officer in the service of the Prince of Orange, in Holland, came over with the Prince to England, 1688; had a letter from King William, appointing him to sit and vote as lord high-treasurer of Scotland, in the parliament which met, 19th July 1698; and he accordingly took the oaths and his seat. He had the command of the 7th regiment of dragoons conferred on him, 1707; and died in 1710. He married, first, 2d December 1697, Elisabeth, daughter of Sir James Hume of Hume Castle, in Ireland; secondly, Lady Jean Home, eldest daughter of Charles, sixth Earl of Home; but had no issue by either.

2. Hon. Captain Robert Home, who died without issue, as, on 27th October 1698, Patrick, Master of Polwarth, was served bare conquestus Capitani Roberti Home, fratri is immediate junioris.

3. Alexander, second Earl of Marchmont.

4. Hon. Sir Andrew Home of Kilmere, in the county of Berwick, who was appointed a lord of session, on the resignation of his brother, 28th November 1714; and died in 1730. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Douglas, Esq. by whom he had a son, John, an officer in the army, murdered at Roscrea, in Ireland, 28th September 1738, without issue, by his wife, a daughter of Drummond of Blair, and two daughters: 1. Elizabeth, married to Charles St Clair of Herdsmansburn, and died 12th March 1734, leaving a son, father of Lord Sinclair; and, 2. Helen, married, in June 1735, to Andrew Wauchope of Niddry, chief of one of the oldest families in the shire of Edinburgh, and had three sons, Andrew Wauchope of Niddry; William, deceased; and John Wauchope, Esq, W. S. Edinburgh.

1. Lady Grizel, born at Redbraes Castle, on the 22d of December 1665; married, 17th September 1698, to George Baillie of Jerviswood, M. P. one of the lords of treasure, who died at Oxford, 6th August 1738, aged 75; she died 6th December 1746, in the 81st year of her age, and was buried at Mellerstain. They had a son, Robert, born 23d January 1694, who died young; and two daughters, Grizel, married, 28th August 1710, to Sir Alexander Murray of Stainhope, baronet, M. P. and died without issue, 6th June 1739, aged 67; and Rachel, born 28th February 1696, married to Charles, Lord Binning, and was mother of Thomas, seventh Earl of Haddington, George Baillie of Jerviswood, and other children, as particularly mentioned under the title Earl of Haddington. It is impossible to contemplate, without admiration, the conduct and character of that able, prudent, warm-hearted, and affectionate woman, Lady Grizel Baillie, as portrayed in Rose's Observations on Fox, to which reference is made, where also will be found an exalted character of her husband, by Dr. Cheyne.

2. Christian, died in 1688, aged about 21, in Holland.
3. Lady Anne, married to Sir John Hall of Dunglass, in the county of Berwick, baronet, and had issue; and died in January 1699.

4. Lady Juliana, married to Charles Bilingham, Esq. warden of the mint, and had at least one daughter, Jean, born 9th July 1703.

5. Lady Jam, born 26th March 1688, married to James, seventh Lord Torphichen; and had a numerous issue.

X. Alexander, second Earl of Marchmont, the eldest surviving son, became a member of the Faculty of Advocates, 1696; was knighted; had the title of Sir Alexander Campbell of Cessnock; was chosen Member of Parliament for the county of Berwick, and appointed a lord of session, 7th November 1704, also a commissioner of excise; and was sworn a privy-councillor. He supported the union in parliament; and resigned his seat on the bench, 1714, in favour of his brother. At the breaking out of the rebellion, 1715, he raised 400 of the Berwickshire militia, and marched with three battalions to join the Duke of Argyll at Stirling. He was appointed envoy-extraordinary to the courts of Denmark and Prussia, 1715, and was appointed lord clerk-register, in December 1715. Being appointed first ambassador to the congress at Cambry, he, in March 1721, made his public entry into that city, with the splendour and magnificence becoming the British nation.

He succeeded his father, 1724; was invested with the order of the Thistle, 1735; sworn a privy-councillor, 1726; and chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage, 1727. Joining the opposition against Sir Robert Walpole, 1723, he was dismissed from his office of lord-register, in May that year; and, dying at London, on the 27th of February 1740, in the 65th year of his age, was buried, 17th March, in the Canongate churchyard, Edinburgh.*

His Lordship married, 29th July 1697, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir George Campbell of Cessnock, in Ayrshire, and had issue by her,

*In the Scots Magazine, March 1740, is a high character of his Lordship.

1. George, Lord Polwarth, born 17th January 1704, who died at Montpelier, 13th October 1724, in the 21st year of his age, unmarried.

2. Hon. Patrick Hume, died 1734.

3. Hugh, third Earl of Marchmont.

4. Hon. Alexander Hume Campbell, a twin with Hugh, born 15th February 1708; who was chosen Member of Parliament for the county of Berwick, at the general election 1734, and constantly rechosen till his death, taking an active part in parliamentary business and debates. He was an eminent counsellor in London; appointed, in 1741, solicitor to the Prince of Wales; and, 27th January 1756, lord-clerk-register of Scotland. He died at London, 19th July 1760, in his 54th year. He married, 16th July 1753, Miss Elisabeth Pettis; but by her, who died at London, 6th September 1770, had no issue.

1. Lady Anne, born 2d August 1698, maid, married to Sir William Purves of Purveshall, in the county of Berwick, baronet, who died 18th June 1762; her only surviving son, Sir Alexander Purves of Purves, baronet, was major to the 18th regiment of foot, when he quitted the army, 1781. He married, first, 23rd August 1766, Miss Catherine le Blanc, who died 12th February 1772, leaving a son and three daughters; secondly, 21st June 1775, Mary, daughter of Sir James Home of Manderton, who died 4th July 1785, leaving five sons and four daughters; thirdly, 9th November 1785, Magdalene, daughter of James Edmonston of Longvaugh, who died 28th August 1789, leaving two sons and one daughter; fourthly, 19th January 1789, Isabella, daughter of James Hunter of Frankfield, by whom he has one son.

2. Lady Grizel, born 9th March 1701, maid, who died unmarried.

3. Lady Jean, born 1st July 1709; married, in January 1743, to James Nimmo, Esq. receiver-general of excise; and died at Edinburgh, 10th October 1770, aged 69, without issue.

4. Lady Margaret, who died unmarried.

XI. Hugh, fourth Earl of Marchmont, born at Edinburgh, 16th February 1708; soon became eminent for learning and brilliancy of genius. He was chosen member...
for Berwick, at the general election, 1734; the same year in which the first Lord Chatham and the first Lord Lyttleton entered on their parliamentary lives; and with them distinguished himself remarkably in the House of Commons, in the ranks of opposition; so that Sir Robert Walpole declared there were few things he more ardently wished for than to see that young man at the head of his family. That wish was soon gratified; for his father dying, he succeeded as Earl of Marchmont, and a new writ for Berwick was issued in March 1740. The estimation in which his Lordship was held by his contemporaries at that time, may be judged of by his close and intimate friendship with Lord Cobham, (who gave his bust a place in the Temple of Worthies at Stow,) and Sir William Wyndham, and by the mention of him in Pope’s well-known inscription in his grotto at Twickenham.

There the bright flame was shot through Marchmont’s soul!

He was one of the executors of Popes, also of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, both of whom died, 1744; and had a legacy from the latter of L2500 as such.

A vacancy occurring in the representation of the Scottish peerage, 1750, the Earl of Marchmont was elected, and was constantly rechosen at every general election till 1784; a period of 34 years, during which he punctually attended the House of Lords, taking an active part in business, being exceeded by none in parliamentary information and experience. He was appointed first lord of police, 1747, and keeper of the great seal of Scotland, 9th January 1764, which he held till his death, at Hemel Hempstead, in Hertfordshire, on the 10th January 1794, in the 68th year of his age. In learning of all sorts, and in extensive reading, he was surpassed by few. His library contained one of the most curious and valuable collection of books and manuscripts in Britain; and he left it to his sole executor, the Right Hon. George Rose.

His Lordship married, first, in May 1734, Miss Anne Western of London; and by her, who died at Redbourn, 9th May 1747, had one son,

Patrick, Lord Polworth, who died young;—and three daughters,

1. Lady Anne, married, at Redbourn, 2d October 1755, to Sir John Paterson of Eccles, in the county of Berwick, baronet. He died at Bath, 14th January 1792. She died at Newcastle, 27th July 1790, aged 56. They had one daughter, married, at Eccles, 17th February 1778, to Sir Philip Anstruther of Anstruther, baronet, without issue.

2. Lady Margaret, married, 20th September 1763, to Major-General James Stuart, third son of Archibald Stuart of Torrance, and died without issue, at Edinburgh, 7th January 1765.

3. Lady Diana, married, 18th April 1764, to Walter Scott of Harden, in the county of Berwick, M.P., who died at Tunbridge, 25th January 1792, and has one son, Hugh Scott of Harden, married to Henrietta, daughter of John Charles Count Von Bruhl, privy-councillor to the Elector of Saxony, envoy from that prince to Britain, knight of the white eagle, by his wife, Aliza Maria, Countess-Dowager of Egremont, and has issue.

The Earl of Marchmont married, secondly, at London, 30th January 1763, Miss Elizabeth Crompton of Hatton-Garden, daughter of a linen-draper, in Cheapside; and by her, who died at Hemel Hempstead, 12th February 1797, had one son,

Alexander, Lord Polworth, who was born in 1750, and created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Hume of Berwick, 14th May 1776; but dying without issue, at Wrexham, 9th March 1851, in the 31st year of his age, the title became extinct. He married, 16th July 1772, Lady Annabella Yorke, born 22d February 1751, eldest daughter of Philip, second Earl of Hardwicke, by Jamima, Marchioness Grey and Baroness Lucas of Crudwell, granddaughter of Henry, Duke of Kent. On the death of her mother, the Marchioness, in 1797, she succeeded as Baroness Lucas of Crudwell, and is in possession of Wrexham, the seat of her great-grandfather, the Duke of Kent.

The Earl of Marchmont, 5th November 1790, executed a settlement of his estates, in which he calls to the succession, failing heirs male of his own body, 1st, The heirs

William Parvus of Purves, a major to the 18th regt, when he quitted the army, first, 23d August 1766, to Mr. Poyne de Blanc, who died 17th leaving a son and three daughters, 21st June 1773, to James Home of Marden, 4th July 1785, leaving four daughters; thirdly, his nephew, 1755, Marquis of Longford, who died 1778, leaving two sons and a daughter, 19th January 1789, to the executor of James Hunter of Marden, one son.

He, born 9th March 1771, died 7th July 1799, married,

1. Lady Anne Campbell, a 13th February 1760, Member of Parliament for Berwick, at the general election, 1734, the same year in which the first Lord Chatham and the first Lord Lyttleton entered on their parliamentary lives; and with them distinguished himself remarkably in the House of Commons, in the ranks of opposition; so that Sir Robert Walpole declared there were few things he more ardently wished for than to see that young man at the head of his family. That wish was soon gratified; for his father dying, he succeeded as Earl of Marchmont, and a new writ for Berwick was issued in March 1740. The estimation in which his Lordship was held by his contemporaries at that time, may be judged of by his close and intimate friendship with Lord Cobham, (who gave his bust a place in the Temple of Worthies at Stow,) and Sir William Wyndham, and by the mention of him in Pope’s well-known inscription in his grotto at Twickenham.

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His Lordship married, first, in May 1731, Miss Anne Western of London; and by her, who died at Redbourn, 9th May 1747, had one son,
PEERAGE OF SCOTLAND.

Marchmont.

A male or female of the body of Lady Diana, his daughter, except those procreated between her and her then husband; which failing, any other daughters of his own body, and the heirs male of their bodies. The heirs male of the body of Sir Alexander Purves, baronet, the son of his sister, Lady Anne. 3. Charles, Lord Sinclair, and Matthew St Clair, his brother, grandsons of Elisabeth Hume, daughter of Lord Kinnerghame, and the heirs male of their bodies. 4. Andrew, Williams, and John Wepherhoep, children of Helen Hume, also daughter of Lord Kinnerghame, and the heirs male of their bodies. 5. Thomas, seventh Earl of Haddington and his brothers, the grand-children of Lady Grace Hume, daughter of Patrick, first Earl of Marchmont, and the heirs male of their bodies; which failing, a series of heirs, in like manner, descended from other daughters of Patrick, first Earl of Marchmont. The honours being to the heirs male general, are claimed by Lieutenant Alexander Home, R.N., as already mentioned.

CREATON.—Lord Polwath, 26th December 1690, to the first Lord, et heredes masculos de corpore suo, et heredes dictum suorum hæreditum. Earl of Marchmont, Viscount of Blasouberrie, Lord Polwarth of Polwarth, Reidburn, and Grinlawn, 23d April 1697, to the first Earl, ejusque hæreditibus masculis quibusqueque coniun tempest future.

ARMS.—Quarterly: First grand quarter counterquartered: 1st and 4th, Vert, a lion rampant, argent, armed and langued, gules, for Home; 2d and 3d, Argent, three pales, vert, beaked and membered, gules, for Pedié. Second, Argent, three piles, engrailed, gules, issuing from the chief, for Polwarth of Polwarth. Third, Argent, a cross engrailed, azure, for St Clair of Hermitauton. Fourth. As the first. Over all, in the centre, an escutcheon, argent, charged with an orange, proper, stalked and slipped, vert, ensigni with an imperial crown, proper, as a coat of augmentation.

CREST.—A man's heart, out of which issues a dexter arm, erect, grasping a semi-meter, all proper.

SUPPORTERS.—Two lions regardant, argent, armed and langued, gules.

MOTTO.—True to the end.

KEITH, EARL MARISHAL.

T his ancient and distinguished race, according to the most authentic historians, is derived from Robert, leader of a tribe of the Catti, which emigrated from Germany into Scotland. In the reign of Malcolm II., a signal victory was obtained over the Danes, under the command of C pleas, at Bary, in Forfarshire, in 1010. Cunn was killed in the engagement, by Robert, the leader of the Catti; the King, dripping his fingers in the blood of the fallen general, drew three perpendicular strokes on the upper part of Robert's shield, from whence his descendants bear three pallets, gules, on a chief. Malcolm, in regard of his eminent services, created his heritable great marishal of Scotland, and bestowed on him several lands, particularly some in East Lothian, still called Keith, the ancient name Catti, being, in progress of time, transposed to Keith and Keycht; and still more lately, for softness of pronunciation, Keith. Without attempting to fill up the succession of Marischals of Scotland from Robert to Herveus, a period before sires existed, we shall commence with

I. Herveus, the son of Wairí, who, Caledonia, I. in the reign of David I., possessed half of 518, II. 287, the district of Keith, which half, from him, was called Keith Herveus, and was af.
cat son, was taken prisoner in an introductio to England, 1538, and placed in the custody of the Earl of Northumberland, who allowed him to go home in December 1539, on bond. The exorbitant sum of £2000 was demanded for his ransum. He died 10th August 1550, leaving, by his wife, Lady Elisabeth Hay, eldest daughter of George, sixth Earl of Errol, eight children.

1. **George**, fifth Earl Marischal.

2. **William**, who got from his grandfather the lands of Akergill, in the county of Caithness, as appears from a bond of manumis in the possession of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Sinclair of Ulsterbar, Bart. M.P. He accompanied his brother on his travels abroad, was celebrated as a promising young man by Theodore Beza, who wrote a good poem on him, published in Jonstoni Heroes, 39. He was killed in a scuffle at Geneva, in his youth, unmarried.

3. **Robert**, who got from his father the lands of Benholm, of which he had a charter to Robert Keith, brother-german of George, Earl Marischal, 15th July 1594. He married, but had no male issue; and his brother, the Earl, acquired the lands of Benholm by purchase, from John Gordon, to whom Robert had sold it.

4. **John**, who had a remission under the great seal, to John Keith, brother of George, Earl Marischal, pro arte et parte preditorior incendii et combustionis loci et domorum de Crov, 31st October 1596. He died unmarried.


7. **Margaret**, married to Sir William Keith of Landquairn.

8. **Jean**, married, in 1588, to James Gordon of Haddo. All had issue.

**XVII. George**, fifth Earl Marischal, the eldest son, succeeded his grandfather, 1581; studied several years at universities abroad, visited most of the courts of Europe, and, it is said, was kindly received by the Landgrave of Hesse, the chief of the Catti, as a descendant of that tribe. He had a remission under the great seal, to him and twenty others, for being art and part in the slaughter of the deceased William Keith, apparent of Landquairn, dated 6th June 1583. He had charters of the lands and tenements belonging to the White Friars, and Friars preachers of Aberdeen, 17th May and 29th July 1587; and of the baronies of Innergie, Dunottar Keith, Keith, and others, 3rd August 1587. He was sworn a privy-councillor to King James VI, and, in 1589, was sent ambassador-extraordinary to the court of Denmark, to settle the marriage of his Majesty with Anne of Denmark. He made a very splendid appearance, and acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of the King and council, that he obtained an act of approbation and excommunication from them, 25th November 1589. He had charters of the baronies of Innergie, Dunottar Keith, &c., also of the lordship of Altie, to him and William, his eldest son, 20th September 1597; and, in 1593, founded the Marischal College, in Aberdeen, which he endowed from his own great estates, with funds sufficient for the support of a principal, and four professors of philosophy. The foundation was ratified by act of parliament, and approved of by the general assembly; and the seal of the college bears the arms of Keith, quartered with those of Aberdeen. After the accession of King James VI to the throne of England, he conferred on the Earl the highest honour a subject was capable of receiving, by constituting him his high commissioner to represent his Majesty in the parliament of Scotland; his commission to that effect passed the great seal, 6th June 1598. He had charters of the lands of Arbirlot; to him and Margaret Ogilvy, his wife; and James Keith, their son, 20th June 1616; of the lands of Lochburn, to him and William, Lord Keith, Master of Marischal, 20th March 1618; and of the lands of Benholm, all in the county of Kincardine, to him and Margaret Ogilvy, his wife, 18th December 1618. He concluded an eminent, useful, and active life, at Dunottar Castle, on the 23rd of April 1623, in the 70th year of his age, and was buried in St. Bride's church, now called Dunottar.

His Lordship married, first, Margaret, daughter of Alexander, fifth Lord Home, by whom he had three children,
1489. Succeeding his father, he founded a chantry in the church of Alloa, for the welfare of the souls of King James III., and Christian Crichton, his deceased spouse; and for the health and prosperity of King James IV., himself, and Helen Home, his then wife; confirmed by charter under the great seal, 21st October 1497. Alexander, Lord Erskine, had charters of the barony of Alvaux, &c. 29th February 1502; of Berns, Berhills, and Auldean, in Renfrewshire, 18th April 1506; of Auchinclewsy, in Strathern, 26th January 1506-7; and he died before 17th June 1510.

He married, first, Christian, daughter of Sir Robert Crichton of Sancugair. They occur in the records of parliament, 9th October 1466; secondly, Helen, eldest daughter of Alexander, first Lord Home, relict of Sir Adam Hepburn of Hales, and had issue only by the former.

1. Robert.
2. Walter.
3. Alexander.
4. John, 2nd Earl of Darnley.

XI. Robert, third Lord Erskine, properly fourth Earl of Mar of the name of Erskine, had charters to Robert Erskine, son and heir apparent of Alexander, Lord "Erskine," and Elisabeth Campbell, his wife, of Auchinlewis, in Strathern, 1st August 1496, and 10th April 1497; to him of the office of sheriff of Stirling, 26th February 1506-7; of Qabtshlaw and Dalgleish, in Selkirkshire, 10th March 1507-8. Succeeding his father, he had a charter to Robert, Lord Erskine, of the lands of Camboibarron, in Stirlingshire, from Alexander Laing of Dunkeny, in exchange for Newton, in the barony of Balmakelly, in Kincardineshire, 17th June 1510; and a charter to him and Isobel Campbell, his wife, of the lands of Petlynnus, in Fife, 6th June 1510, from Janet Lichtoun, Lady of Quhiferdfield and Petlynnus. He fell at the battle of Flodden, 9th September 1513.

He married Isobel, eldest daughter of Sir George Campbell of Loudoun, by whom he had issue, and had issue.

1. Robert, died before his father, unmarried.
2. John.
3. James, who had a charter to him and Catherine Stirling, his wife, of the King's lands of Little Sawchyn, wherein he is designed brother-german of John, Lord Erskine, 7th June 1541; (he had a charter of the same to himself, 3d May 1528;) they had two sons, James Erskine of Balgonry, ancestor of that branch, and William Erskine, Bishop of Glasgow, who was knighted by King VI., and left a daughter, Janet, married to William, Earl of Stirling.
4. Alexander, patron of Monynhreik.
5. William.
6. Catherine, married to Alexander, second Lord Elphinston, and had issue.
7. Margaret, married, first, to John Haldane of Glenegles; secondly, to George Home of Lundies and Argaty.
8. Elinabeth, married to Sir James Forrester of Torwood.

XII. John, fourth Lord Erskine, properly fifth Earl of Mar of the name of Erskine, was, in 1515, sent ambassador to France by the estates of the kingdom, to endeavour to get Scotland included in their treaty with the English. Immediately upon his return, he was entrusted with the keeping of the young King, James V., and appointed governor of Stirling Castle, where his Majesty resided; and he acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of the monarch, that he was high in the royal favour ever after. He was one of the guarantees of a treaty with the English, 1517; had a charter, 15th May 1525, constituting him and his heirs captain and constable of the castle of Stirling, with the keeping of his Majesty's parks and wards of the same, and all lands, fees, and privileges, customs, duties, &c. as freely as he or any of his ancestors had them heretofore. He was sent ambassador to France, 1535, to treat of a marriage for King James V.; which treaty was concluded 1536. He was Hallow's Counsellor, constituted one of the extraordinary lords of session, 15th February 1539; and, on the death of the King, at which he was present, was, with the Earl of Montrose, di-
2. Lady Mary, married to John, eighth Lord Abernethy of Saltoun.

3. Lady Grisel, married to Sir Robert Innes of Innes.

IV. James, second Earl of Moray, the eldest son, by the King's special mediation and appointment, was reconciled to his father's murderer, the Marquis of Huntly, in 1601, and married to Lady Anne Gordon, his daughter. The King's care and prudence, in this matter, was much approved, and highly commended by the people, as the animosities between the two families, which had occasioned much bloodshed, was thereby put an end to. The Earl of Moray accompanied King James VI to London, on his accession to the English throne, 1603; and got a new investiture of the whole earldom of Moray, to him and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to Sir Francis, his brother, and the heirs male of his body, &c. 17th April 1611. He had charters of Frigary, in Aberdeenshire, 16th July 1618; of Harpfied, in the county of Elgin, 24th February 1620; of the lordship of St Colme, 29th February 1620; of Cambusbeg, and the patronage of the precentory of Moray, 6th March 1624; and dying at Darnaway, 6th August 1638, was buried next day at the church of Dyke, without any pomp, according to his own directions. By Lady Anne Gordon, his wife, eldest daughter of George, first Marquis of Huntly, he had a son,

James, third Earl of Moray;—and a daughter,

Lady Margaret, married, in 1640, to Sir James Grant of Grant, and had issue.

V. James, third Earl of Moray, the only son, succeeded his father, 1638: had a charter of the castle of Spynie, 12th November 1641; was a royalist, but kept himself retired in the country during the civil wars. He died 4th March 1653, when he had sold and bargained for a great part of his estate; his son fell sick, and could not come to his burial, which was 22nd March. He married Lady Margaret Home, eldest of the two daughters of Alexander, first Earl of Home, coheiress, with her sister Anse, Duchess of Lauderdale, of her brother James, second Earl of Home, and by her had issue,

1. James, Lord Doug, who died before his father, unmarried.

2. Alexander, fourth Earl of Moray.

3. Hon. Francis Stewart of Culilay, who died without issue.

4. Hon. Archibald Stuart of Dunbar, in Fife, who married a daughter of Sir John Henderson of Fordeil, and had Charles; Alexander, a lieutenant in the guards, who died without issue; Margaret; married, first, to Sir Archibald Stewart of Barrow; secondly, to David, fourth Lord Lindsay; Elisabeth, married to Andrew Milton of Walkhouse; Elinia, married to Archibald Nisbet of Hoina; Charles Stuart of Dunbar, the eldest son, married, first, a daughter of Sir William Bennet of Grubhurt, baronet, by whom he had Alexander Stuart of Dunbar, well known for his valuable collection of pictures and books, who died without issue; secondly, Jean, daughter of Alexander Hamilton of Dalvez, by whom he had Archibald, who died in his 24th year; James; Anne, married to Robert Blackwood of Pitreavie; Mary, married to the Hon. Colonel John Erskine of Carrock; Jean, married to William Hog, merchant in Edinburgh; and Bethia, married to Archibald Wallace, merchant in Edinburgh. James Stuart, the son, was father of Charles Stuart of Dunbar, M.D., whose eldest son, James Stuart of Dunbar, W.S., married, 29th April 1802, Eleonora Maria Anna, only daughter of Robert Mounbray of Cockairney, M.D.;

1. Lady Mary, married, 13th May 1650, to Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll, and was mother of the first Duke of Argyll.

2. Lady Margaret, married to Alexander, first Lord Duffus, and had issue.

3. Lady Henriett, married to Sir Hugh Campbell of Calder.

4. Lady Anne, married, in 1666, to David Ross of Balmagowan, and died in 1719; her husband in April 1711.

VL. Alexander, fourth Earl of Moray, the eldest son, succeeded his father, 1635; and had a fine of £5,000 imposed on him by Cromwell's act of grace and indemnity, 1654. He was admitted one of the lords of the treasury, 27th September
laven, the eldest son, was in 1555 served heir of his father Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, son of Thomas Douglas, only son of Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven. Queen Mary was committed to his charge in Lochleven Castle 1566. He had a charter of apprising of Pharrington in the county of Roxburgh, 23d October 1574; and charters of the lands of Kynnesswood and Kirkness, 6th January 1586-7. On the death of Archibald, Earl of Angus and Morton, in 1588, the estates and honours of Morton devolved on Sir William Douglas, who thus became sixth Earl of Morton, and he had a charter to him and Agnes Lesly his wife, of the earldom of Morton, 39th July 1589. He had a charter of Tulloch and other lands in Forfarshire, 29th July 1594, another of the tenantry of Dunfailing in Annandale, 23d January 1600; and he died 24th September following.

He married Lady Agnes Lesly, eldest daughter of George, fourth Earl of Rothes, and by her had issue,

1. Robert.

1. Lady Margaret, married in 1574 to Sir John Wemyss of Wemyss, without surviving issue.
2. Lady Christian, married, first, contract dated 17th February 1576-7, to Laurence, Master of Oliphant; she had a charter from his father, Laurence, Lord Oliphant, in implement of that contract, of the lands of Polperik in the barony of Kelly in Fife, 7th April 1576; she married, secondly, Alexander, first Earl of Home, from whom she had a charter of Dunglass, 29th November 1586. She had one son by her first husband.
3. Lady Mary, married to Walter, Lord Ogilvy of Deskford, and had issue.
4. Lady Euphane, married to Sir Thomas Lyon of Auldbar, high treasurer of Scotland.

5. Lady Agnes, married to Archibald, seventh Earl of Argyll, and had issue.

6. Lady Elizabeth, married to Francis, ninth Earl of Errol, and had issue.

XIII. Robert Douglas, the eldest son, had a charter, Roberto Douglas, filio et heredi apparenti Williemi Douglas de Lochleven, of the baronies of Kelour in Strathern, Lugton, with the barony of Kilmarnock, in the county of Edinburgh, and Longinwood in Roxburghshire, dated 26th July 1563, on his father's resignation. He Esq. was in possession at sea going to Holland with his brother-in-law, the Master of Ophillant, in March 1584. He married, John, tenth Lord Glamis, and by her, who married, secondly, in 1586, Archibald, Earl of Angus and Morton, thirdly, Alexander, first Lord Spynie, had a son.

XIV. William, seventh Earl of Morton, who was born in 1582, and served heir of his father, 2d July 1605, and of his grandfather, 4th November 1606. He possessed excellent natural parts, highly improved by a liberal education, and foreign travel. He had charters of Dunfailing, 24th March 1613, of the baronies of Kinross and Seyg to him and Robert, Lord of Dalkeith, Master of Morton, and his son, 9th October 1616, of the barony of Scherfcal, 3d November 1628, and of the lands of Blairfour, Stenton, Des-Clas, and Killinnouchyis, Kenton, and Cullindon, and of the tenantry of Portmack. He had a charter of the Earlom of Morton, with the title of Earl, 16th March 1638. Soon after his return from his travels, he was sworn a privy-counciller, and appointed one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to King James VI., in which office he was continued by King Charles I. He was constituted high treasurer of Scotland, 12th April 1630; held that office till 1635, when he was appointed captain of the yeomen of the guard; and he was invested with the order of the garter, and sworn a privy-councillor in England. He was nominated, in 1641, to the office of high chancellor; but this nomination being opposed in
parliament by his son-in-law, the Marquis of Argyll, with much heat, the King passed therefrom. Before the civil wars broke out, the Earl of Morton was one of the richest and greatest subjects in the kingdom. Exposing the royal cause with zeal, he advanced considerable sums for its support, disposing, for that purpose, of the noble property of Dalkeith, and other estates, to the value of no less than £100,000 Scots of yearly rent. On that account the islands of Orkney and Zetland, with the whole jurisdictions and royalties belonging to them, were granted to his Lordship, 15th June 1643, by royal charter, redeemable by the crown on payment of £30,000 Sterling. When Charles I. came to the Scottish army in 1646, the Earl of Morton went to Newcastle to wait on his Majesty; he afterwards retired to Orkney, where he died on the 7th of August 1648, in his 60th year. He married Lady Anne Keith, eldest daughter of George, fifth Earl Marischal, by whom he had issue,

1. Robert, eighth Earl of Morton.
2. James, tenth Earl of Morton.
4. Hon. George Douglas, an officer in the service of the states of Holland, where he rose to great preferment, and died without issue.

1. Lady Agnes, married to George, second Earl of Kinnoul.
2. Lady Margaret, married to Archibald, Marquis of Argyll.
3. Lady Mary, married to Charles, second Earl of Dunfermline.
4. Lady Jean, married to James, second Earl of Home. All had issue.
5. Lady Isabel, married, first, to Robert, first Earl of Roxburgh, without issue; secondly, to James, second Marquis of Montrose, and had issue.

XV. Robert, eighth Earl of Morton, the eldest son, had a charter to Robert, Lord Dalkeith, of some acres in Kinnross, 3d November 1639, was served heir of his father, 29th March 1649, and died in Orkney towards the end of the same year. He married Elisabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, knight, president of Munster, niece of George, Duke of Buckingham, and sister of William, Viscount Grandison, and by her, who died in December 1654, had four children,

1. William, ninth Earl of Morton.
2. Hon. Robert Douglas, who was a lieutenant of the gens d'armes in France, master of the horse to Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, and lieutenant of the horse-guards of Charles II. He died without issue 1661.
3. Lady Anne, married in April 1654, to William, seventh Earl Marischal, without issue.
4. Lady Margaret, married at Perth, 1st July 1662, to Sir James Macdonald, Lamont's Annals, MS.

XVI. William, ninth Earl of Morton, the eldest son, succeeded his father in 1649, and in 1662 procured a new grant of the islands of Orkney and Zetland on the same terms as formerly, not in his own name, as his affairs were in disorder, but in that of Viscount Grandison, in trust for the Morton family. Both this and the former grant were contested by the King's advocate; and being reduced, these islands were by act of parliament, 27th December 1669, annexed to the crown. The Earl of Morton married at Holyroodhouse, 18th April 1666, Lady Grizel Middleton, eldest daughter of John, first Earl of Middleton, then his Majesty's high commissioner, by whom he had a son, Charles, Lord Dalkeith, who died before his father, unmarried; and his Lordship dying without surviving issue, in 1681, the title devolved on his uncle,
dilecte sorori nostrae, erecting the lands of Gask into a free barony, with the privilege of fishing in the water of Earn three days of the week in forbidden time, dated 11th January 1564. There is also a charter from the same monarch to Walter Oliphant, of the barony of Kelly in Fife, by resignation of Helen Maxwell, daughter and heir of Richard Seward, knight. His son,

VII. WALTER OLIPHANT of Aberdalgie, had a charter, on his father's resignation, of the lands of Kelly, Pickerie, &c., from King Robert II. in 1378. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Erskine of Erskine, and had two sons,


VIII. SIR JOHN OLIPHANT of Aberdalgie, the eldest son, was knighted by King Robert II., and, upon his own resignation, obtained from that prince, in 1388, a charter of all the lands he possessed in Scotland, held by the crown. He died about 1420, having married, first, a daughter of Sir William Borthwick of Borthwick, by whom he had a son,

Sir William.

Secondly, a daughter of Sir Thomas Home of Home, by whom he had another son,

Thomas, ancestor of the Oliphants of Kelly in Fife.

IX. SIR WILLIAM OLIPHANT of Aberdalgie, the eldest son, had a safe conduct to go into England to meet King James I., 13th February 1423, and was delivered up as one of the hostages for his ransom, 28th March 1424. He married Isabel, daughter of John Stewart of Innermeath, Lord of Lorn, by whom he had a daughter, Isabell, married to Sir James Scrimgeour of Dunhope [qu.]; and a son,

X. SIR JOHN OLIPHANT of Aberdalgie, designed in a charter under the great seal, 1444, Dominus Ionnis Oliphant, Dominus de Aberdalgie. He took the part of the Ogilvys in their feud with the Lindsayes, and was slain in the encounter between these parties at Arbroath, 23rd January 1445-6, when the Earl of Crawford also fell. He married Isabel, daughter of Walter Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, and by her had issue,

1. Sir Lawrence.
2. James, who had a charter to James Mag. Sig. L. vii. No. 301.

Lord Oliphant, of the lands of Ardchille, in the barony of Methven, in Perthshire, 17th July 1471.

1. Margaret, married to William Wardlaw of Torrie in Fife.
2. Isabella, married to Alexander Blair of Balfyrock, in Perthshire.

XI. SIR LAURENCE OLIPHANT of Aberdalgie, the eldest son, in his youth went over to France in company with the Earl of Douglas and other noblemen, to learn the art of war, and afterwards travelled to Italy and other countries. He was created a lord of parliament, probably by King James II., as, according to Sir James Balcarres, in his Tracts, 24.

He had a charter of the barony of Owris, in the shire of Kincardine, from his grandfather Walter Ogilvy, Laurentio, Dominus Oliphant, nepoti suo, 6th November 1648; was a privy-councillor, and had the office of sheriff of Perthshire, 1670. Laurinvs, Dominus Oliphant, was one of the ambassadors to treat with the English, to whom a safe conduct was granted, 6th August 1648; and was one of the guarantors of the truce with them, 30th September following; and again that James, Duke of Rothesay, the heir apparent of the Scottish throne, should marry Anne de la Pole, niece of Richard III.; but the death of the English monarch put an end to the agreement. He sat in the first parliament Rec. Parl. 1486, 1488, when he was chosen one of the lords of the articles for the barons; was sworn a privy-councillor; constituted justiciary within his own bounds and of that of Strathbogie in 1490; was a commissioner to treat with the English in 1491, when a truce for five years was concluded, of which he was one of the guarantors. Crawford gives a long list of the persons who were attached to him, both in peace and war, and whose lives, labours, and services were in the cause of the Gask, which manifested the King's favour. He had in his service a Lordship of Oliphant was one of the barons summoned to the court of the King to the session held at Perth in 1493; and he died about 1505. His son, by his wife, Lady Isabella, daughter of William Bruce, had three sons,

1. John, second Lord.
2. William Oliphant, chief of Aberdour, only child of Aberdour.
3. John, younger of Duffus, with lands of Berriedale, and had a charter of part of the barony of Methven, 14th September 1459. Sir George Oliphant, son of Sir William Oliphant, of Aberdour, chief of the house of Duffus, heir male of George, Charles his brother, of the family of Aberdour, was the last of the house of Aberdour, in Aberdour. From them descended the Gask, now extinct. The Oliphants of Aberdour, younger of Gask, held Aberdour in the year 1400, but are extinct; and the Oliphants of Aberdour are still extant, in the year 1500. The Oliphants of Aberdour are still extant, in the year 1500.
and part in the cruel slaughter of James Ross, son of the deceased Thomas Ross in Magdalen's, committed in September 1571. This remission does not say that Patrick Oliphant of Torrigis was brother of Lord Oliphant.

3. William, mentioned in the above remission.

4. Catherine, married, first, to Sir Alexander Oliphant of Kelly; secondly, to George Dundas of Dundas, and had issue.

5. Margaret, married, first, to William Moray of Abercairny; secondly, to James Clephane of Carnlogie, and had issue.

6. Jean, married to William Moncrieff of Moncrieff, and had issue.


XV. Laurence, fourth Lord Oliphant, the eldest son, had a charter to Laurence Oliphant, son and heir apparent of Laurence, Lord Oliphant, of Berrydale and other lands in Caithness, 28th January 1559-60. He was served heir of his father in September 1566; joined in the association on behalf of Queen Mary at Hamilton, 8th May 1568, and dying in Caithness, 16th January 1593, was buried in the church of Wick. He married, contract dated 1552, Lady Margaret Hay, second daughter of George, seventh Earl of Errol, and by her had issue.

1. Laurence, Master of Oliphant.

2. John Oliphant of Newlands.

3. Elizabeth, married to William, tenth Earl of Angus, and had issue.

4. Jean, married to Alexander Bruce of Cultmalindie, and had issue.

5. Margaret, married to Sir James Johnston of Westerhall, and had issue.

XVI. Laurence, Master of Oliphant, the eldest son, joined the Ruthven conspirators in 1589, and was concerned, along with his brother-in-law the Master of Morton, in cutting off four loads of spears, carrying from Perth to Stirling, thinking they had been Lord Hamilton's, when indeed they were the King's. They therefore judged it proper to leave the kingdom, and go abroad; but perished in their passage, in March 1584. He married, contract dated 7th April 1576, Lady Christian Douglas, second daughter of William, second Earl of Morton. In fulfilment of that contract, she had charters, in her virginity, from Laurence, Lord Oliphant, of No. 372, the lands of Garlaw, Pitker, and others, of 374, in Forfarshire, 12th April 1576. By her, who took to her second husband Alexander, second Earl of Home, the Master of Oliphant had a son,

XVII. Laurence, fifth Lord Oliphant, who was born 24th March 1583, and was served heir of his grandfather, 14th June 1604, and 21 July 1605, in his extensive estates in the counties of Caithness, Edinburgh, Fife, Forfar, Haddington, Kincaidine, and Perth, most of which he dissipated. He had charters of the bannaty of Aberdour, to him and Lilias Ruthven, his wife, 28th January 1607, and of the barony of Cardyn, in Perthshire, 14th March 1618.

He married Lilias Drummond, eldest daughter of James, first Lord Maitland, by whom he had a daughter,

Anne, married to Sir James Douglas of Ins. Ret.

Mordington. She was served heir of Laurence, Lord Oliphant, her grandfather, 18th January 1631, under the designation of Dominia Anna Oliphant, susspons Dominii Jacobi Douglae de Mordington, militia.

It appears that Lord Oliphant, conceiving that the peerage would go to his daughter, and wishing to preserve it in the male line, resigned his honours and estates in favour of Wallace, 383, of Patrick Oliphant, his heir-male; but this settlement not having been ratified by the crown, Anne Oliphant, his daughter, asserted her pretensions to both before the Court of Session. King Charles I. was present in court, 11th July 1633, at the Davis's Deed of Determination of this cause; and it was there found, that the deed by which Lord Oliphant had disposed of his honours, barred the succession of his daughter, but did not vest the peerage in the person to whom they were conveyed, and that Anne Oliphant had no right to it. Both the heir male and heir female were excluded by this decision, and the dignity was declared to be at the disposal of the King, who, according to Sir James Dalrymple, determined...
of foot from 1708 till his death in 1717, without issue.

Sir Archibald married, secondly, Agnes, daughter of Sir William Gray of Pittendrum. She was first married to Sir James Dundas of Newliston, in the county of Linlithgow, by whom she had an only child, Elizabeth, heiress of Newliston, married to John, first Earl of Stair, mother of the celebrated field-marshal John, second Earl of Stair. She had three children by Sir Archibald,

1. Mary, born 23d August 1657, died young.
2. Griessel, born 19th September 1661; married, first, to Francis, Lord Sempill, who died without issue 1684; secondly, in 1693, to Brigadier-General Richard Cunningham.
3. Archibald, first Earl of Rosebery.

V. Sir William Primrose of Carrington, the eldest surviving son, born at E., Edin. Reg., Edinburgh, 14th January 1649, was admitted clerk of notaries, 1st November 1666, succeeded his father in the title of baronet, 1679; and died 23d September 1687, in the 90th year of his age. He married Mary, third daughter of Patrick Scott of Thistlestone, in the county of Selkirk, and had seven children,

1. Archibald, born 12th October 1678, died young.
2. Sir James.
3. Captain William Primrose, killed in wars abroad.
4. Francis, born 19th December 1684, died unmarried.
5. Mary, born 20th June 1677, married to William, third Lord Barning, and had one daughter.
6. Jean, married 29th April 1693, to Hugh Montgomery of Coylefield, in Ayrshire, and had three daughters.
7. Elizabeth, born 18th December 1680, married to Charles, ninth Lord Elphinstone, and had issue, and died 19th February 1738, aged 38.

VI. Sir James Primrose of Carrington, baronet, the eldest surviving son, was served heir of line, entail, and provision in Reg. of his father, 4th November 1687, was xl. 30s. 42d, chosen one of the representatives of the
Walter Ker of Cessford, to Sir Andrew Ker of Hirsell, knight, as nearest and lawful heir of the deceased Mark Ker of Littleden, his father, in the lands of Bothwickshields. On the same day, he had a gift under the privy-seal, of a pension, formerly enjoyed by his, father, of £100, for his good, true, faithful, and thankfull service done to the Queen, and her father, against their old enemies of England, and defence of the realm in time of war.

He resigned the lands of Hirsell and others, in favour of Walter Ker, his son and heir apparent, upon which a charter was obtained from the crown in favour of Walter, 8th April 1554; and he was dead before 4th October 1575. His son and successor, Walter Ker of Littleden, had the lands of Hirsell, on his father's resignation, 8th April 1554, and was served heir in special of Sir Andrew Ker of Hirsell, his father, in the lands of Bothwickshields, 4th October 1575.

He had a charter of resignation under the great seal, 9th February 1557-8, of the lands of Liddeldeyne, Maxton, Dolphinston, Fal- lay, Morbottill, Cowboig, &c. to himself, and of Hirsell, &c. Joanni Ker de Hirsell, filio et heredi dicti Walteri, on his resignation.

He granted a charter of the lands and barony of Lyon, to his eldest son and heir apparent, Sir John Ker of Hirsell, knight, 2nd November 1595; and he was dead before 15th March 1608. His eldest son, IV. John Ker of Hirsell, Dolphinston, and Littleden, had a charter of Hirsell, 9th February 1557-8, and another of Linton, 2nd November 1595. A charter was granted, 15th March 1608, confirming to Sir John Ker of Hirsell, knight, two charters to him by his deceased father, Walter Ker of Littleden, of Maxton, Litten, Dolphinston, and others.

John Ker, with consent of Dame Margaret Quhalylaw, his spouse, made an exchange in 1611, of the lands of Hirsell, with the Earl of Home, for his Lordship's property of the abbacy of Jedburgh, of which the Earl had got a gift from the crown, reserving an annual rent out of Hirsell, to Dame Margaret Home, relict of umquhile Sir Mark Ker of Dolphinston, knight, son of Sir John Ker, and now spouse to David Home, heir of Wedderburn. Sir John Ker now took the designation of Jedburgh; Sir John Ker of Jedburgh, knight, Dame Margaret Quhalylaw, from M. de Liddeldeyne, and his spouse, John Ker of Langewton, their eldest lawful son, lawfully procreated betwixt them, granted a charter in June and July 1619. Sir John Ker of Jedburgh, had charters of the lordship of Jedburgh, 29th April 1619, of the lands of Nether, to him, and John, his son, 6th July 1619; and of the barony of Tarraw, 29th February 1620; and died before 31st August 1634. He had several sons, of whom the two eldest were:

1. Sir Mark Ker, who, as appears from the contract of excommunion of the lands of Hirsell and Jedburgh, died before 1614, in the lifetime of his father. He married Margaret Home, who took to her second husband, David Home of Wedderburn.

2. John, V. John Ker of Langewton, the second, but eldest surviving son, had a charter, on his father's 1st.xcix., resignation, of the lands of Maxton, Liddeldeyne, Dolphinston, Morbatte, Bothwickshields, and Linton, to John Ker, eldest lawful son of Sir John Ker of Jedburgh, knight, procreate betwixt him and Dame Margaret Quhalylaw, his spouse, 9th February 1619.

He was served heir of his heir, Sir John Ker, in the county, 8th August 1634.

He had an only son, VI. Andrew Ker of Littledeane, who is documented by a bond of William, Earl of Lothian, in favour of Andrew Ker, only lawful son to John Ker of Littledeane, obliging himself to dispose to the said Andrew, the lands of Littledeane and Maxton (which had been apprized from his father), 9th February 1634. He had a disposition from the Earl of these lands, 30th December 1646; and made his will, 10th July 1648, in which he constituted his eldest son, Andrew Ker, eldest lawful son, his executor. He died after 1656; and was succeeded by his eldest son, VII. Andrew Ker of Littledeane, who, with consent of his father, entered into a contract of marriage, 15th October 1656, with Isabel, eldest daughter of John Rutherford of Edinburgh, whereby Andrew Ker, the father, settled Littledeane, or Maxton, and Newthorne, upon his said son, and the heirs of the marriage. He was succeeded by his son, VIII. Walter Ker of Littledeane, who had a charter, under the great seal, of the barony of Littledeane and Maxton, in favour of Walter Ker of Littledeane, eldest son...
ford, who resigned them to Walter Ker of Cessford, 22d October 1456, the stipulations of the contract being then completed. They had two sons,

1. Sir Andrew.

2. George Ker of Fawdonside, who, 24th July 1526, had a gift under the privy-seal, to George Ker, brother to unquestionable Andrew Ker of Cessford, of Andrew's ward lands, with the marriage of Walter Ker, son and heir to the said unquestionable Andrew. He was father of Andrew Ker of Fawdonside, alive in 1573, (probably the same Sir Andrew Ker of Fawdonside, who married the Hon. Margaret Stewart, daughter of Andrew, second Lord Ochiltree, relict of John Knox the reformer,) father of George Ker of Fawdonside, alive in 1594, father of Sir Walter Ker of Fawdonside, who had entirely divested himself of his landed property before 1630, and in 1663 was heir male of the family of Cessford. Under the designation of Sir Walter Ker, sometime of Fawdonside, knight, now indweller in Newbottle, heir male and of tailzie to the deceased Robert, Earl of Roxburgh, and to the deceased Hary, Lord Ker, his son, and to the deceased William Ker of Cessford, father of the said deceased Robert Earl of Roxburgh, he executed, on the 11th February 1663, a deed ratifying and approving of the said Earl's nomination and tailzie, 1648, and disposing to William, Earl of Roxburgh, and his heirs of tailzie, the whole lands which belonged to Earl Robert, and stood destined to his heirs male, with the title and dignity of an Earl. Letters of inhibition, at the instance of William, Earl of Roxburgh, were raised against the said Sir Walter Ker, as heir male aforesaid, 17th February 1663; and the said Sir Walter, heir male and of tailzie aforesaid, executed, on the 1st January 1664, an assignation in favour of the said William, Earl of Roxburgh, and the heirs of tailzie, contained in Earl Robert's said deed of nomination and tailzie, 1648. His male line appears to have failed soon afterwards.

VIII. Sir Andrew Ker of Cessford, the eldest son, was served heir of his grandfather, 30th September 1511, being then of lawful age, and had a chartar to himself and Agnes Crichton his wife, of the barony of Auld Roxburgh, 20th February 1508-9. He was one of those who signed the letter to the King of France about Flanders, XIII, 309, 783. In 1515 Andrew Ker of Cessford, gardianus mediatorium marchuarum, was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the English, 22d January 1520-1. He was in the royal army under the command of the Earl of Angus, in the engagement with a body of men under his brother-in-law, Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, assembled to release King James V, out of the hands of the Douglases, at Melrose, 15th July 1526, and was killed in that battle. His death was regretted by both parties, and occasioned a deadly feud between the Scots and the Kers, which cost much blood on the marches. He married Agnes, daughter of Robert, second Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, by whom he had issue,


2. Mark Ker, commendator of Newbottle, father of Mark, first Earl of Lothian, already mentioned under the title Marquis of Lothian. The Hon. Sir Mark Ker of Mauldskie, knight, was, on the 8th of October 1631, served heir male of Hary, Lord Ker of Roxburgh, unie filii Roberti Comitis de Roxburgh qui ultimo obit, qui fuit filius Williami Ker de Cessford, qui Williamus fuit frater germanus immediate senior Marci commendatoris monasterii de Newbottle, qui Marcus fuit pater Marci Comitis de Lothianae, Domini Newbottle, patris dicti Domini Marci Ker de Mauldskie, nepotis fratris uii. He was dead, and the male line of Mark, commendator of Newbottle, was extinct, before 1663, when Sir Walter Ker of Fawdonside was heir male of the family of Cessford.

3. Andrew, who does not appear to have left any male descendants.

1. Catherine, married to Sir John Ker of Fernihurst.

2. Margaret, married to Sir John Home of Coldington, she had a chartar from him, in his virginitatis, to Margaret Ker, his daughter of Andrew Ker of Cessford, 9th November 1594.

IX. Sir Walter Ker of Cessford, the eldest son, was served heir of his father, 12th May 1599, had three chartars of Ca...
1. Agnes, married to John Edmonstone of Edmonstone, who, 5th December 1558, granted a charter of Ednam, to Agnes, daughter of Walter Ker of Cessford, knight, in her virginity.


William Ker of Cessford, the only surviving son, was warden of the middle march, had charters of Cessford and the barony of Ormiston, 16th August 1587, of Ormiston and Maxton, 24th January 1591-2; he also had a charter of the barony of Erneheach, 29th July 1594, and died in February 1600. He married Janet, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, relict of James Tweedie of Drumcliri, by whom he had issue, 1. Robert.

2. Sir Mark Ker of Ormiston, who died without issue in September 1593. His brother Robert, Lord Roxburgh, from 24th April 1606, served heir of him in the barony of Ormiston. He married Mary, married to Walter, Lord Scott of Buccleuch, and had issue.

3. Margaret, married to Sir James Bellenden of Broughton, and was mother of the first Lord Bellenden.

1. Andrew, who, 19th March 1553, on his father's resignation, had three charters under the great seal, of Cessford, Auld Roxburgh, &c. to Andrew Ker, son and heir apparent of Sir Walter Ker of Cessford, knight, and the heirs male of his body; remainder to the heirs male of the body of the said Sir Walter Ker, lawfully procreated or to be procreated, Mark and Andrew Ker, brother of Walter, Andrew Ker of Fawdonside, Andrew Ker of Hirst, knight, Gilbert Ker of Primsidelo, James Ker of Mersington, George Ker of Linton, and George Ker of Gaitshaw, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively; which failing, to the nearest heirs male of Andrew of the name of Ker, and carrying the arms of the house of Cessford, preserving her tinct to Isabel, wife of Walter. He died before his father without issue.

2. William.
the St. Clair estates of Dysart, Rossin, &c., assumed the name and arms of St. Clair, and on the death of his uncle Alexander, Earl of Rosslyn, in 1805, became second Earl of Rosslyn, as already mentioned at p. 216 of this volume.


4. Hon. Elisabeth St. Clair, married in July 1716, to David, third Earl of Wemyss, and had two daughters, Lady Elisabeth, Countess of Sutherland, and Lady Margaret, Countess of Moray.


After the extinction of the male branch of Henry, seventh Lord Sinclair, the title came to the descendants of

I. Matthew St. Clair, fourth son of his grandfather Sir John St. Clair of Hermiston, already mentioned. He was buried at Hermiston, 11th November 1718. He married Elisabeth, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Carre of Cavers, in the county of Roxburgh, and by her had two sons,

1. Charles.
2. Andrew.

II. Charles St. Clair of Hermiston, the eldest son, was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates 1792; did not assume the title of Lord Sinclair on its devolution to him 1792; and dying at Edinburgh 4th November 1775, was buried 9th November at Hermiston. He married Elisabeth, daughter of the Hon. Sir Andrew Home of Kimmerglan, a Lord of Session, second son of Patrick, first Earl of Marchmont, High Chancellor of Scotland; and by her, who died at Edinburgh, 12th March 1784, had issue,

1. Matthew, born 17th February 1732, died young.
2. Andrew.

III. Andrew St. Clair of Hermiston, the only surviving son, born 21st July 1733, succeeded his father 1775, was of right tenth Lord Sinclair, but did not assume the title, and was buried at Hermiston, 24th December 1776, att. 44. He married 28th December 1763, Elisabeth, daughter of John Rutherford of Edzarston, in the county of Roxburgh, and had issue,

2. Hon. Matthew St. Clair, promoted to the rank of master and commander in the royal navy 1797, and appointed to the command of the Martin sloop of war, of 16 guns, which sailed from Yarmouth to Heligoland, 1800, and was never more seen.
3. Eleonora, who died unmarried at Hermiston, 12th September 1796.

IV. Charles St. Clair of Hermiston, the eldest son, born in 1768, succeeded his father 1776; had the title of Lord Sinclair adjudged to him, by the House of Lords, 26th April 1792; had an ensign's commission in the first or royal Scots regiment of foot, 6th October 1784; was afterwards lieutenant in the 17th regiment of foot, raised an independent company 1790, which being reduced, he exchanged into the 15th regiment of foot, of which he was made captain of a company, 18th February 1791; major, 15th September 1793; lieutenant-colonel, 26th November 1793; quitted the army 1802, in time of peace. In 1803, he accepted the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Berwickshire militia, which he resigned 1805; was chosen one of the sixteen representatives, of the Scottish Peers, at the general election 1807; and was appointed to the command of the local militia of the county of Haddington in 1808.

His Lordship married at London, 13th February 1804, Mary Agnes, only daughter of James Chisholme of Chisholme and Stonedge, in Roxburghshire, and has issue,

6. A son, born 8th June 1811.

Title.—Charles St. Clair, Lord Sinclair.
Creation.—Lord Sinclair, 26th January 1488-9.
Lady Glamis, his mother, to the which he consented, and was art and part with her. He was sentenced to be executed; the sentence was suspended till he should come of age, till which time he was ordered to be confined in prison; and his estates were forfeited. The accuser, one Lyon, touched with remorse, avowed his accusation to be false; Lord Glamis was released, but his estates were annexed to the crown, by act of Parliament of 3d December 1540. He instituted a summons of reduction of his for- feiture, in January 1549-50; it was rescinded, and he was restored to his estates and honours by Parliament, 13th March following. He had charters of the lands of Bethelvie, Colliston, Auchlechrie, &c., in Aberdeenshire, to him, and Janet Keith his wife, 6th February 1543-4, and of the barony of Kinghorn, forfeited by Sir James Kirkaldy of Grange, knight, 12th September 1548, and died in 1558. He married Janet Keith, sister of William, fourth Earl Marischal, by whom he had issue,

1. John, eighth Lord Glamis.

2. Hon. Sir Thomas Lyon of Auldbar, designed master of Glamis, as presumptive heir of the title. He had charters to Thomas Lyon, brother of John Lord Glamis, of Scragisfield, 18th September 1571, of the dominical lands of Balumbie; also the lands of Gogar, and Grugar, in the counties of Edinburgh and Air, to Thomas Lyon of Balde, master of Auldbar, and Agnes Gray, Lady Home, his wife, 20th June 1579; of the barony of Melgourie, &c., in Forfarshire, to them 6th May 1580. He was one of the principal agents in the seizure of the person of King James VI. at the raid of Ruthven, 23rd August 1589. The King going towards the door, was stopped by the Master of Glamis, and bursting into tears, Glamis said, "No matter, " better children weep than bearded men." When the King recovered his liberty next year, the Master of Glamis retired into Eng- land, and was forfeited 2d March 1584. He returned to Scotland in May the same year, and, with the Earl of Angus and Marr, seized on the castle of Stirling, but was soon obliged to fly to England. He and the other banished lords returning in 1585, with a great force, compelled Stewart, Earl of Arran, to quit the royal presence, and they were re- ceived into favour by James, who was pleased to appoint the Master of Glamis, captain of his guards, in place of Arran, and high treasurer of Scotland. He was consti- tuted an extraordinary lord of session, 9th February 1585; held it till 6th November 1591; was again appointed 8th March 1596; constituted an ordinary lord of ses- sion, 28th March 1593, and sat till 28th May same year. He had charters of Tul- loch and Crawquhy, in Forfarshire, 9th August 1587, to Thomas Lyon of Balde- kie; his Majesty's treasurer, Master of Glamis; of Corstoun, 9th August 1587; and 477. of the barony of Dod in Forfarshire, to him and Eufemia Douglas, his wife, 7th November 1587; and he was knighted at the coronation of James and Queen Anne, 27th May 1590. He held the office of treasurer till 1592; had another charter of the barony of Dod, to Thomas Lyon of Auldbar, knight, and Eufemia Douglas his wife, 6th April 1594; and at his death King James VI. said, "that the boldest and "hardest man in his dominions was "dead." He married, first, Agnes, third daughter of Patrick, fifth Lord Gray, re- liet of Sir Robert Logan, of Restalrig, and Alexander, fifth Lord Home; secondly, Lady Eufemia Douglas, fourth daughter of William, Earl of Morton. He had a daughter, Mary, married to Robert Semple of Beltrees, and a son, John Lyon of Auldbar, who was served heir of Sir Thomas Lyon of Auldbar, knight, his father, in the barony of Melgourie, lands of Auldbar, &c., 6th August 1608; he married a daughter of George Gladstones, archbishop of St Andrews, but dying without issue, his estates went to the Earl of Kinghorn.

Daughter, Hon. Margaret Lyon, mar- ried, first, to Gilbert, fourth Earl of Cassil- lia, secondly, to John, first Marquis of Hamilton, and had issue by both.

VIII. John, eighth Lord Glamis, the eldest son, made an entail of his estates of Glamis, Tannadice, and Baky in Forfar- shire, Callace, Buttergask, Langfor- gund, and Inchturr, in Pertshire, Bethelvie, Ar- dendarright, Colliston, Coniston, and

* Thomas Lyon, Master of Glamis, had a son Alexander, baptized 23d July 1595. Edin. Regis- ter.
Eccernuir, &c. in 1482. Thomas, dominus de Yesty, was one of the hostages nominated for the ransom of King James I. 4th December 1423, when his annual revenue was estimated at 600 merks. Thomas de Haya de Yesty, had a safe conduct to meet King James I. at Dunbar 13th December 1425; and Dominus Thomas Hay de Zester was one of the substituted hostages for James I. 16th July 1425. Thomas Hay, miles, hostage, was released, 20th June 1439. He died without issue the same year.

1. Margaret, married in 1495, to William, second Earl of Angus, and was mother of the third Earl.


3. Alicia. A papal dispensation was granted in August 1421, permitting George de Dunbar, Comes Marchiarum regni Scotiae, et nobleis mulier Halydia Wilhelmi de Haya, militis, quondam dominii de Vehayt, nata, domicilia, to marry, notwithstanding they were within the fourth degree of consanguinity, and that she was within the second degree of consanguinity to the deceased Beatrix, first wife of George. It is uncertain whether this marriage took place.

Alicia, daughter of Sir William Hay of Locherworth, married Gilbert, son and heir apparent of Sir William Hay of Errol; and was mother of the first Earl of Errol.

He married, secondly, Alicia, daughter of Sir Thomas Hay of Errol, and by her, who long survived him, and considerably augmented the revenues of the collegiate church of Yester, in 1444, had two children.

Edmund de Haya, who had from David, his brother, a charter of Yester, Duncanslaw, and Morham, 7th March 1436-7, until David should inherit him or his heirs in eight marks of lands. David accordingly granted to Edmund de Haya, his brother, german, and the heirs male of his body, whom failing, to return to David, by charter dated 12th August 1439, the lands of Talla or Thallich, in the barony of Oliver Castle, in the shire of Peebles, and the lands of Linplum, in the barony of Duncanslaw, in the county of Haddington. He had charters of part of Duncanslaw, from Isabel de Foresta, 4th February 1438-9, and of part of Linplum, from Dugal Macdougal of Malcariston, 18th May 1439. A grant under the great seal was made 9th December 1449, to Edmund l'Haya of Tallow, and to Annabella his wife, of the marriage of William de Maxwell of Teyling. He was ancestor of the Hays of Barra, Rannet, Mountblair, Cocklaw, Faichfield, Ranfield, Linplum, Alderston, Mordington, and other families of that name.

Daughter, Elisabeth, married to Duncan Macdowal of Makerstoun. She was a grant to Duncan Macdowal, eldest son of Dugal Macdowal of Malcarston, and to Elisabeth de Haia his wife, of Yester, Duncanslaw, and Morham, on the resignation of Dugal Macdowal aforesaid, 11th April 1440.

XI. Sir David Hay of Yester, the third but eldest surviving son, was served heir of his brother Thomas, 6th April 1454, and had a charter of Yester, Morham, Duncanslaw, and Giffordgate, in exchange for the barony of Teyling, in Forfarshire, from Mag. Sig. Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock, 10th January 1451-2. He augmented the revenues of the collegiate church of Yester, adding several prebends thereto. A cause between Sir William Hay of Tallow, son of the deceased Edmund ye Hay of Tallow, against Sir David Hay of Yester, knight, touching the occupation of the lands of Morcham called Boyds Quarter, and Linplum, was determined against Sir David, 13th October 1466, against which John ye son, of Sir David, protested. Sir David ye Hay of Yester occurs in the records of Parliament in December 1475. He married Lady Mary Douglas, relict of Alexander, first Lord Forbes, only daughter of George, first Earl of Angus, of that house, by Mary, daughter of King Robert III. and by her had issue:

1. John.

The last of the house of Cocklaw was Charles Hay, who was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates 1750; he constituted a lord of session, by the title of Lord Newton, 5th March 1806, being the only Judge appointed during the administration of Charles James Fox, to whose political principles he steadily adhered. Lord Newton died unmarried, 18th October 1811, aged 64. A just tribute to his memory, by the learned Professor Playfair, appeared in the Edinburgh Evening Courant of 24 January 1812.
March 1618: to him and his heirs Devices of Upmargie and the lands of Stabrock, united into one, 22d April 1618; and 29th June 1621, of his undivided interest in the same.

Wintoun, Tranant Reg.

Elisabeth, daughter of John, Lord Hareries, and by her had issue,

1. Hon. Christopher Seton, born 28th June 1631, a great scholar, who going on his travels with his brother William, was lost on the coast of Holland, in July 1648.

2. Hon. William Seton, born 8th January 1633, a hopeful young man, who perished with his brother 1648.

3. Hon. Sir John Seton of Gairmiltoun, (now Garlinton), born 29th September 1639, who was created a baronet 9th December 1664, and died in February 1686, aged 47. He married Isabel, daughter of John Home of Renton, and had several children. His son Sir George Seton, was served heir of him, 13th October 1686, in the lands of Athelstainsfoot, Gairmiltoun, &c. His son George Seton of Garlinton, engaging in the rebellion, was taken at Preston, 13th October 1715, and died at Versailles, 9th March 1719, aged 47. This family still subsists in the male line, though dispossessed of the estates.

4. Hon. Sir Robert Seton of Windygoul, born 10th November 1641, who was created a baronet, 24th January 1671, but died without issue, before 20th February 1672, when Sir John Seton his brother was served heir of him.

1. Lady Isabel, married to Francis, Lord Sempill, without issue.

2. Lady Sophia, born 21st February 1639, died young.

3. Lady Anne, born 30th September 1634, married to Wintoun, April 1634, to John, second Earl of Traquair, and had issue.

4. Lady Jean, born 26th January 1636, died unmarried.

3. Lady Mary, married to James, fourth Earl of Carwarth, and had one daughter.

XX. George, Lord Seton, the eldest son, was imprisoned in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, for his loyalty, in May 1645, fined in L. 40,000 Scots, and in July following he was ordered to sell as much of the baronies of Winchburgh and Buddry, at seven years purchase, as would discharge his fine. He joined Montrose after the battle of Kilsyth, in August 1645, was made prisoner at the defeat of the royalists, at Philiphaugh, next month, and confined at St. Andrews, and in the castle of Edinburgh, from whence he was not liberated till his father gave a bond of L. 100,000 Scots, for his appearance when called. He died at Seton, 4th June 1648, aged 35. He married, in 1639, Lady Henriect Gordon, second daughter of George, second Marquis of Huntly, and by her, who took to her second husband, in 1649, John, second Earl of Traquair, and died in December 1650, had four sons, viz.,

1. George, fourth Earl of Wintoun.
3. Hon. Christopher Seton, born 13th April 1645, died unmarried.
4. Hon. Francis Seton, died young.

XXI. George, fourth Earl of Wintoun, the eldest son, succeeded his grandfather 1650, being then about ten years of age; and was served heir male of him in his property in the counties of Berwick, Edinburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow, and Stirling, 12th May 1653, and 28th August 1655, and heir of him in his property in the counties of Banff and Elgin, 29th September 1655. Notwithstanding his youth, a fine of L. 2000 was imposed on him by Cromwell's act of grace and pardon, 1654. Travelling into France, he was in the French army at the siege of Bazas. Returning home by England, he was sworn a privy councillor to King Charles II., commanded the East Lothian regiment at the defeat of the covenanters at Pentland, 1656, and at the battle of Bothwell-bridge, 1679, after which he entertained the Duke of Monmouth and his officers at Seton. He was constituted sheriff of the county of Haddington, 1688; accompanied the Duke of York to Scotland in May 1682, when the ship was lost; and went with his regiment against the Earl of Argyll, 1683. A charter was granted to George, Earl of Wintoun, Lord Seton, and Tranant, 31st July 1686, of the sale, lordship, and regality of Wintoun, and his title, honour, and dignity, to him and the heirs male of his body; which falling, to whatever person or persons he might think proper to nominate, at any time of his life, etiam in artefactis mortis, and the heirs male of their bodies; which falling, and if he did not make such nomination,
REMEMBER

TRUE TO THE END

MARCHMONT.