

of the former Earle John), of the lands of Pulrossie and Spainzidell, the year of God one thousand four hundreth threescore-and-seavin. This Earl John was infest in the earldome, by resignation of his father John, as said is.

Item, A precept of *clare constat*, granted be this John Earl of Southerland, the twentie-eight day of May one thousand four hundreth threescore-and-eleven, unto John Southerland of Fors, to enter and serve him heir to his father Richard, in the lands of Buckies, Torrish, and Drummoy.

Item, The said John Earl of Southerland did enter Jean Terrell, by his precept of *clare constat*, to the Terrel's lands in Strathfleet, in Southerland, the twentie-fyft day of October one thousand four hundreth fourscore-and-fourtein. Unto him succeeded his sone, John Earl of Southerland.

Item, John Earl of Southerland was served heir to his father Earl John, the twentie-fourth day of July one thousand fyve hundreth and nyne, and thereupon was infest. This earl dyed without heires begotten of his own bodie.

Item, Lady Elizabeth Southerland, the sister and heir of this Earl John, was served and retoured heir to her brother Earl John, the year one thousand fyve hundreth and fourteen; whereupon she was infest and seased in the earldome of Southerland, the year one thousand fyve hundreth and fyfteen. Lady Elizabeth married Adam Gordon of Aboyn, the second sone of George, second Earle of Huntley; and so their posteritie became, be this marriage, not only Earles of Southerland, but also lawfull heires, by blood and succession, to all the rights, titles, priviledges, precedencie, and all honors and dignities whatsoever appertaining to the ancient Earles of Southerland.

Item, A gift of the ward and marriage of Jannat Clyne, and of her sister Elizabeth, daughters and heires of William Clyne in Southerland, granted be Adam Gordon, Earl of Southerland, the tenth of May, the year one thousand fyve hundreth and eighteen, unto John Murray of Abirscors, for his two sones Hucheon and Thomas.

Item, A charter of confirmation, granted be Adam Earl of Southerland, the penult day of Aprill, the year one thousand fyve hundreth and twentie-four, of the lands of Kilcalmkill, in Strathbora, to John Terrell of Doill; which lands of Kilcalmkill were given and alienat to the said John Terrell, by James Dumbar of Conzie, the twelf day of the said month of Aprill, the year one thousand fyve hundreth twenty-and-four.

Item, Alexander Gordon, Master of Southerland, the eldest son of Earl Adam, was, by his father (with consent of his mother Elizabeth), infest and seased in the earldome of Southerland, the year one thousand

fyve hundreth twenty-seaven, and dyed before his father, the fifteenth day of January, the year one thousand fyve hundreth twenty-nyne years.

Item, John Earl of Southerland (the sone of Alexander Gordon, Master of Southerland) was served heire to his father Alexander, the year one thousand fyve hundreth fourtie-six, and took a new infestment of the earldome of Southerland, the year one thousand fyve hundreth threescore-and-six. The next year following, the twentie-fourth day of June, he served himself heire to his grandmother, Lady Elizabeth Southerland, the heritrix of that earldome; whereby he did acquire to himself, and to his posteritie, all the rights, titles, dignities, priviledges, precedency, and all other honors appertaining to the ancient Earles of Southerland.

Whereas some doe surmyse, and (if they could object any thing against the Earles of Southerland) would alledge, that this John Earl of Southerland was forfalted, and banished the kingdome, after the battle of Corichie, the year one thousand fyve hundreth sixtie-thrie, and so would thereby alledge ane interruption, by forfaltrie, in the Earle of Southerland's descent; this will not serve their turne; for this John Earl of Southerland was recalled be Queen Marie, the year one thousand fyve hundreth sixtie-fyve; and that forfaltrie was reduced, and declared to be null, and he restored, *in integrum*, in a parlament held at Edinburgh the nineteen day of Aprill, the year one thousand fyve hundreth sixtie-seaven, and so to be accoumpted no forfalture. Moreover (that the reader may be fully satisfied), this very John Earle of Southerland, after his return from banishment, did obtain a new infestment of the earldome of Southerland from Queen Marie, the year one thousand fyve hundreth sixtie-six; and (which is more) the next year thereafter, which was one thousand fyve hundreth sixtie-seaven, he did not only reduce the said forfaltrie be act of parlament, as said is, but did also serve himself the next heir to his grandmother Elizabeth, heretrix and Countesse of Southerland, the twenty-fourth day of June, the foresaid year, whereby he did acquire to himself, and to his heires and successors, all titles, honors, rights, precedencie, and priviledges appertaining to the ancient Earls of Southerland.

Item, Alexander Earl of Southerland (the sone of Earl John) was served heir to his father, at Aberdeen, in July one thousand fyve hundreth threescore-and-thirteen.

Item, In the year one thousand fyve hundreth threescore-and-seventeen, the said Earl Alexander resigned the earldome of Southerland into his maiestie's hands, in favors of his sone John, who then hade from the king a charter of the said earldome, and was thereupon infest, being aged one year.

Item, In Januar, the year one thousand fyve hundred fourscore-and-ten, the said Earl Alexander served himself heir, at Invernes, to his great-grandmother, Elizabeth Countesse of Southerland, and to his great-grandfather Earl Adam.

Item, John Earl of Southerland obtained from King James the Sixt a new infestment of the earldome of Southerland, holden blench, containing an entayl and tailzie of his lands and earldome, to his heires-male whatsoever, dated penult day of Aprill, the year one thousand six hundreth and one.

Item, John Earl of Southerland, who now liveth, was served heir to his father Earl John, at Envernes, the fourth day of June, the year one thousand six hundreth and sixteen.

Item, This John Earl of Southerland was served the next heir of blood, the fourteenth day of May one thousand six hundreth and thirty years, at Invernes, to his prediceors the ancient Earles of Southerland, by three several brieffs; and particularly to William (the first of that name) Earl of Southerland, who dyed in the reigne of King Alexander the Second; whereby this Earl John hath acquired to himself, without any contrediction, all priviledges, titles of honour, or place in parliament, appertaining to the ancient Earles of Southerland.

By this which I have now sett downe (extracted out of the registers of this kingdome, and out of the Earl of Southerland his writts and evidences), you may perceave what ranck and place the Earl of Southerland may challenge among the nobilitie of Scotland: and I doe verily thinke, that none of the Scottish nobilitie can shew the like, either for antiquitie, or for continuance of succession, without interruption of blood, or falfaltrie.

Now let us come to the Earl of Cateynes, where I doe intend to shew what I have observed concerning that subject, not only in the records and registers of the kingdome, but also in histories.

Herald Chissolme, thane of Cateynes.

In the dayes of William, king of Scotland, the year one thousand one hundreth fourscore-and-eighteen, Herald Chissolme (or Herald Guthred, the sone of Mack-William), thain of Cateynes, being accompanied with a number of scape-thrifts, rebels, and rascalls (so the historie caletth them), began to exercise all kind of misdeameanors, by invading the poor and simple people with spoilings and slaughters, in all pairts thereabouts. These rebels having ranged and raged in Cateynes, Herald led them against John, bishop of Cateynes, whom he apprehended, pulled out his tounge and both his eyes, then murdered him most inhumanly and cruelly, for defending the liberties of his church, and for staying Herald from obtaining what he had demanded of the king, in prejudice of his bishopricke. King William apprehended Herald, with the most part of his complices, whom he punished, *lege talionis*.

First, he caused pull out Herald's toung and eyes, then he gelded him ; and lastlie, he was hanged. All his whole linage and race were also gelded, and that progenie utterlie extinguished, least any succession should spring from so detestable a seed : *Ut unius hominis ætate, scelestus ille sanguis extingueretur*, sayeth Boethius. In memory whereof, the place where they were gelded is to this day called Stonie-hill, that the exemplarie punishment of so odious a fact might remain to posteritie.

In the reigne of King Alexander the second, the year one thousand tuo hundreth twenty-two, certain Cateynes men, at the command of Magnus their thane, entered the chamber of Adam bishop of Cateynes, under silence of the night, because he hade accursed them for not paying their tythes : First, they drew down the bishop, by the hair, to his kitching, and there scourged him with rodde, then they fyred the hous, and burnt him therein. King Alexander made great search for them, and apprehended four hundreth of the malefactors, whom first he caused to be gelded, with their whole linage and progenie, and then they were all hanged, least any succession should discend from so wicked a generation. Magnus (the Thane or Earl of Cateynes) escaped ; but he was afterwards slayn by his own servants, as he lay in his bed, and was used by them after the same manner that he hade caused the bishop to be used. I hope that no succession discended from these gelded Cateynesians can or will challenge any prioritie of place or precedencie before the Earles of Southerland. But let us goe on.

The first writt that the Earl of Cateynes produceth, for probation of his antiquitie, is a certificat and testimoniall of certane money receaved by the commissioners of the King of Norroway, the year one thousand three hundreth and twelf, making mention of one Magnus, Earl of Cateynes. To this I doe answer, That it is no evident, infestment, or writt, directlie made of the earldome of Cateynes, or any part thereof, to any Earl of Cateynes, or to any other, but a bare narration of the king of Norroway his commissioners, not condescending what this Magnus was. Neither can it be verified that this George Sinclaire, Earl of Cateynes, who now contends for the precedencie, is discended from him in any degree of affinitie or consanguinitie : whereas, by the contrarie, the Earl of Southerland is successivelie discended from the first Earles of Southerland. Further, this writt, and all other evidents or infestments of any latter date, produced by the Earl of Cateynes against the Earl of Southerland, is to no purpose, and can avall him nothing to prove his precedencie, becaus they are posterior, and dated long after the charters and writts which I have already shewen you of the Earles of Southerland ; so that by dates of infestments and records, the Earl of Southerland is more ancient than Cateynes. But suppose it were not so, yet will it nothing advance this present Earl of

Herald, with
his linage,
gelded.

The Cateynes
men again
gelded.

An answer to
the Earl of
Cateynes his
argument from
Magnus, Earl
of Cateynes.

Southerland
more ancient
then Cateynes,
by records and
evidents.

Cateynes, who is neither of Magnus his line, nor discended from the ancient Earls of Cateynes, whose families are branded with the ignominie of sundrie attaintures and forfaltries, which doe cut of this Earl of Cateynes his claime ; becaus that, untill the reign of King James the Third, this Earl of Cateynes his first author and prediccator did not at-tayn that earldome.

Ane answer to
their argument
from the deno-
mination of the
bishopricks.

Whereas some brain-sicke antiquaries wold draw ane argument from the antiquity of the word Catteynes, as more ancient then Southerland, and becaus the bishop of Southerland and Cateynes is called the bishop of Cateynes, that therefore the Earl of Cateynes should have the precedence before the Earl of Southerland : I answer, That this argument is frivilous, and nothing to the purpose, where all must be proved by infestments, writts, and records. Yet it maketh more against the Earl of Cateynes then for him ; becaus Cattey (which is Southerland) is more ancient then Cattey-nes, Cateynes being but the promontarie or nesse of Cattey, which region of Cattey did contain of old all the dyacie, being devided in the midst by the mountain Ord : and the countrey which is now caled Cattey-nes, was first so named, as the nes or promontorie of Cattey, being be-east the mountain Ord, and is written Cattey-nes by some ancient historians, as Howden, and others. Moreover, the Earl of Southerland (and not the Earl of Catteynes) is yet to this day called, in Irish, or old Scottish language, Morwair Cattey, that is, the Earl of Cattey ; so that the bishopricks took the denomination rather from Cattey (which is the whole), then from Cattey-nes, which is but a part of the dyacie ; and by progress of time, the countrey of Cattey loosing the ancient name, and getting the name of Southerland, the name of the bishopricks nevertheless still remained ; and instead of Cattey, it was caled Cattey-nes, as drawing nearer the old name then Southerland did. Yet if I did grant them that this word Cattey-nes is more ancient then Southerland, will it follow therefore that the Earles of Catteynes should have the precedence before the Earles of Southerland ? The names of Southerland and Cattey-nes are more ancient then Huntley or Hamilton ; should these two earles therefore have the precedence before the Marquis of Hamilton or Huntley ? And again, if I did grant them that the bishopricks hade first the denomination from the word Catteynes, and not from Cattey, doth it follow therefore consequently, that the Earl of Cateynes should have the precedence before the Earl of Southerland ? I thinke there is none so void of reason, but he may see the weaknes of this argument, which I leave to the judicious reader.

Now for the lineal discent (which they find beyond the moon), successively, by so many ages, as Earles of Catteynes, from Henricus de Sancto Claro (who lived in the dayes of King Robert Bruce), thinking

thereby to outstrip many of our Scottish nobilitie. These and the like imaginarie genealogies are but dreames and revearies, devised of set purpose, to fead such ambitious minds as delight in fabulous vanities. First, I would know in what approved histories, registers, or records, do they find this their lineal descent, without interruption by forfaltrie, or by lack of succession, for so many ages, as Earles of Catteynes, from this Henricus de Sancto Claro unto this day? Then, I would gladlie understand where was this Henrie Sinclair and his offspring, Earles of Catteynes for so many ages and discent, during the several attaintures and forfaltries of the Earles of Catteynes, which I am now to set down? and where was the lyne and offspring of this Henrie Sinclair, during all the changes and translations of this earldome of Catteynes from surname to surname, and from race to race, which presentlie you shal hear? If, then, those forfaltries and changes be true (as they are indeed, and cannot without impudency be denyed), with what face can the Sinclars at this day clame any dignitie or precedencie appertaining the ancient Earles of Catteynes? But suppose this to be true, which they doe alledge, to wit, that Henricus de Sancto Claro did obtaine ane infestment or charter of the earldome of Catteynes, or some part thereof, from Earl Magnus before mentioned, what doth this prejudice the Earl of Southerland, whose writts and infestments are anterior thereto, and dated long before? or what can this advance this present Earle of Catteynes (who now liveth), seing that not only did Malesius, Earle of Catteynes, succed shortlie thereafter unto Earl Magnus, and was forfalted, and hade before his forfaltrie given the said earldome of Catteynes with his daughter Isabell, unto the Earl of Rosse, by his charter, dated the year one thousand three hundreth forty-four; which was confirmed by King David Bruce, the year one thousand three hundreth threescore-and-two, and of his reigne the thirty-two; but also divers other surnames did possesse the earldome of Catteynes, betweine the dayes of the said Henrie Sinclair and the reigne of King James the Third; at which time this George Earl of Catteynes, his predicesor and author obtained the same; which surnames having either failed in succession of blood, or have bin forfalted, whereby that earldome still returned to the croun: So that those forfaltries, and changes, and races interveining, doe quite cut away the successors and line of Henricus de Sancto Claro, and doe lykewyse hinder and stay this George Earl of Catteynes, although he were of the lyne of Henricus (whereof I doe much doubt), that he cannot justlie pretend or claime any precedencie appertaining to any Earles of Catteynes, before the reigne of King James the Third.

Ane answer to
the Earle of
Catteynes his
argument from
Henricus de
Sancto Claro.

They have as yet another strong argument and reason for their precedencie, which is of great force in their conceit; and it is this, their

long-drawn and farr-strained pedegrie, successivelie, without intromission, as Earles of Catteynes, from Sir William Sinclare, and his wife Elizabeth Swarre, daughter to Julius Swarre, Earl of Orknay, Shetland, Strathern, and Catteynes; which genealogie and pedegrie the Sinclars have sent of late into France, Denmarke, and other kingdomes, with a rabble and number of idle, long-tayl'd, big, and huge titles, which would make any of sound judgement, or but meanly versed in histories or registers, to laugh merrily. As for example, let us hear what titles they give to some of their alledged prediccursors: Henrie Sinclair, Prince off Orknay and Shetland, Duke off Oldenburgh, Lord Sinclair, Knight of the Golden Fleice, &c. Another of them is thus intituled: Henrie Sinclair, Prince off Orknay and Shetland, Duke off Oldenburg, Lord Sinclair, Knight off the order off the Cokle in France, and Knight off the order of Saint George in England, &c.; where you shal note and observe by the way, that this famous knightlie prince Henrie Sinclare his name is not inrolled or registrate at Windsore in England, among the names of all the rest of the knights of the order of Saint George (or of the Garter), which have bin created from the beginning and foundation of that order; so that this is a mere fiction of the Sinclares own making. But let us see and examine another of their prediccursors, who surpasses all the former: William Sinclair, caled (Prodigus) the Spendthrift, Knight off the order off the Cokle, and off the order off the Golden Fleice, Prince of Orknay and Shetland, Duke off Oldenbourg, Earl of Catteynes, Lord Sinclair and Niddisdell, Shirriff off Dumfreise, Admirall and Chancelar off Scotland, Warden and Justiciar off the three merches betwixt Scotland and England, Baron off Ecfourd, Greneslawe, Kirkretine, Roxburg, Kenreusie, Conslawe, Rosline, Pentland, Herhart, Carden, Polmese, Dysert, and Newbourg; and what not! I doe desire to know of them, in what approved historie or register doe they find all this? I demand, where doe they read that William Sinclare (the spendthrift) was Prince of Orknay, Earl of Catteynes (Earl of Orknay he might be), or Chancelar of Scotland, &c.? By what meanes, or of whom, did they obtain these glorious titles, offices, and dignities? and how did they loose them? Which of all our kings of Scotland did advance the Earl of Orknay to the title of a Prince, or did erect Orknay into a principalitie, which was never as yet but ane earldome since the first creation of earles in Scotland, and posterior in ranke and order to dyvers earldomes in this kingdome? Doe they find among the roll of our chancelars, that ever this William (the spendthrift) was chancelar of Scotland? neither doe I remember in all our historie, that the kings of Scotland have made spendthrifts their chancelars. But I thinke that men of any reason or judgement should be ashamed to publish such vanities to the world, without warrant of histories or records: whereby

The answer to
the Earle of
Catteynes his
argument from
Elizabeth
Sware, and Sir
Wm. Sinclare.

I doe perceave, that the Sinclars doe little care what the learned and wysest sort doe thinke of them, so that they may perswade simple ignorants, or strangers, to beleve them.

Now, having run over some of their ambitious and glorious titles, I answer, that this their claim from Sir William Sinclare and Elizabeth Sware cannot be true or just; becaus, at the same time wherein they say this was, the Earl of Rosse was Earl of Catteynes; Walter Steuart was thereafter Earl of Cateynes, and was forfeited; Allan Steuart was Earl of Cateynes after Walter, and dyed without issue; George Chrigh-ton was also Earl of Catteynes, and dyed also without issue-male, where-by that earldome returned again to the croun. Now, I would gladlie understand where were the successors and offspring of Elizabeth Sware and Sir William Sinclare, Earles of Catteynes successively for so many ages, during the time that the Earl of Rosse, Walter Steuart, Allan Steuart, George Crigh-ton, and others, have the said earldome? and where was this William Sinclare (the spendthrift), prince, duke, earl, lord, baron, warden, justiciar, shriff, admirall, chancelar, &c.? or his prediceors, Sinclares, Earles of Catteynes, with all these their foolish and vainglorious titles, when this earldome of Catteynes was so tossed and translated to other surnames and races? I do verily beleve that this renowned Prince William, the spendthrift, was so prodigall, and so great a waister, that he spent and consumed all these his glorious titles; which were as cleanly wyped and fleiced away from his posteritie, as any knight of the Golden Fleice was ever yet fleiced; so that he left little to his successors but pryde and ambition, from whence the fountain of these vainglorious and arrogant titles doe proceed, therewith to feid their imaginary greatness, and to make themselves a mocking-stock to others.

William Sinc-
lare caled
Prodigus, or
Spendthrift.

Indeed, I grant this to be true, that before the Swars obteyned the earldome of Orknay, both the earldomes of Catteynes and Orknay were in one man's possession; but he was neither Sware, nor swearing Sinclare. It may be also, that, after the division of these two earldomes, one Sir William Sinclare did marrie the daughter of Julius Sware, Earl of Orknay, whereby the Sinclars have the earldome of Orknay; but I denie that it can be proved by any historie, register, or record, that the Sinclars obtained the earldome of Catteynes by that marriage: for how could they have that which other surnames hade during the same time? Now, let us a little examine the strenth of their argument: Becaus these two earldomes were sometimes (many ages agoe) in one man's possession; and that, in continuance of time (these two earldomes being seperated), Sir William Sinclare married (as they alledge) Elizabeth, the daughter of Julius Sware, Earl of Orknay, whereby the Sinclars became Earles of Orknay; and the Sinclars,

many years after this marriage with Elizabeth Sware, obtaining the earldome of Catteynes by some other means, therefore they conclude, with a long fork-tayled, cornuted prosyllogisme in Baroco, Barbara, or Celarent (but rather in Bocardo), that the Sinclars, who at this day are Earles of Catteynes, are successively discended Earles of Catteynes (without interruption of blood, or by forfaltrie) from the ancient Earles of Catteynes and Orknay, Magnus or Malesius ; and may dewlie challenge any prioritie of place that sometime appertained to these earles, although they be neither of one blood, lineage, or surname with them. But any man of common judgement may easily perceave the weaknes of this argument, which can prove nothing (although their allegation were true), but that the Sinclares obtained the earldome of Orknay by their marriage with Julius Sware his daughter : for I shal presentlie set down dyvers forfalters and changes of the Earles of Cateynes, at sundry times, and in severall ages, interveening between the reigne of King Robert Bruice (wherein Earl Magnus lived) and the reigne of King James the Third (wherein the Sinclars obtained the earldome of Catteynes), whereby that earldome was at divers times translated to other surnames then Sinclars ; so that neither the Sinclars nor the Swars could be at that same very time Earls of Catteynes. Now, suppose that I would grant them their alledged lineal discent and succession, as Earles of Catteynes, from Sir William Sinclare and Elizabeth Sware, the daughter of Julius, it will avail them nothing against the Earl of Southerland, being farr short of the antiquitie of his writts and infeftments ; and it will utterlie overthrow their own mayn claim from Henricus de Sancto Claro, and also their owne claime from Gulielmus de Sancto Claro, the king's peimander, by his marriage with the eldest daughter of one Malise, Earl of Catteynes, which we are to examine in the next place. But any may see the smal probabilitie and strenth of their claimes, the one argument still belying and destroying the other : Some would drawe ane argument out of William Camden (a learned English writter, and a good antiquarie), to advance the Earl of Catteynes his clame of precedencie against the Earles of Southerland ; for he writteth thus in the description of Scotland, in his book caled Britannia, in the edition set forth the year one thousand six hundreth and seavin : *Perque Malesii cujusdam filiam primogenitam datam in uxorem Gulielmo de Sancto Claro, vulgo Sinclair, regio panitario ejus posteri hunc honorem Comitum Catteynesiae sunt adepti.* Which is thus Englished by his translator (who doth not faithfully express Camden his meaning, by thrusting in the word, successively) : “ And by the eldest daughter of one Malise, given in marriage to William Sinclair, the king's pantler, his heires (successivelie) came to be Earles of Catteynes.”

I doe passe over the wrong done to Maister Camden by his transla-

tor ; and I doe answer (be it said with leave of so famous a writter), that Maister Camden is mistaken : for this Malesius, Earl of Catteynes, Orknay, and Strathern, married his daughter Isabel to the Earl of Rosse, and not to William Sinclare, and gave unto the Earl of Rosse in marriage with her, the earldome of Catteynes, by his charter, dated the twentie-eight day of May, the year one thousand three hundreth forty-four ; which disposition of his was confirmed to the Earl of Rosse by King David Bruice, the year one thousand three hundreth threescore-and-two. The Earle of Rosse was thereafter forfeited, whereby the earldomes of Rosse and Catteynes fell into the king's hands ; and the earldome of Catteynes was afterward given by King Robert the Third to Walter Steuart, Earl of Atholl, who was executed for the slaughter of King James the First, and forfeited, as shortlie I shal show you. Now, albeit I grant that Maister Camden his assertion touching Malesius his daughter and William Sinclare, were true (as it is not, being directly contrar to the records and registers of the kingdome), yet will it nothing avail this Earl of Catteynes, or the line of this William Sinclare, against the Earl of Southerland ; not only becaus they are cut of by sundrie ensuing forfeitures of the Earles of Catteynes in severall ages, but also becaus this their claim cometh farr short in date and time, of that which the Earle of Southerland doth produce for his precedence, and also ouerthroweth the Earl of Catteynes his clame from Henricus de Sancto Claro. Maister Camden saith only, that the posteritie of William Sinclare came to be Earles of Catteynes, not condescending when, or in what king's dayes, the said William Sinclare his posteritie atteyned to that earldome ; neither is the authoritie of any (whose opinion Maister Camden followeth herein) of so great force that it can work against the publick registers and records of this kingdome ; nor can their mistaking be much to the purpose, whenas we contend by writts, infeftments, and evidents. Maister Camden his opinion (I doe confesse) would be of great moment, and his judgement of great respect (with me) in any historicall matter, whereof the contrair were not cleir by dyvers records and charters ; but he sufficientlie excuseth himself in his epistle, and in his epilogue, and may easilie be pardoned for any escape he hath made in the discription of Scotland, being a stranger, and unacquainted with our records and registers. Thus have you hard all the reasons answered which the Earl of Catteynes hath hitherto produced, or (as I thinke) can produce for his precedencie. All these far-sought arguments comes farr short of the Earles of Southerland their right, nothing being proved for the Earl of Catteynes by infeftments, charters, or registers.

Now I am to sett down some of the forfeitures and atteintours which doe cut of this present George Sinclair, Earl of Catteynes, from any

Ane answer to the Earl of Catteynes his argument from William Sinclare, the king's pantler, and the daughter of Malesius Earl of Catteynes.

The severall forfeitures of the Earles of Catteynes.

Malesius, Earl
of Catteynes,
forfalted.

The Earl of
Rosse, who was
also Earl of
Catteynes, for-
falted.

WalterSteuart,
Earle of Cat-
teynes, for-
falted.

colour of claiming the precedencie before the Earl of Southerland. First, then, Malesius, Earl of Orknay, Catteynes and Strathern (whom we find to be Earl of Catteynes, since the gift alledged made be Earl Magnus to Henricus de Sancto Claro), was forfalted and atteinted be King David Bruice, the year one thousand three hundreth fourtie-fyve; which is evident and clear, be a charter made be the said King David at Scone, the last day of October, the fifteenth year of his reigne, and of God one thousand three hundred fourtie-and-fyve; whereby King David gives the earldome of Strathern, *Mauritio de Moravia, militi, consanguineo nostro charissimo*, unto his cousine Maurice Murray; which came into the king's hands by the forfaltre of Malesius, then lately Earl of Stratherne, Orknay, and Catteynes, led and prosecuted against this Malesius, for giving and alienating his tytle of the said earldome of Stratherne, to the Earl of Warren, [an] Englishman, enimie to King David. And to prove that this Malesius was Earl of Catteynes, there is a charter of confirmation granted be the said king, dated at Scone, the twelf day of November, the two-and-thirtieth yeir of his reigne, and of God one thousand three hundreth threescore-and-two, confirming a charter made the twenty-eight day of May, the year of God one thousand three hundreth fourtie-and-four, by the said Malesius, then Earl of Strathern, Catteynes, and Orknay, whereby this Malesius did give and dispoine the earldome of Catteynes to the Earl of Rosse, in marriage with his daughter Isobell. Now, it is manifest that the Earles of Rosse were afterward forfalted, and also that their succession failed; so that the earldomes of Rosse and Catteynes fell divers times into the king's hands, sometime by forfaltre, sometime by lake of succession, and sometime by the resignation. I would then gladlie know of the Sinc-lars, where was Henricus de Sancto Claro, or his successors, at this time? Where was Sir William Sinclair, and his wife Elizabeth Sware? Where was William Sinclair, the king's pantler, or pantrie-man, during this disposition and forfaltre of Malesius, and during the forfaltre of the Earl of Rosse?

In the dayes of King Robert the Third, Walter Steuart, Earl of Athol and of Catteynes, obtained ane infestment of the earldome of Catteynes. Then, afterward, whilst Robert Duke of Albanie governed Scotland, the said Walter Steuart, Earl of Athol and of Catteynes, obtained, by the resignation of Archibald Earl of Duglas, ane infestment and chartour of the lands of Curtaquhy, lying within the shrifidome of Forfar, dated the year of God one thousand four hundreth and nyne; which verifies that the said Walter Steuart was Earl of Catteynes. Now, most certain it is, that this Walter Steuart, Earl of Athol and Catteynes, was forfalted for the slaughter of King James the First.

The year one thousand four hundreth twentie-four, Allane Steuart

obtained ane infeftment of the earldome of Catteynes. This Allane Steuart, Earl of Catteynes, was sent with Alexander Steuart, Earl of Mar, to pacifie the insurrection made be Donald Ballogh (the cusin of Alexander Lord of Iles), the year of God one thousand four hundreth twentie-eight. Donald Ballogh surprysed both these Earles at Enverloghie, in Lochabber, where Allan Steuart, Earl of Catteynes, was slayn, leaving no issue; and Alexander Steuart, Earl of Mar, was put to fleight, hardlie escaping with his life. Now, I would gladlie intreat the Sinclars to show me where were the heires of Henricus de Sancto Claro at this time? where were now the heires of Sir William Sinclare, by Elizabeth Sware? and where were the heires of William Sinclar, the king's pantler, in the dayes of Walter Steuart, Earl of Athol and of Catteynes, and during his forfaltrie? and where were they when Allan Steuart was Earl of Catteynes?

Allan Steuart,
Earl of Cat-
teynes, dyed
without issue.

In the reigne of King James the Second (the earldome of Catteynes being returned to the croun, and being then at the king's disposition), one George Crichton was created Earl of Cateynes, in a parlament held at Edinburgh, the year one thousand four hundreth fiftie-four, with this condition, that if the said George Crichton should die without issue-male, in that case the said earldome should returne again to the crown. This George Crichton dyed the next year following, without issue-male, whereby the earldome of Catteynes returned again into the king's hands. Now, I would know whether the successors of Henrie Sinclare were Earles of Catteynes at this time? and whether or not the heires of Sir William Sinclair, by Elizabeth Sware, or the heires of William Sinclare, the king's pantler, by the daughter of Earl Malese, Earl of Catteynes, dureing the dayes of this George Chrichton?

George Crichton,
Earl of Catteynes,
dyed without
issue-male.

Finallie, it is most certain, that the race whereof this present Earl of Catteynes is discended, did not acquire the title and right of the said earldome before the latter dayes of King James the Third. By the contrarie, the earldome of Southerland continueth successivelie in the blood of the first Earles of Southerland unto this day, without intermission, or interruption by forfaltrie. Let all the registers, records, and histories of this kingdome be sein and perused; if there be found any other race or surname then Southerland and Gordon to have possessed that earldome since the first institution and creation of the Earls of Southerland, the Earl of Catteynes shal have the precedencie, without contradiction or opposition. So then, this present Earl of Catteynes his right of the said earldome being so recent, he cannot claime any farther antiquitie then the date of his predicecessors' infeftments, granted be the kings of this realme since the said forfalties; which atteintures and forfalties are ane impediment that this Earle of Catteynes his right can never be drawn back to the foresaid Magnus, or the ancient

When the Sinclars
came to be
Earls of Catteynes.

Earles of Catteynes. For this is certain, both by law, and by the received practice of this realme, that any earl being forfeited and atteinted, he that acquireth the title and dignitie of the said earldome after the forfeitrie, hath not the ranke and precedencie, but according to his own creation.

The Lord Berridel renunceth the prioritie of place to the Earles of Southerland.

To conclude, the Lord Berridell, this George Earl of Catteynes his eldest sone (who is infest and seased in the earldome of Catteynes, reserving the liferent of his father Earl George), who hath, by his handwrytt, renounced, in all time coming, the precedencie and prioritie of place to the Earl of Southerland and his successors for ever; and that by contract, dated at Edinburgh, in July, the year one thousand six hundreth and sixtein.

Yet, to the effect that the reader may be fullie satisfied of the Earl of Catteynes his true genealogie, I will set it down here brieflie, according to the registers and records of this kingdome.

The pedigree of the Sinclars, Earls of Catteynes.

William Sinclar, Earl of Orknay, married the daughter of the Douglas that was Lord of Turin, by whom he had children; and his eldest sone, called William the Spendthrift, succeeded him in the earldome of Orknay. After the death of the Lord Douglas his daughter, he married Margerie Southerland, the daughter of Alexander, Master of Southerland, the eldest sone of John (second of that name) Earle of Southerland, by whom he had two sones: Olipher Sinclare of Rosline, and William Sinclare. This William Sinclare (the second sone by the second wife) obtained the earldome of Catteynes in the latter end of King James the Third his dayes, and was slayn at Flowdown, the year one thousand fyve hundreth and thirteen.

This William Sinclare, Earl of Catteynes, married the Kaith of Inverrugy his daughter, by whom he had John Sinclare, Earl of Catteynes, who was slayn in Orknay, the year one thousand fyve hundreth twentie-nyne. John Earl of Catteynes married Marie Southerland, daughter to the Laird Duffus, by whom he had George Sinclair, Earl of Catteynes, who dyed at Edinburgh the year one thousand fyve hundreth fourscore-and-three. Earl George married Elizabeth Graham, the daughter of the Earl of Montros, by whom he had John Sinclair, Master of Catteynes, who dyed in prison at Girnigo. John Master of Catteynes married Jean Hepburne, the widow of John Steuart, Lord of Coudingham (the neice of James Hepburne, Earl of Bothwel), by whom he had this George Earl of Catteynes that now liveth, who succeeded to his grandfather Earl George. This present George Earl of Catteynes married Jean Gordon, the Earl of Huntley his daughter, by whom he hath William Sinclare, Lord Berridell, and Francis Sinclare. William Lord Berridell married the Lord Sinclare of Reivins-hugh his daughter, by whom he hath John Sinclare. Thus you see,

that William Sinclair, who married the Laird of Inverrurgy his daughter, is the first Earl of Catteynes by whom this present earl (who now liveth) may claime any right or title to that earldome, or any rank or precedencie among the nobilitie of this kingdome.

If, then, the Sinclars can pretend no precedency by the gelded Catteynesians; if they can challenge no interest in the lyne or blood of Magnus Earl of Catteynes; if Malesius Earl of Catteynes was forfeited by King David Bruce; if the Earl of Rosse was Earl of Catteynes by the disposition of Malesius, confirmed afterward be the said King David; if the Earl Rosse was forfeited; if Walter Steuart was Earl of Catteynes and of Athole, and was forfeited for the slaughter of King James the First; if Allane Steuart was Earl of Catteynes, and was killed in Lochabber, leaving no issue, the year one thousand four hundredth twentie-eight; if George Crichton was created Earl of Catteynes by King James the Second, the year one thousand four hundredth fiftie-and-four, and dyed without issue-male, whereby the earldome of Catteynes returned again to the crown; if the race whereof this present Earl of Catteynes is descended hade no interest or title to the earldome of Catteynes, until the dayes of King James the Third;—if these things (I say) be true, as certainly they are, and cannot be denied, then would I gladlie understand upon what ground can the Earles of Catteynes, at this day, build such fantasies in the aire, and paint them upon their walls? With what reason can they so fabulously, without any probabilitie or appearance of truth, bring their discent and pedigree, successivelie, as Earles of Catteynes, from Magnus or Malesius, or the ancient Earles of Catteynes? How can they claim any prioritie of place, appertaining sometime to these earles, being in no degree of affinitie or consanguinitie discended from them? They answer (forsooth), that they are discended, successively, Earles of Catteynes, from Henricus de Sancto Claro, since King Robert Bruce his dayes, or from Sir William Sinclair, that married Elizabeth Sware, or from William Sinclair, the king's pantler (they cannot tell which). Then, I will intreat them to show me, without equivocation or mentall reservation, in what corner of the world did Henricus de Sancto Claro, Earl of Catteynes, Sir William Sinclair, William Sinclair the pantler, or their successors, lurke, when Malesius, when the Earl of Rosse, when Walter Earl of Athole were Earles of Catteynes, and were forfeited? In what close lurking den of Catteynes did the Sinclair Earles remain, when Magnus, when Malesius, when the Earl of Rosse, when Walter Steuart, when Allane Steuart, when George Crichton, were Earles of Catteynes? But I doe leave the Sinclair Earles to their vain-glorious, imaginary, and ridiculous succession from Henricus de Sancto Claro, from Sir William Sinclair, and from William Sinclair the king's pant-

A short resuming of the whole discours.

ler, together with their foolish and fabulous affinitie and consanguinitie with Danskin and Denmarke; and I wish the indifferent and unpassionate reader to consider what sence or shew of reason hath the Earles of Catteynes, thus to contend for precedency with the Earl of Southerland, against all antiquitie, against the laws and practise of this kingdome, against daily experience past memorie of man, against all the records and registers of this realme, and directlie against the roll of parliament dayly used, wherein the nobilitie of Scotland are orderly ranked; in the which the Earl of Southerland is placed eight degrees before the Earl of Catteynes, and next unto the offices of the croune.

Now, let the Sinclares or the Earles of Catteynes disprove that which I have heir sett down against themselves, and for the Earls of Southerland; then shal I be willing, not only to reclaim what I have said, but also to be censured be the best antiquaries of this kingdome. And if the Earle of Catteynes and the Sinclares had not so arrogantlie and foolishlie, against all sence and reason, contended with the Earl of Southerland (climming above their reach with the wings of ambition), I would not have impugned their imagenary successive discent from Henricus de Sancto Claro, and the rest, but would have passed over the same with silence, as now I have done their fabulous genealogie from Count Valdor in France, whose sone, Gulielmus de Sancto Claro, did (as they alledge) marrie the daughter of Patrick Dumbar, first Earl of Marche. I doe passe over, lykewyse, their ridiculous discent from Katherine Forteth, the Earl of Stratherne his daughter, married to Sir Henrie Sinclare. In lyke manner, I desist to speake of their foolish pedegrie, drawn from Margaret Gartnay, the Earl of Marr his daughter, married to one called Sir Henrie Sinclare, with such other fabulous and forged reavearies, unworthie to be mentioned by any that loveth antiquitie, or doth favour the truth. And this shal serve at this time for the clearing of this controversie, untill I doe hear what the Earl of Catteynes can reply.

FINIS.

THE
CONTINUATION
OF THE
HISTORIE AND GENEALOGIE
OF THE
EARLES OF SOUTHERLAND.

COLLECTED TOGETHER BY GILBERT GORDON OFF SALLAGH,
FROM THE YEAR 1630.

THE
CONTINUATION
OF THE
HISTORIE AND GENEALOGIE
OFF THE
EARLES OF SOUTHERLAND.

BY GILBERT GORDON OF SALLAGH.

ALTHOUGH I be not able to match the pen or the stile of him who pre-
ceeded me, in descrybing the Genealogie of the Earles of Southerland,
yet I have endeavoared (according to my abilitie) to sett down the
most remarkable accidents which doe concern that familie, and the
surname of Gordon, since the year of God one thousand six hundreth
thirtie ; all the preceeding accidents and actions being alreadie so exact-
lie and trulie written by Sir Robert Gordon in English, and by Johan-
nis Ferrærius and Master Alexander Rosse in Latin, that it were need-
less for any man to undertake it. What I doe write shall be without
malice or affection, only for truth sake ; not caring much for the ap-
probation of any, so that I informe posteritie trulie : and thus I shall
proceed, without any other preface or insinuating epistle, giving you
first a true character of Sir Robert Gordon, late tutor of Southerland.

Sir Robert Gordon governed the earldome of Southerland for the
space of fyfteen years, with great moderation, judgement, and discre-
tion, and rendred up the government thereof to his nephew John,
seventh of that name, Earl off Southerland, in the month of November
one thousand six hundreth and thirtie yeares, Earl John being then of
the age of twentie-one yeares and eight months. I may, without flat-
terie, affirme Sir Robert Gordon to be a man indued with notable gifts
of mind and body ; judicious, active, liberall, yet provident ; trulie ge-

1630.
Sir Robert
Gordon re-
signeth the
government of
Southerland to
his nephew
Earl John.

*The character
of Sir Robert
Gordon.*

nerous, and noble harted ; sober and moderate in his dyet, hating all drunkennes and intemperancie ; well seen in historie ; wise, as any hath bin these many ages, of that familie ; religious, given to peace, spending much time in taking away controversies, and settling of such debates as did aryse amongst the inhabitants of that province. He hath, by his wisdom, dexteritie, and providence, restored almost the decayed estate of that hous and familie, considering the burden wherewith his brother Earl John had left his estate overwhelmed, by reason of his troubles with the Earl of Cateynes, the disingagement and advancement whereof hath still bin Sir Robert Gordon his greatest care ; yea, rather too farr transported and carried with a fervent affection that way, having therein spent a great part of his time and off his meanes ; he hath compassed, by his policie and wisdom, severall and intricate busines, which concerned the hous and familie of Southerland, and brought them to a prosperous end ; being often crossed in these affaires and designs, not onlie by his enemies, but also by his own nearest friends and kinsmen. A most constant performer of his word and promise, when he hade once ingadged the same ; sincere and honest in all his proceedings, and so reputed generallie be all men ; too vehement and passionate in any action, which naturall imperfection he did often moderate by judgement and discretion ; a painfull and exact justiciary, without partialitie ; a man dealing trulie, fearing God, hating covetousness ; a great maintainer and assister of the church and churchmen within these bounds ; a stout and eager defender of the inhabitants of that countrie from the injurie of their adjoyning neighbors ; a close and wise dealer with his own contriemen, whereby he procured their love and favor—a hard matter among so many factions whereunto they are inclyned. He may be justlie caled a rare instrument in Southerland, for the advancement of God's church there, for the weill of that familie, and for the flourishing estate of the commonwealth in that countrie, having much reformed the fashions and customes of the inhabitants of that province, conforme to that which he hade observed elsewhere in his travills abroad : But men are not saints ; these vertues must needs be accompanied with some vices. A bitter enemie, so long as he professed it ; cholerick ; but his eminent virtues did overballance and obscure these vices.

*Some did strive
to sowe dissen-
tion betwixt
Earl John and
his uncle Sir
Robert.*

John Earl of Southerland being invested and settled in his estate, and having served himselfe, at Envernes, the next heir of blood to his ancestors and progenitors, the ancient Earles of Southerland, the fourteenth day of May one thousand six hundreth and thirtie years, he notwithstanding followed the advyse and councill of his uncle Sir Robert Gordon, altho divers ill-affected persons did strive, for their own ends, to sowe dissention betwixt them. But all their practises were in vain ;

Sir Robert did alwais clear those cloudie stormes whenas at any time they appeared, or were urged against him; for whatsomever evill impression they did endeavour to give to Earl John, he failed not to acquaint his uncle therewith, before he would give them credit, or beleieve them, which gave Sir Robert time and occasion to cleir himself of these fals imputations; and by these meanes they did still keep a good and perfect amitie together. The Earle and his uncle did then clear and remove all particulars betwixt themselves, and gave to each others mutuall discharges of all things which past during Earl John his minority. At this time also, Sir Robert Gordon, be the advyse of the Earl of Southerland's freinds, did sell and alienate to his nepheu (Earl John) the lands of Golspitour, Backies, and Golspi-Kirkton, which had not bin for many ages in the possession of the Earles of Southerland, and were bought be Sir Robert Gordon from the heritours, during Earl John his minority, but (as it now appeareth) to Earl John his use.

Earl John
buyeth the
lands of Gol-
spitour from
Sir Robert
Gordon.

In the month of August, the year of God one thousand sex hundreth thirtie-one, Sir Alexander Gordon of Navidail, knight (Earl John his uncle) being troubled and hardlie put at for professing the Roman-catholicke relligion, and refusing to conforme himself to the relligion now professed within this kingdome, he retired himself into Ireland, with his lady, children, and familie; to the great grief of all his friends in Southerland, and in the north of Scotland; where he might have bin a comfort to his friends, and a good and faithfull counsellor to the Earl off Southerland, who was yet young, and hade none of his friends of neer consanguinitie to give him advyse, his uncle, Sir Robert Gordon, being for the most part in England, attending his service with his majestie at court, who could not, at all times, resort into Southerland, to advyse the Earl his nepheu in his affaires: but Sir Alexander supposed that he should have a freer libertie for the exercise of his relligion in Irland then in Scotland, this made him goe thither.

Sir Alexander
Gordon of
Navidail re-
turneth into
Ireland.

The year of God one thousand six hundreth thirtie-one, Alexander Morray of Abiscors dyed at Dornogh, of a fall from a stair, which he hade at Tayn in Rosse, to the great regret of all his friends, leaving one sone and tuo daughters. He was a hopefull young gentleman, and of good expectation; who thought to have raised and releevd the decayed estate of that familie of Abiscors, if God hade spared him dayes. By his death the halfe of his estate fell in ward to his superior the Earl of Southerland; the other half having also fallen ward into the earle's hands, by the death of the last Laird of Duffus, who was superior (under the Earl of Southerland) of that part of Abiscors his estate. Earl John dealt nobly with Alexander Morray his wife and children, in respect of the ancient faithfull service done by that familie to the hous of Southerland: he gave some part of the estate to the old widow (the

The death of
Alexander
Morray of
Abiscors.

mother of Alexander, being the wife of vmquhill John Morray of Abiscors), some he gave to the widow of Alexander, and some part he did allow to the maintenance of Alexander his children; some part (and that the least) he reserved to himself, as an acknowledgement of his superiority. This estate of Abiscors (being overburthened with debt) is now like to fall into the hands of Walter Morray of Pitgrudie (the brother of George Morray of Spanizidail) who hath comprysed the same for debts, payed be him for John and Alexander Morrayes, the father and the sone; so that hardlie can the trew and lawfull heires of that familie be ever able ever to releve or redeeme that estate again.

1631.
Adam Gordon,
Earl John his
brother, goeth
into Germany.

This year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-one, Adam Gordon (the Earl of Southerland his brother-germain) having resolved to travell abroad, went into Germany, with a number of resolute soldiers, to serve the King of Sweden, and to visit these kingdomes. He went with Collonel John Monro of Obstell, who was then upon his second expidition into Germanie, and made Adam Gordon (being then but the age of nynteen yeares and six months) the first captain of his regiment. They shipped at Cromarty, and sailed thence to Hamburgh, with a prosperous successe. Some speciall men of note went with Captain Adam Gordon out of Southerland; and, amongst others, Alexander Gray (the sone of George Gray of Skibo) and John Gordon (the son of Gilbert Gordon of Bein-ewen); Macgregar (the sone of John Macgregar, slayn at Glenfroyn) was Captain Adam his leivetenant. After his death, David Rosse (the son of Alexander Rosse of Innercharron) was leivetenant to him.

Divers gentle-
men of the
north of Scot-
land advanced
in Germanie.

Divers gentlemen, which went out of Southerland, Rosse, and Catteynes with the Lord Ray into Germany, came to great preferments and advancements there: Robert Monro, Laird of Fowls, his brother, Sir Hector Monro, John Monro of Obstell his brother, Maister Robert Monro, and William Gun (the son of John Gun Robson) were all collonels, and hade severall regiments; John Sinclair (George Earl of Cateynes his bastard sone), John Monro (the brother of Robert Monro of Assint), and John Innes (the sone of William Innes of Sanset) were leivetenant-collonels; David Monro (the sone of John Monro in Westerfowles), Francis Sinclair (the Laird of Murkle his sone), and divers others, were made sergent-majors of regiments: many of them were made captains of companies, and other inferior officers. There were (at the least) thirty of that regiment, which went out of Scotland with the Lord Ray, who came to be collonels, lieutenant-collonels, and sergent-majors of regiments; a rare thing, the like whereof hath not bin seen.

1631.

This year of God, one thousand six hundreth thirty-one, there was a busines of the Earl of Southerland's finished, which cost Sir Robert Gordon much paines and travell to compasse, for the space

of seaven years together, both at court, and before the commission of surrenders, since the same was established : the matter was the setting of the shirriffship-regalitie of Southerland, and enlarging the bounds of the shirriffship of Southerland, and the dismembering off it from the shirriffdome of Invernes, and getting the town of Dornogh to be made the head burgh of the shire, in all time coming. The busines was thus settled : there past a mutuall contract, this year one thousand six hundredeth and thirty-one, betwixt King Charles and John Earl of Southerland, whereby the Earl of Southerland did resigne into his majestie's hands the regalitie and shirriffship of Southerland, for a certain soum of money ; and whereby the Earl of Southerland reteyned and kept the possession thereof, by way of morgage and wodsett, untill the money be payed to him be his majestie. The king did then, by this contract, dismember the shirriffship of Southerland from that of Invernes ; and adjoynd to the shirriffship of Southerland, the lands of Strathnavern, Edderachiles, Durines, Strath-halledail, Assint, and Ferrinkoskary (or Slisichiles), which was formerly a part of the shirriffdome of Invernes : appointing also the citie of Dornogh to be the head burgh of the shire, and the shirriff and seat of justice in all time coming : reserving, nevertheless, the priviledge of pit and gallows alwais to the Earl of Southerland, within his own proper lands, either in tenant or tenandrie, after that the sowm of money (agreed upon) were paid to him, and also reserving the possession of the regalitie and shirriffship (thus enlarged) untill the money were paid to him be his majestie. Whereupon the Earle of Southerland tooke a new grant and infestment from his majestie, of the regalitie and shirriffship, under the great seal, relative to that contract ; which contract and infestment were confirmed be act of parlament, at Edinburgh, in the month of June one thousand six hundredeth thirty-three yeares. There be many particulars conteyned in that contract, which I do omit, referring the curious reader to the originall. This contract was formed and drawn up at Edinburgh, by the king's advocate, Sir Robert Gordon being there for the Earle of Southerland ; which contract being finished, it was sent up to court, that his majestie might subscribe it ; and Gilbert Gordon of Sallagh, author and first writter hereof (sone of John Gordon of Midgarty), who then attended Sir Robert Gordon, went post from Edinburgh to court with it, and brought it back again with the king's hand to it ; so, the Earl of Southerland subscribing it, the infestment passed through the seales.

This year of God one thousand six hundredeth thirty-one, Angus Macky of Bighous (being a widower) married Jean Gordon, the daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon of Navidail ; and having lived with her three years, he died, the year of God one thousand six hundredeth thirty-four, leaving no issue be her. To him succeeded William Macky,

The bounds of the shirriffdome of Southerland.

Contract betwixt King Charles and the Earle of Southerland.

The shirriffdome of Southerland dismembered from that of Invernes.

Dornogh made a regall burgh, and the seat of the shirriff of Southerland, in time coming.

The marriage and death of Angus Macky of Bighous.

his eldest sone be his first wife, Jane Elphiston. The death of Angus Macky was much lamented in that dyacie, being a very active and able gentleman ; he was taken away be witchcraft. The witch was afterward apprehended and executed, who at her death confessed the cryme.

The Lord Reay
returneth out
of Germany.

This year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-one, Donald Macky, Lord Reay, returned into England from the king of Sweden his army in Germany, where he hade behaved himself valientlie, to his own credit and the glorie of his nation. But his return home at this time, and what followed thereupon, did much obscure his former actions, and almost ruined his fortunes. What his business was then in England, I cannot tell ; certain I am, that he wrought himself a busines which he hath not yet unfolded or cleared ; and thus it is : At his coming then into England, he did charge the Marquis of Hamilton, or (at least) some of his followers and dependers (whereby it did reflect upon the Marquis), with a treason plotted against his majesty. His accusation was chiefly against one David Ramsay, born in Fyffe, a man of a daring and insolent spirit, and a great favorite of the Marquis of Hamilton ; from the which David Ramsay (as the Lord Ray alledged) he hade all that discours, whenas the Marquis had formerlie imployed this Ramsay into Germany.

The informa-
tion and accus-
ation of the
Lord Ray a-
gainst David
Ramsay at
court.

For the better clearing hereof, I must show you that the Marquis of Hamilton was now about this time to be imployed be his majestie beyond the seas, with ane army of ten thousand Scots and English, and was shortlie afterward sent with them into Germanie, to assist the king of Sweden, and the princes of the Protestant union, against the hous of Austria ; which army (as the Lord Reay alledged) the marquis was to imploy and turn against his king and his countrie. The points of the Lord Reay his information against David Ramsay, were these (which I will set down as it is recorded in the proces depending betwixt them in the lord high constable's and marshal's court of England, and inrolled in their register) : That David Ramsay, being in company with the Lord of Reay, in Sweden, Reay asked him what newes he hade from the court of England ? Ramsay answered, That there were many abuses in that king's court, and that there was nothing to be looked for there but desolation, and change of religion, and that therefore he hade retired from thence, since no honest man could live there ; Ramsay thus laboring to possesse him, and bring him to his partie with sundrie such discourses. The Lord Reay his answer was, That we must pray to God to amend these evils, and that there was no remedy but patience. Ramsay replied, That before three yeares were expyred, God would rais up some good man to defend his church, and liberate honest men from slavery. Reay asked Ramsay, Whether the marquis was ready to

come over into Germanie, as was given out and reported? and of what religion the marquis was? Ramsay answered, That the marquis was a good Protestant, and that he would come shortlie into Germany; and that, before it were long, he would let the world see his ayme was for the defence of his religion, and for the glorie of God; and that he should have ane army so well provyded with brave men, and all kind of warlike provision, that he cared not with whom he encountered: That there were many honest men, and well affected, in Scotland, and if they hade once ane army over into Germany, what would he thinke if they did take a start into Scotland to settle them? That before it were long, he would hear Scotland be the eares together; that (perhaps) something was intended, but that he would not then tell him any more; for his master's secrets (meaning the Marquis of Hamilton) were dear unto him, although he was confident of Reay his love and affection to the marquis.

Then, meeting again two dayes afterward, David Ramsay told the Lord Reay, that he was going into England, but that he would take Holland in his way; he desired, therefore, him to shew him wherein he could doe him service in England; he intreated him to rest confident of his favor. Reay desired him to deal with the marquis to interceed for him at his majestie's hands, for the reversion of Orknay, whereof he hade gotten a promise from the king: he answered him, he would doe it; and thereupon he asked at Reay, if there were any good harbors in Orknay or in Strathnavern, which might be fortified? Reay answered, that there were. Ramsay said, that this was to be thought upon, and desired to pause upon it that night; that it were good for the marquis to have a friend in Orknay, for his own ends.

The next morning, David Ramsay and Maister Alexander Hamilton (the Earl of Haddington his brother) met with the Lord Reay, and desired him to write a generall letter to the Marquis into England, with the said Alexander Hamilton (who was going presentlie thither), leaving the particulars of Orknay to his trust, becaus letters might miscarry. Both of them promising to Reay great assurance of true friendship from the marquis, if he would continue constant in their resolutions; and so Reay delivered them a letter for the marquis.

Thereafter Reay and Ramsay did meet at Amsterdam, in the Lowe Countries, where he staid with Reay eight dayes, and delivered him a letter from the marquis, full-fraughted with thanks and complements. Ramsay then told him, that all went well with the marquis; that he hade gottin money already from the king for his journey, and that his only stay was lack of armes and munition, and especiallie powder; and Ramsay intreated Reay to put in hard for the same with the Swedish leager ambasadour there, seing the king his master expected these

forces ; which Reay did with all speed. Ramsay went on telling Reay, that the marquis had written to him, that if the armes and other provisions were had, they should be sent into England, and not into Scotland, as was formerlie resolved ; that he much marveled why the marquis had changed his resolution, seing all other provision had bin sent into Scotland, and that the marquis had sent over a man to receive these provisions, as Reay had desired him. Reay replied to Ramsay, that the letter which he had from the marquis desired the armes to be sent into England. Ramsay answered, That though the armes were had, yet he would not send them till he had further order from the marquis.

Some few dayes thereafter, they meeting together at Delf, in the Lowe Countries, Reay told Ramsay that he had a letter from the king of Sweden to the king of Great Brittain, desyring ships to transport the marquis and his army into Germanie. Ramsay answered, That the marquis and the Lord Reay should be awarr of that ; for then they will thinke (meaning the English) that we doe intend to take their land from them with their own ships. Reay asked at him, Where the forces should meet ? he answered, Upon the sea. Reay asked where they should land ? Ramsay answered, On some part of the king of Denmark his countrie, and plunder some part of his land ; for they thought he would be the only man would most oppose them. Reay asked, If the marquis was to rais any men in England ? Ramsay answered, But one regiment. Reay asked, Whether they would be trustie to the marquis ? Ramsay answered, That there were some English the marquis was as sure of as any Scots. Reay asked, Where they should best meet them ? Ramsay answered, At Harwitch or Yarmouth. Reay asked, If these places were fortified ? Ramsay answered, That no port in all these costs, or in England or Scotland, could hold or stop them from landing where they listed. Then Reay said to Ramsay, That he himself was not a souldier of fortune ; that he had bread at home to eat, and might live without the fortunes of the warr ; that he would hazard his life and fortune with the marquis, but that he would know the busines. Ramsay replied ; That he would not reveal to him any more of his master's secrets, but that he would write a letter with him into England to the marquis ; and at his coming there the marquis would infuse that in him which he would not. He desired him not to tell the marquis what had passed betwixt them, whereby the marquis might have all the thanks himselfe ; that the marquis was verie close, but that he would reveal himself to such as he knew would hazard with him ; that Reay his brother-in-law (the Earl of Seafort) knew all ; and that the marquis trusted him much. Reay asked, What was done in his business concerning Orkney ? Ramsay said, That nothing was done in it, untill his

own coming there ; and that it might be he should have it better cheap then to pay the rents and duties of it.

Ramsay told, moreover, to the Lord Reay, that England hade made a peace with Spain, very prejudicial to Holland ; that Spain and France were both striving who should first swallow up England, but he hoped that they should prevent them both ; that the lack of powder was the greatest lett ; as for armes, they might get helpe thereof in every hous where they came, and that they hade reasonable provision thereof already ; and that the marquis hade written to him, that he hade already fourscore-and-ten peeces of cannon, great and small. Reay desired Ramsay to speake the Swedish ambassador for the powder, and to advertise him at the Breile of his answer, that he might assure the marquis what he might expect. Ramsay sent a letter to the Breile accordingly, to show Reay that he hade spoken the ambassadour, and hoped to have that which he spoke of. Ramsay asked the Lord Reay's advyse at their parting, Whether it were better to crosse the seas once, or to goe bravelie home ? Reay answered, That delayes were not good ; unto which Ramsay did condescend, and used speeches to him to that effect. This is the summ of that whereof the Lord Reay did accuse David Ramsay, so far as is recorded in the books of the lord marshal's court in England, which I have set down at large, to satisfy posteritie. Whether these criminations be fals or true, I dare not avow ; but David Ramsay, having first denied all the charge and accusation, in presence of the king and some of his privie-council, as fals and fayned, did afterward confesse all the circumstances thereof before the judges who were appointed to determine the business, except such things as tended any way to treason. These he still constantlie denied ; neither can I conjecture to what end or purpose could the Lord Reay devyse or frame all this storie. The caus which (as the marquis his favorers gives out) made the Lord Reay doe this, was to hinder the marquis his expedition into Germanie ; becaus the marquis being there, it could ecclypse Reay's credite, and hinder his preferment. This seemes to me but a slender reason for the Lord Reay to contrive and set such a business on foot, against so powerfull a man as the marquis. But leave this to him who is the tryer and searcher of all harts, and knows the inward secrets of all men, and will judge them at the last day.

The Lord Reay
accuseth David
Ramsay of
treason.

At the Lord Reay his coming then into England, he did first reveal this business to James Steuart, Lord Ochiltree, a man of a turbulent spirit, yet wittie and active, and ane intimate friend of the Lord Reay's, who never opened this matter to his uncle, Sir Robert Gordon, being then at court, and better acquaint with court passages then either of these two lords. These two lords, Reay and Ochiltree, consulted often together in this so important a business ; yet, before that the Lord Reay

Ochiltre re-
vealeth all the
business.

had occasion to confer or commune in that matter with the Marquis of Hamilton (as was intended and expected), the Lord Ochiltree (being the sone of Captain James Steuart, sometime Earl of Arran, and chancellor of Scotland), not able to contain the secret any longer, and bearing ane hereditarie hatred to the Hamiltons, he went (without Reaye's knowledge), more speedy than warily, in a preposterous hast, and revealed all the busines to the lord thresaurer of England, not so much as giving time to the Lord Reay to acquaint his majestie therewith at any convenient leisure ; for Reay's best course hade bin, to have acquainted his majestie therewith, and none other, and to have given the king time and leisure to thinke upon the busines. But his opening of it to the Lord Ochiltre spoiled all the proceedings, and gave the other party time and meanes to prevent the discoverie of any thing, if there was any thing at all. Hereupon the court is presentlie in ane uproar ; the matter is related be the Lord Ochiltre to his majestie, in most ample forme, with many circumstances more than the Lord Reay reported, reflecting upon a number of noblemen in Scotland, who should have bin upon this plot with the Marquis of Hamilton. The Lord Reay is sent for be the king ; he is examined be some of the lords of the privie-councell, the king being present ; he confesseth all to the king, as is before related in his accusation against Ramsay, with many other circumstances against the foresaid Alexander Hamilton and Sir James Hamilton (the Earl of Haddington's sone), and Master Robert Meldrum. Reay and Ochiltre are committed to their own lodgings. The marquis humblie desireth his majestie that he may be committed to the Tour of London, untill he were tryed. There is a committee chosen of the lords of the councell, to try and examine the busines. Nothing is found wherewith the Lord Reay doth directlie charge the marquis, but be David Ramsay his relation, and therefore the marquis is declared free. David Ramsay is sent for out of Holland ; he cometh over into England in all hast ; he is confronted with the Lord Reay ; Ramsay denieth all ; so doe the rest, and Maister Robert Meldrum also. Ramsay and Meldrum are both committed to their lodgings severallie ; and thereafter Meldrum is sent to the Fleet at London, there to ly in prison. I doe omit to relate Meldrum's part, as nothing appertaining to my purpose, and better to be concealed then related, being personal fals criminations against King James and his posteritie.

Reay and Ram-
say confronted.

Mr Robert
Meldrum pri-
soner in the
Fleet.

In this meantime the marquis journey into Germany hastneth on ; he goeth thether with ten thousand men, and leaveth David Ramsay to the protection of his friends in England. Ramsay is detained behind for his tryall. There was never a busines of that nature so favorably handled and passed over in England ; for, whereas by the lawes of that kingdome, one witnes is enough for the king, and chiefly in matters of

treason, and the delinquent (or party accused) is to be tryed by the common lawe, yet this particular was taken from the common lawe, to be tryed be the marshall law of England: This was partly attributed to the Lord Reay, becaus that, upon the first contesting face to face before the king and the committee, he challenged David Ramsay to the combat, whenas he had denie all. The other presentlie accepted the challenge; which being once mentioned, from thenceforth that cours was held on, and they two were appointed to try the matter in feight, hand to hand, in single combat; which if the Lord Reay had not mentioned, the busines hade (perhaps) bin referred to the tryall of the common law, and Ramsay hade bin tortured, as the law and custome is in such cases.

Then was there a lord high constable of England created, and joined with the lord marshall and others, to hear the matter debated in the lord marshall's court, at Westminster. The parties doe appear in that court dyvers times, before the lord constable and the lord marshall of England; their advocats and learned counsell doe plead for them.

The busines did depend above a year in that court. They are appointed and decerned to feight in Tyle-fields, by Westminster; the day is named; the weapons and manner of feight is agreed upon and pronounced be the judges. Seing little did appear to be proved before the judges by other second witnesses, but some inconsiderate and indiscreet speeches of Ramsay's, so they are dismissed, upon suretie to appear the prefixt day, at the place appointed for the feight. Sir Robert Gordon, Sir Peirce Corsby (ane Irish gentleman), and Sir William Forbes of Cragivar, were sureties for the Lord Reay; the Earl of Roxburgh, and others of the marquis his friends, were bound for David Ramsay.

Reay and Ramsay are appointed to try the matter by single duell.

Sir Robert Gordon, and others, bound for his nephew, the Lord Reay.

The day of feighting approaching, and the parties being ready to fight, they were again caled before the judges, and the sureties discharged. Then they were sent from Westminster to the Tour of London, where they remained in prison a good space. In this meantime, the king inclyning to mercie, and being most unwilling they should feight, or decyde the matter be a duell, he caused dissolve and dismisse the marshall court, with a sentence of pardon to them both, and a stayn upon David Ramsay for his inconsiderate speeches. After they hade stayed six months in the Tour, they were released; and sureties were given be either of them to others, for their indemnity in time to come. The Lord Reay having takin his leave of the king, returned home into Strathnaver, his master (the king of Sweden) being dead be this time. David Ramsay remained still at the court in England.

Reay and Ramsay imprisoned in the Tour of London.

They are dismissed, upon surety for others indemnity.

Maister Robert Meldrum was also enlarged and set at libertie, upon a report which was made to the king, that he was craised, and hade his braines crackt, which I believe was true; for no solide brain would

Mr Robert Meldrum set at libertie.

have vented such idle fooleries ; and besides, he denyed them all, and there was but one witnes against him. The busines did cost the Lord Reay much of his meanes, besydes the losse of his place and imployment in Germany, and the perpetuall hatred of the hous of Hamilton, and all their friends and dependars.

Ochilttrie sent
to Scotland.

The Lord Ochilttrie was disgracefullie sent home into Scotland, and imprisoned there in the tolbuith of Edinburgh. Then they did stryve and endeavour to put him to ane tryall of ane assyse and jurie, for having sown discord betwixt the king and his subjects of Scotland, in charging some of the nobility and privy-councillors to have bin in this plott ; but Ochilttrie, being a man of great abilities (though turbulent), defended himself so bravely, and with so great dexterity, before the judges at Edinburgh, that they did not venture to put him to ane assyse, least he should have bin cleared ; for he charged the Lord Reay with all. Therefore, his majestie, being willing the matter should rest in oblivion, and also being loath to bring the Lord Reay upon the stage in Scotland, as he hade bin in England, he discharged the justice to meddle any further therein ; only the Lord Ochilttrie was committed to prison, in the castle of Blacknes, where he remained a long time.

Ochilttrie im-
prisoned in
Blacknes.

Seafort and
Reay fall out,
and offer to
feight the single
combat.

Here I will shortlie declair what befell betwixt the Earl of Seafort and the Lord Reay, concerning this busines. They were both called, at London, before the king and his councill : Reay did charge Seafort with something which he hade revealed unto him concerning this matter, and touching the Marquis of Hamilton : Seafort refused all ; Reay affirmed it ; they fall out most bitterlie one against another, in the king's hearing, reveiling one another disgracefullie. At last, in presence of the king and lords, they challenged one another to the single combat ; whereupon they were committed to their lodgings, Reay being formerlie restrained. So the business betwixt Reay and Ramsay drawing near, Seafort seikned in the meantime, of the yellow jandaise, which ended his dayes shortlie thereafter, and so put a period to their dispute. This Colin, Earl of Seafort, left but two daughters ; and his brother George succeeded to him in his earldome.

The death of
Colin, the first
Earl of Seafort.

The Lord Reay
his third mar-
riage.

At this time the Lord Reay purchased, at London, a sentence of nullitie of his marriage with his wife Mistres Rachel Winterfield (whom he hade formerlie married in England, after the death of his first wife, Barbara Mackenzie), alledging that she had another living then in Ireland. Reay hade a sone, caled Donald, by this Rachel Winterfield ; nevertheles, upon this sentence, he married secretlie (without the knowledge of any friend of quality) Elizabeth Tamson, the daughter of Robert Tamson, dwelling at Greenwich ; which Robert Tamson was on of Queen Marie's wardrop. He carried this woman along with him into Strathnaver. This also (besydes the busines of Hamilton) was imputed

to the Lord Reay as a matter of great weaknes, that a man of his reputation in the world should have marryed a woman without birth, without meanes, without friendship ; and chiefly at such a time, whenas his honour, life, and fortune lay at the stake, and he being uncertain every day when he should have bin caled to feight against David Ramsay : but in matters of love, the wysest are to seike. He hath one daughter be Elizabeth Tamson. Afterward, when the Lord Reay was returned into Scotland, his wife, Mistres Rachel Winterfield, did appeal from the sentence of nullitie which he had purchased against her, and obtained a decree of adherence against him, as his lawfull wyfe, before a commission of delegates in England, whereby she was adjudged to be the lawfull Lady Reay, and the former sentence of nullitie to be of no effect.

The fourteenth day of Februar, the year of God one thousand six hundredeth thirty-two, being Shrew Tuysday, John Earl of Southerland married Lady Jean Drummond, the daughter and only child of James Earl of Perth ; a verteous, comely, and prudent lady, by whom Earl John hade dyvers children, and they lived happily together, in great love, and mutuall amitie. This marriage was celebrated at Seaton, being the Earl of Winton his hous, who is her uncle by her mother, and was the best marriage in Scotland then, either for meanes or friendship, or the person of the woman.

1632.
John Earl of
Southerland his
marriage.

About this tyme James Grant, whom the Earl of Murray had formerlie caused to be apprehended by the Clanchattan, and imprisoned at Edinburgh, in the castle, escaped from thence, having some cords and ropes convoyed unto him into the castle quietly, by a sone of his ; by the which cords he descended upon the west corner of the said castle, and so fled into the north of Scotland, and from thence into Ireland ; from whence he returned again into the north of Scotland, and was invaded there be one Patrick Macgregor, and sixteen others, who did hope, by taking of the said James, and be presenting him to the lords of the councell, to obtain their own pardon, being outlaws ; but it fell out so, that the said James Grant killed the said Patrick Macgregor, and escaped their hands. Afterward James Grant, be some slight, apprehended his cousin, John Grant of Ballendallagh, whom he deteined with him in captivitie for the space of twentie dayes, leading him still along prisoner with him to his accustomed dennes and cavernes where he did use to lurke and hant, thinking be his releasement to work his own pardon, and his peace with the Earl of Murray, who favored Ballendallagh, who, having seduced and intysed some of his keepers, escaped out of James Grant his hands. Some of James Grant his followers have bin since killed by the Clangregar, and their heads sent be them to the lords of the councell, as a testimonie of their good service.

James Grant
escapeth out
of the castle
of Edinburgh.

James Grant
killeth some of
the Clangregar.

Ballendallagh
taken prisoner
by James
Grant, and
escapeth from
him.

James Grant's
sone taken be
Huntley's ser-
vants.

The generall
band in Scot-
land.

The Lord Gor-
don goeth into
France and
Germany with
his companie of
gens d'armes.

George Lord
Gordon hurt
at Spira.

The morgaged
lands in Sou-
therland re-
deemed be Earl
John.

James Grant still escaped their hands; but the year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-six, some of the Marquis of Huntley's followers beset James Grant in the north of Scotland: James escaped; his sone was taken, and one of his especiall associats, called John Forbes, who were both sent to the counsell at Edinburgh, and there hanged, with a notable thief and notorious robber who was executed there at that time (called Gille-Roy-Mac-Gregar). At the taking of James Grant his sone, there was one of the Marquis of Huntley's servants slain, called Adam Rind. The year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-fyve, the Laird of Grant was ordained and decerned be the lords of the counsell, to bring in James Grant, or to make him leave the kingdome; whereupon they made the Laird of Grant find caution and suretie, conforme to the generall band appointed be the state to be taken from all the heads of clanns, and from all governors of provinces in the kingdome, but cheifly in the west, and in the north of Scotland. The Laird of Grant could neither performe the one nor the other.

The year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-two, upon the French king's resolution to assist the united princes of Germany against the hous of Austria, George Lord Gordon, Earl of Enzie (now Marquis of Huntley), being caled be the French king, went over into France from Scotland (taking England in their way), with his company of gens d'armes, all well appointed, and in good equipage. Then he was sent be the French king with his companie into Lorrain, in the Marshall de la Fors his armie, whenas Lorrain was brought under the obedience of the French. Thereafter he went into Alsatia and Germany in that army, under the command of that great captain the Marishall de la Fors, where he and his gens d'armes did behave themselves valiantlie, and were alwais set upon the hardest and most difficult interpryses; in whose valour and courage the Marishall de la Fors hade much confidence. Whenas the toun of Spira was taken in be the French, his eldest sone (George Lord Gordon) was hurt in the thigh, valiantly fighting upon the breach of the wall of the citie, with his pike in his hand, and never gave over untill the emperialists yeilded, and rendered the toun unto the French; herein imitating the ancient valour of his prediccursors. The Countesse of Enzie (now Marquise of Huntley) went afterwards into France to her husband, and was brought to bed at Paris of two twins, a sone and a daughter, who are yet alive.

The year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-two, at the terme of Whitsunday, John Earl of Southerland began to redeem the morgaged and wodsett lands in Southerland; and the next Whitsunday thereafter (being the year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-three), he releevd all his wodsetts; and in speciall, the lands in Strathfleet, called the Terrell's lands, which hade not bin in the possession of

the Earls of Southerland for three hundreth yeares, since they were given away by William, the third of that name, Earl of Southerland. The Innesses had these lands from the Tarrells, and the Innesses sold them to some gentlemen of the Gordons, with power to the Earl of Southerland to redeeme them, by rendring to them their own moneis, which was now done. Helmsdaill and Killeirnan were not then redeemed and disengadged, becaus the redemption of these lands was suspended during the lives of the possessors, be John Earl of Southerland (the father of this Earl John), who hade ingadged them.

The fourth of September one thousand six hundreth thirty-two yeares, Charles Gordon (the sone of Sir Robert Gordon, knight-barronet) was born at Salisburie. King Charles and James Earl of Carleile were his godfathers; the Lady Maltravers (James Duke of Lennox his sister) was his godmother. The Lord Gorge was appointed to be the king's deputie for that purpose; and one of his majestie's gentlemen ushars (as the custome is) was sent to Salisburie with the king's gift to the cheild, and to attend the deputie at the christening.

Upon Saturday, by seaven o'clock in the morning, the twentie-fift day of November, one thousand six hundreth thirty-two, John Gordon, Lord Strathnaver, the eldest sone of John Earl of Southerland, by his wife Lady Jean Drummond, was born at Dornogh. He was christened the fourth day of December following. His godfathers were, Colin Earl of Seafort, and Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty, knight; his godmother was the Lady Pitfoddels, his father's sister.

The year of God one thousand six hundreth thirtie-three, Alexander Gordon of Danquinty (the Marquis of Huntley his brother's sone) and his eldest sone, were both slayn among the hills and mountaines of Strathdoune, be some outlawes and theeves of Lochabber, of the race of Clanlaghlane (or Seill-Allan). As he was hunting privatlie in these mountaines, he chanced upon them as they were dryving away their pray; which he endeavoring to recover, and having but few in companie with him, they invaded him. Some of these outlaws have bin since apprehended and executed for the same. The next year following, these Clanlaghlane (or Seill-Allen) of Lochabber, continuing still rebels and outlawes, descended to the Lowlands, even to the Laird of Eggell his bounds, in the hight of the Mernes, where they killed divers of his men, and tooke away some cattle, conveying the goods thorough the Braes of Marre. The Farquharsons of the Brae of Marre perceaving them, assembled together, followed, and invaded them. They skirmished a prettie while; at last, the Clanlaghlane exceeding the others in number, and being the strongest, carried away the goods, and killed dyvers of the Farquharsons, not without some slaughter of the Clanlaghlane. This coming to the eares of the lords of the councell, they

The birth of Charles Gordon, sone of Sir Robert Gordon.

The birth of John Gordon, Lord Strathnaver.

1633. Danquintie and his eldest sone slayn.

Some of the Farquharsons killed be the Clanlaghlane.

summoned Allan Mackonald-Duy (chiftane of the Clanchamron in Loghaber) to appear at Edinburgh, to answer for these outlawes ; who having appeared there, they imprisoned him and his eldest sone, untill these Clanlaghlane were brought before the justice ; but afterward they were both dismissed, upon suretie for keeping the peace.

1633.
King Charles
crouned in
Scotland.

Sir Robert
Gordon doth
carrie the
king's train.

The year of God one thousand six hundreth thirtie-three, King Charles came into Scotland, to receave the inheritance of his forefathers, and to be crouned ; which was performed with great solemnity, and with the joyfull acclamations of all sorts of his majestie's subjects, in the Abby of Holiroodhous, at Edinburgh, the 17th day of June. This was a joyfull sight to the Scots nation, who hade not seen these many yeares (yea not these many ages), a king of perfect age crouned among them. At his coronation, and at the insuing parlament, Sir Robert Gordon, knight-barronet (being vice-chamberlane of Scotland), carried the king's train from the castle (where his majestie lay the night preceeding) to the abbay, together with four earles eldest sones : to wit, the Lord Lorne, the Earl of Argyle his eldest sone ; the Lord Dalketh, the Earl of Mortoun his eldest sone ; the Lord Annan, the Earl of Anandaill his eldest sone ; and the Lord Dipline, the Earl of Kinnoule (chancellor of Scotland) his eldest sone.

The shirriffdom
of Southerland
ratified in par-
lament, and in-
rolled in ex-
chequer.

The burgh of
Dornogh rati-
fied in parla-
ment.

The next day after the coronation, King Charles held a parlament at Edinburgh, where dyvers acts were made for the weill of the kingdome. At this parlament there was ane act made be Sir Robert Gordon his procurement, for dismembring the shirriffdome of Southerland from the shirriffdome of Invernes, and for making Southerland a shirriffdome be itself, with some other lands joyned to it, and also for confirming the erection of the toun of Dornogh in a burgh-royall, and lykewyse confirming and approving the contract past betwixt his majestie and the Earl of Southerland, concerning the shirriffship and regalitie of Southerland. The shirrifship of Southerland was afterward inrolled in the exchequer as a shirriffdome apart, separated from Invernes, whereby they make their owne accompts yearlie to the exchequer, in all time coming.

The Earl of
Angus created
Marquis of
Douglass.

The Earl of Southerland stayed at home in the north during this parlament, being extreamlie urged thereunto by some important affaires which concerned the settling of his estate. He sent his voyce by his proxie to James Duke of Lennox, who voyced for the Earl of Southerland in his own rank and degree, next after the Earl Marshall of Scotland. At this time the Earl of Angus was created Marquis of Douglas. The cheifest reason which moved the Earl of Angus to sute this dignitie, was becaus the Earl of Southerland hade intended action against him for the precedencie.

Upon Saturday the second day of November, by seaven a'clock in the

morning, the year of God one thousand six hundreth thirtie-three, George Gordon, the second sone of John Earl of Southerland, by his Lady Jean Drummond, was born at Dornogh : his godfathers were, George Earl of Seafort (who succeeded to his brother Earl Colin), and Sir John Mackenzie Tarbett, knight-barronet ; his godmother was the Lady Cromartie, his grandmother's sister, being the Lord Elphinston's daughter.

The birth of George Gordon, the Earl of Southerland his sone.

This year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-three, after that King Charles had returned into England, Sir Robert Gordon took a journey north into Southerland, to visite his friends. At this time he settled many differences and variances amongst his friends in the north ; and chieflie he took great paines to reconcile the Earl of Southerland and Lord Reay, who were likely to goe to law for the lands of Durines, and dyvers other questions. At last, be Sir Robert his earnest mediation and travell (who was uncle to them both), all controversies were taken away ; and a contract was passed and subscrybed be them at Dornogh, whereby the Earl of Southerland gave the lands of Durines in few to the Lord Reay and his heires, for service. By this contract, the Lord Reay and his heires are bound to serve the Earl of Southerland, and to accompanie them at all parlaments and conventions whensoever they desire them. They are also bound be this contract to come into Southerland at every weaponsheiw, and to come under the Earl of Southerland's banner and colours. Heirby also Reay doth renunce the warrendice of Strathnaver to the Earl of Southerland, which had formerly bred so much trouble and dispute betwixt the Lord Reay and Sir Robert Gordon, during the earl his minoritie. Many other privileges are therein contained for the earl, which were tedious to insert here ; and so I remit the reader to the originall.

An agreement betwixt the Earl of Southerland and the Lord Reay.

Earl John gives the lands of Dyrines to the Lord Reay, for service.

The warrendice of Strathnaver renounced be the Lord Reay.

This year of God one thousand six hundreth thirtie-three hapned ane accident in Southerland, which had almost bred a stryf and contention betwixt the Earl of Southerland and the Lord Lorn, the Earl of Argyle his eldest sone, who had now, for divers yeares, managed the affaires of his own familie during his father's banishment from Scotland these seventeen years past. The busines was thus :

William Kennethsone (chiftane of the Seil-wick-Iver in Cateynes), had fallen out with the Lord of Berridall, the Earl of Cateynes his eldest sone, who thereupon did remove him from such lands and possessions as he held of him. William Kennethsone leaves Cateynes, retires into Argyle, and makes his beild and last refuge of the Lord Lorn, calling himself Campbell, as being originallie come out of Argyle. This was a motive powerfull enough to perswade the Lord of Lorn to countenance him. Lorn doth write dyvers times in his favors to the Lord Berridell, and also to the Lord Gordon, and to the Earl of Sou-

The Seil-wick-Iver came originallie out of Argyle.

William Kennethson turns outlawe.

therland, and to Sir Robert Gordon, to interceed for him at Berridell his hands—which they did ; but all would not doe : Berridell partlie being inflexible, and William Kennethson being unreasonable in his demands. Then did William Kennethson retyre into Argyle, where he assembled together some rebels, and outlawes, to the number of twentie, and with these he made dyvers incursions into Cateynes, where he did much harme, for the space of four or fyve yeares, taking goods and heirships out of Cateynes, and making his way thether through the hights of Strathnaver and Southerland.

The Lord Berridell first persewes him legallie, gets him denounced rebell, then he sent out dyvers of his countriemen to insnare and trap him ; yet he still escaped for a long time, and retired alwayes with his booty into the isles, and to Argyle ; but the Lord Lorn did publickly disallow him and his actions.

The inhabitants of Southerland (and such as did rule there for the time) did overlook and winck at William Kennethson, and gave him free passage, being glad to see the Seil-wick-Iver and their chiftane thus persecuted be the Lord Berridell, whom his father (George Earl of Cateynes) hade heretofore imployed as his instruments of dyvers outrages against themselves ; God revenging the injuries done to them against Southerland be such as hade imployed them. Among others, there was one partner of William Kennethson, caled Gilcolm-mac-Soirl (ane islander), who still accompanied him, and married his daughter, and hade now learned all the passages and wayes into Cateynes.

William Kennethson taken, and hanged.

The Seil-wick-Iver almost extinguished in Cateynes.

At last, the Lord Berridell apprehended William Kennethson and his sone in Cateynes, and hanged them, and did so persecute that race, that they are now almost extinguished ; yet did Gilcolm-mac-Soirl continue his incursions into Cateynes, associating to himself dyvers islanders, some of the Argyle men, and certain outlawes of the Clanvickinvin (dependers of the Lord Lorn's), who, resorting into Cateynes, in their retreat from thence, tooke some cattle out of Southerland. The Earl of Southerland directs men to follow them ; some of them are apprehended and hanged. The next summer they make themselves strong ; they devyde their company in two parts ; some of them goe with Gilcolm-mac-Soirl to the hight of Rosse and Southerland, to lie there untill their fellows and companies should come unto them. The rest tooke their way through the low lands of Rosse, to the Lambas fair at Tayn, and from thence into Southerland, to meet the rest of their associats, under the pretence of visiting their kinsmen, whom they pretended to have in Strathully and Strathnaver. This companie was about sixteen or twentie ; most of them were of the Clanwickinvin, the Earl of Argyle his followers. They were conducted be one Ewen-Aird ; and as they parted from the toun of Tayn, towards Southerland,

The Clan-wick-kin-vin come into Southerland.

they stole horses, which they sold in Southerland, as they passed through the country peacibly, without interruption, thinking to goe so unchallenged, under the name of travellers, and to joyne in the hight of Southerland with the rest of their complyces, and goe all in one company into Cateynes.

In the mean time, the Rosse men came over into Southerland; they challenged their own horses. The Earl of Southerland, after probation, restoreth the horses to the owners, according to the custome of the countrie. He sends some men after Ewen-Aird, who was yet in Strath-Ylly. Ewen-Aird is brought back to Dounrobin, and undertakes to answer for the rest. He affirms the horses to be his own, and not stolen. The earl desires him to pay to his countriemen the moneyes which he and his companions had received from them for the horses; and that, for his own part, seing they were strangers, he would trouble them no further. Ewen-Aird yeelds to this; he stayes pledge at Dounrobin untill his associats should send the money to releve him; but how soon his fellows hard that he was detained at Dounrobin, they fled away to Gilcolm-mack-Soirl, and to the rest of their complyces; so they retired back again toward the hights of Rosse, leaving their captain prisoner behind them. In their retreat they spoiled some houses in the hight of Southerland; and coming into Rosse, they fell upon some lands there, appertaining to Hutcheon Rosse of Achincloigh. The countrie assembles; they are hotlie persued; ten of them are apprehended; the rest flee with all expedition into the isles, and into Lorne. The ten prisoners were brought to Achincloigh, where Sir Ro-

bert Gordon was at that time, decyding some merches in question betwixt Achincloigh and Neamore, the decision whereof was referred to him, as oversman and umpire; which controversie he did then settle. There it was consulted among them what should be done with the pri-

Sir Robert Gordon reconcileth Captain John Monro and Hucheon Rosse, concerning their merches.

soners. It was resolved that they should be sent to the Earl of Southerland, who was then in persute of them, and who had already their chiftan prisoner with him, which was done. The Earl of Southerland assembled the principal gentlemen of Rosse and Southerland at Dornogh; he puts the Clanvicinvin (with their captain, Ewen-Aird) to the tryall of ane assyse, the year of God one thousand six hundreth thirtie-three; upon their own confessions, and witnesses also deduced and examined, they are condemned by the jurie, and hanged at Dornogh, except two young boyes, who were dismissed. This being hard and understood at Edinburgh, the lords of the councill doe approve the fact. The privie-councill doe write a letter of thanks to the Earl of Southerland, for administring justice so dewlie; and they send a commission to the Earls of Southerland and Seafort, and to Houcheon Rosse, and to some other gentlemen in Rosse and Southerland, against the Clan-vick-

The Clan-wick-kin-win and their chiftane hanged at Dornogh.

kin-win, in cais they hapned to make any incursions into Rosse and Southerland in revenge hereoff.

Lorn prosecutes with revenge the death of the Clan-vick-kin-win.

About this time the Lord Lorn (being justiciar of the isles) had purchased ane act of the councell in his favors, whereby it was decerned in councell, that whatsoever malefactor (being ane islander) were apprehended in any part of the kingdome, he should be sent to the Lord of Lorne, or to his deputies, to be judged; and that to this effect he should have deputies in dyvers parts of the kingdome. The report of this busines touching the Clan-vick-kin-win coming to the Lord of Lorne his eares, he takes it highlie, they being his dependers and followers. He repaires to Edinburgh, and makes his complaint to the lords of the councell, shewing how the Earl of Southerland hade apprehended the king's leidge and free subjects, without a commission, and hade executed them, not being apprehended within his own jurisdiction. Whereupon Lorn obtaines letters to charge the Earl of Southerland, and Hucheon Rosse of Achincloigh, to answer for this fact, at Edinburgh, before the lords of the privie-councell, and gets the Earl of Southerland his commission (against the Clan-vick-kin-vin) suspended; he in the mean time acting himself suretie for their obedience to the lawes; yet he doth forbear the execution of the letters.

Then Sir Robert Gordon returned out of England, the year of God one thousand six hundreth thirtie-four; and coming to Edinburgh, he doth understand there what the Lord Lorne hade done. He informes the lords of the counceill of all these proceedings aright, being ane eyewitness the year preceeding, when this was done. Lorne perceaving this, he desists to prosecute the Earl of Southerland, and doth only summon Hucheon Rosse (having as yet summoned none of them), whom the Earl of Southerland, notwithstanding, would not forsake. Sir Robert Gordon goeth then into the north of Scotland; he causeth the Earl of Southerland, the Lord Reay, and all the gentlemen who were present at that tryall, to send a letter, under all their hands, to the lords of the councell, containing the whole circumstances of the busines, together with a copy of the process, subscribed be the shirriff-clerk of Southerland, to be presented before the councell at the appointed day.

The Earl of Southerland's proceedings against the Clan-vic-kin-vin approved by the councell.

The matter being debated in councell, all is approven that was done be the Earl of Southerland and Hucheon Rosse. The commission is again renewed to the Earl of Southerland, against all oppressors and outlawes; and the Lord Lorne is bound suretie, that in tyme coming the countries of Southerland and Rosse shal be free and harmles from the Clan-vic-kin-vin; and besides that, in respect the Earl of Southerland hath regalitie and shirriffship within himself, he was appointed to administer and doe justice within his own bounds, and not to send the malefactors to the Lord Lorne, or to his deputies, although the offenders

were islanders; and so this matter was pacified: since which time the countries of Southerland and Rosse have bin free from incursions.

The year of God one thousand six hundreth thirtie-three, John Gordon of Lochinvar was made Viscount of Kean-more, and dyed shortlie thereafter, leaving only one sone alyve behind him, which he hade be his wife the Earl of Argyle his daughter. About this time also dyed Sir William Gordon, in the Blacknes, where he hade bin imprisoned for some displeasure which Queen Marie conceived against him, being gentleman-usher of her privie chamber. He was the sone of George Gordon of Kindroght.

Lochinvar created Viscount of Kean-more, and dyeth.

The death of Sir William Gordon.

The year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-three, John Meldrum of Reidhill, by reason of his own confession, was put to the tryall of ane assyse at Edinburgh, for the burning of the hous of Frendrett. He confessed that, the evening before the hous was burnt, he hade said to Sir George Ogilvie (Laird of Banff), and to George Baird, baillie of Banff (they earnestlie perswading him to reconciliation), that he could not be reconciled to the Laird of Frendrett, unles it were instantlie done, becaus that Frendrett would be burnt before the next morning, which fell out accordingle. The Laird of Banff, and bailie of Banff, did charge John Meldrum with these words before the lords of the privie-councell, where he confessed the words, but denied he was accessorie to the burning of the hous. The jurie, upon this his confession, found him guiltie; he was convicted, hanged, and quartered, at Edinburgh; yet at his death he constantlie denyed the fact. During his captivitie in Edinburgh, he sent for one of the citie of Edinburghs ministers: he inquired at the minister, whether a man might, with a safe conscience, at his death, denie and conceal a fact for which he was justlie condemned to dye, if it did concerne others persons and their fortunes, who were also guiltie, and not known? The minister answered, That the safest and surest way was to confess, and to glorifie God be the publick confession of the fact; yet he durst not conclude any man to be in the state of damnation for it, becaus the mercie of God was infinite. It was thought that if the minister hade terrified him, he hade confessed it; but he went to death without any clearing of the busines.

John Meldrum execute at Edinburgh, for the burning of the hous of Frendrett.

The Marquis of Huntley still prosecuted the Laird of Frendrett for the burning of the hous, and was cold in any other persute. He persued a servant of Frendrett's, caled John Toskie, whom the lords of the councell caused torture twise, finding some contradictions in his speeches; yet he confessed nothing to the purpose, and so was dismissed. If the lords of the councell hade caused torture John Meldrum upon his first confession of these speeches, doubtless there hade something bin gottin out of him to clear the matter; but the neglect

John Toskie tortured.

Who were suspected to be the authors of the burning of the house of Frendrett.

thereof, and the free access which his friends (who were suspected to be his complices) had unto him during his imprisonment (still incouraging him to be constant and stout), made him obstinate even to the end; yet his confession to the Laird of Banff, and his discourses with the minister of Edinburgh, left an impression in the minds of all men, that he and his friends (being then Frendrett's enemies) were the authors of that odious fact. The confession also which two of James Grant his men (who were apprehended at Envernes by Sir Robert Gordon, then shiriff of that shire, and sent by him to Edinburgh) had made concerning this business, when they were executed at Edinburgh, charging John Meldrum and Alexander Leslie (Pitcaple's brother) with some such other words as these, touching the burning of Frendrett, did much confirm every man in that opinion.

1634.

Sir Robert Gordon sent commissioner by his majestie into Zetland.

The year of God one thousand six hundredeth thirtie-four, there were certain greivances exhibited to his majestie, at London, by some of the inhabitants of the Isle of Zetland, complaining heavily upon oppressions and disorders committed in that island, far remote from justice, and from the lawes of the kingdome. His majestie did select and chuse Sir Robert Gordon, knight-baronet, to goe thither, to redresse and to surpresse these insolencies; knowing how happilie he had formerly undertaken and performed the like service in Cateynes, during the reigne of his majestie his father King James, of happie memorie; and to that effect his majestie did write to the councell of Scotland; which letter I have inserted here, for the reader's better information.

RIGHT TRUSTIE AND WELL BELOVED, &c.

The king's letter, written to the councell for Sir Robert Gordon his journey to Zetland.

Whereas the inclosed information hath bin exhibited unto us by some persons from Zetland, in their own names, and in the behalf of sundrie of the inhabitants of these isles, whereby are presented divers greivances and abuses, both in church and government, in these parts; for remedy whereof they have petitioned that some judicious and discreet person might be directed thither, for trying the estate thereof, that upon exact search and knowledge had therein, the same might be rectified, for the good of our service and of our subjects there, in such manner as shall be thought fitt for their releefe, and agreeable to to our lawes: Our pleasure is, that, having carefullie perused and considered the information, if you shall find that heretofore it hath been found necessarie, or that now, upon the considerations therein contained, or any of them, you shall find it expedient to send for this purpose a commissioner at this time, you sufficiently authorise, in our name, be commission, or otherwise, as you shall thinke fitt (with such instructions as you shall find necessarilie requisite for trying and executing such things in the information thought fitt by you to be tryed and performed),

our trustie and wel-beloved servant Sir Robert Gordod, knight-barronet, vice-chamberlane of Scotland, whom wee have made chois of for that purpose, for such time as you shal thinke fitt, and with what other instructions you shal find expedient, for further rectifying these abuses, and enabling him to that service; and to that purpose, that you particularlie authorise him to call before him whatsoever persons, committers of these abuses, or accessorie thereto, to examine them upon oath or witnesses; to censure, imprison, or punish them, in such manner as you shal thinke fit to prescrybe; and where you shal find the caus fit to be decyded before yourselves, or to be imported unto us, that you do authorise him to try and make report accordingle, and to proceed in all other things that may tend to the publick good, and the increas of our revenues; and that you take ane account of him of his proceedings, at his retourne. All which specialle wee doe recommend to your care, and bid you farewell. Dated at Greenwich, the eleventh day of May one thousand six hundreth thirtie-four years.

Sir Robert Gordon being ready at all times to hazard his life and fortunes in the prince his service, did undertake the imployment, and addressed himselfe for his journey into Scotland, where he arryved in the beginning of June, this year of God one thousand six hundreth thirtie-four. He stayed then at Edinburgh two months, attending the councill's pleasure; but they were so busie in other imployments of the state, formerlie recommended to them be his majestie, that they delayed and put off Sir Robert Gordon his journey for that time, not having the leisure then to peruse and consider these informations which his majestie sent unto them concerning Zetland. Then went Sir Robert Gordon into Southerland, to visite his friends; and at his retourne from thence, he received this answer from the councill to his majestie, concerning that matter. Which letter was thus:

Sir Robert Gordon cometh into Southerland with a resolution to goe to Zetland.

MOST SACRED MAJESTIE,

Whereas your majestie hath bin pleased, for the better rectifying of the abuses alledged to be committed in Zetland, and for satisfaction of the country greivances, to signifie your royall will and pleasure, that your majestie's servant, Sir Robert Gordon, knight-barronett, shal be authorised with warrant to repair thither for trying and redressing these disorders, according to the instructions to be given him thereanent; wherein, as your majestie hath manifested your zeal to justice, in relieving your subjects from the burden of oppression, so we cannot but commend your majestie's judgement in the choise made be your majestie of the said Sir Robert for that purpose; a gentleman who, by his wise and dextrous carriage in former imployments, hath given sufficient

The councill's letter to the king concerning Sir Robert Gordon his imployment into Zetland.

proof of his abilities to performe what your majestie hath therein committed to his charge and care, and whom we shall assist by the authoritie wherewith your majestie hath honored us, and advyse in every thing conducing thereunto. But in regard of the late season of the year, the difficultie of the passage, and the present estate of that countrey, which is visited with great penurie and want, we have continued his voyage thither till a more opportune time, notwithstanding his willing readiness to have presentlie undergone the charge. We have, in the meantime, established justices of the peace in these parts, and have given order for such things as the state of the countrie doth require, wherewith we have thought good hereby to acquaint your majestie. Praying God to bless your majestie with a long and prosperous reigne, we rest. Dated at Edinburgh, the eighteen day of September, the year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-four.

I cannot better expresse the opinion which the king and state had of Sir Robert Gordon's abilities, then by these and such other letters, and therefore I have inserted them here.

The same year of God one thousand six hundreth thirtie-four, the king sent a letter and warrant into Scotland, for admitting Sir Robert Gordon to be one of his majestie's honorable privie-councill in this kingdome. How soon this warrand was presented, Sir Robert Gordon was admitted to be one of the lords of the councill, and sworne, conforme to the custome. I have, for the reader's better satisfaction, set down the king's warrand and letter, sent to the lords of the councill to that effect.

RIGHT TRUSTIE, &c. Understanding the abilities and affection to our service of our servant Sir Robert Gordon, vice-chamberlane of that our kingdome, we are pleased, in regard thereof, and for his better incorage-ment, and inabling him for our service, to advance and promote him to be one of our privie-councill of that our kingdom. Therefore it is our pleasure, that having administred to him the oath accustomed in such cases, you admit him to be one of your number of our privie-councill there, for doing whereof these presents shall be your warrant. From Wanstead, the fourth day of Julie one thousand six hundreth thirtie-four years.

Sir Robert being admitted into his majestie's privie-councill, and having stayed some time at Edinburgh, concerning the busines of Zetland, he went north into Southerland to visite his friends; at which time he moved the Earl of Southerland, and the gentlemen of Rosse and Southerland, to write to the lords of the councill touching the business of the Clan-vick-kin-vin, as I have formerlie shewn. Sir Robert taking leave of his friends in the north, returned again to Edin-

burgh in the month of September, and there receaved the councell's letter to his majestie, concerning his voyage into Zetland; wherewith the king rested verie wel satisfied.

At Sir Robert Gordon his going into Scotland this year one thousand six-hundreth thirty-four, he procured letters from the king to the principall men of the dyacie of Cateynes, incoraging them to the finishing of that worke which was intended, concerning of the bodie of the cathedrall church of that dyacie at Dornogh; and withall commanding the bishop of Cateynes to advertise his majestie of every mans affection to so pious and worthie a worke, which was not then taken in hand. I know not what could be the lett and hinder thereof.

Sir Robert Gordon returning into England, he found his eldest daughter (Elizabeth Gordon) dead of a consumption; she dyed at Salisburie the seventh day of October one thousand six hundreth thirty-four. Thus doth the Almighty God mix the affairs of mortal men in this world; but his comfort was, that she dyed a good Christian, expressing, during her sickness, and at her death, perfect tokins thereof, far above the capacitie of her age, to the exceeding great astonishment and comfort of all the beholders, being in the eighteenth year of her age, whereby she gave a good testimonie of her vertuous education, under the government and care of so relligious and verteous a grandmother and mother.

1634.
The death of Elizabeth Gordon, the eldest daughter of Sir Robert Gordon.

The year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-four, the twentieth day of August, the battle of Norlingin was fought in Germany, betwixt the king of Hungarie (the emperor's eldest sone) and the united princes of the empyre, assisted be the Swedes. In the which battle the princes (contemning the enimie and invading them in their trenches), were beaten, and many of their best commanders taken, slayn, or hurt. Heir was Captain Adam Gordon (the Earl of Southerland his brother) slayn, feighting valiantlie amongst the midst of his enemies, who had bin overthrowne in the beginning of the day by that brigade wherein he fought. This was the Scottish brigade, and the best of the princes army, which was commanded that day by Collonel William Gun, born in Westhergarthie in Southerland (the sone of John Gun Robson), who gave good proofs of his valour at this battle: for after that he hade beaten the enimie from that hill and fort whereunto he was sent, and not being seconded be his own horsmen, as was appointed, when the rest of the army was beaten, he was forced to retire, and make a fair and easie retreat, saving the most part of his brigade, and giving Duke Bernard of Saxen Weymar (who was one of their generals) time enough to save himself: for the which he was exceedingly commended. Captain Adam Gordon was much regrated be the whole army, being killed in the flour of his youth, when he hade begun to give so great

The death of Captain Adam Gordon, the Earl of Southerland his brother.

Collonel Gun his valour at the battle of Norlingen.

testimonies of his valour, not having attained to the full age of twenty-three years. He was appointed to be lievetenant-collonel, his warrant having bin before this time signed to that purpose. The grief was exceeding great which his friends in Scotland did conceive at the report of his death ; but their comfort was, that he dyed in the bed of honour in that memorable battle, wherein many Scotsmen lost their lives, to the immortal glorie of their nation.

Collonel Gun
cometh into
England to
visite Sir Ro-
bert Gordon.

Collonell Gun, after this battell, tooke journie out of Germanie into France, and from thence into England, to visite Sir Robert Gordon, with whom he hade bin bred young. He arrived at London in December after the battle. He was well received be the king, and be all the Scots noblemen at the court of England, for the credit he had purchased to himself and his nation in the Germain warrs, and chieflie at this battell ; so having stayed three or four months in England, he returned again into Germany to the Swedish army, where he continued with Genneral Bannier, behaving himself valiantlie against the Duke of Saxonie.

Sir John Gor-
don of Enbo
made a knight-
barronett.

This year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-four, the Earl of Southerland conceived some displeasure against Sir John Gordon of Enbo (who hade bin honored with the title of knight-barronet since the death of his father), for the lands of Achinnes in Strathnavern, upon this occasion : The Lord Reay having some important use of money wherewith to satisfie his creditors, resolved to sell the lands of Achinnes, and some other lands about Lochnavern. He offereth them first to Robert Gray of Creigh, who imbraceth the bargane, and endeth in termes, by writt, with the Lord Reay. Creigh acquaints the Earl of Southerland herewith, and desireth his consent to the bargain, being superior to some of the lands. The earl doth promise his consent, upon condition he would resign and give over the bargain to him, whensoever he pleased to give him his monie again, and to take in morgage and wodset from him ; which condition Chreigh doth imbrace. In the meantime, Sir John Gordon meeting with the Lord Reay, they make a final end of the selfsame bargane, and Sir John buyeth the lands without the consent or knowledge of Creigh ; the Lord Reay alleadging that Sir John Gordon gave him better conditions for his lands then Robert Gray of Creigh hade offered, and therefore he would not slip his own profit. Sir John Gordon doth refuse to give the same conditions to the Earl of Southerland which Robert Gray of Creigh hade granted, which moved the Earl so far against Sir John, that he refused to give him consent or confirmation of the bargane ; and to say truely, these lands are fitter for the Earl of Southerland then for any man els, lying so convenientlie for him upon the head of his forrests. The Lord of Reay hade also, the year preceeding, morgaged and given

Sir John Gor-
don buyeth the
lands of Ach-
innes in Strath-
naver

in wodsett to his uncle Sir Robert Gordon, the lands of Far, Torrisdail, and other lands of Strathnaver, suspending by mutuall consent and agreement the redemption thereof, until Whitsunday one thousand six hundreth thirtie-eight yeares; unto the which bargane the Earl of Southerland (being superior) gave his consent.

The lands of Far, &c. are morgaged to Sir Robert Gordon, be the Lord Reay.

The year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-four, Collonel Sir Hector Monro (Laird of Fowles), and Collonel Robert Monro (the brother of Collonel John Monro of Obstell), came out of Germany into Scotland, to visite their friends, and to settle the affaires of their families; both their eldest brothers (to witt, Collonel Robert Monro, Laird of Fowles, and Collonel John Monro of Obstell), being dead in Germanie. Robert, Laird of Fowles (being Collonel of two regiments, the one of hors, the other of foot) dyed at Ulme, upon the Danube, of a feaver which tooke him, partlie be reason of a wound he hade receaved in his legg, and partlie through the grief he conceaved for the death of his cousine, Collonel John Monro of Obstell, who hade bin killed by mischance by one of his own partie, not far from Cullen, in Generall Bawdison his armie, where he hade the command of a brigade. This Collonel John Monro was a wyse and valiant gentleman, and was exceedinglie lamented by his friends, and by strangers. His eldest sone, Captain John Monro, came out of Germany into Scotland after the death of his father, to settle his effaires; and as he returned again into Germany, by sea, he was drowned, together with George Monro (the sone of Maister John Monro of Fern) and others, intending to land at Hamburgh. Unto this Captain John Monro succeeded his brother, Robert Monro of Obstell.

1634.
The death of Robert, Laird of Fowles.

The death of John Monro of Obstell.

The death of Captain John Monro of Obstell.

Sir Hector Monro returning now into Scotland, was created knight-barronet, and began to settle the effaires of his hous. He married the daughter of his eldest brother Robert, to Kenneth Mackenzie, tutor of Kintail, his sone. He married his own eldest daughter (having as yet no sone) to Robert Monro of Obstell, the next heir to the lairdship of Fowles, in case Sir Hector should have happin to have no sones. Having thus providentlie looked to the affaires of his familie, he (with his cousine Collonel Robert Monro) returned into Germany, having carried divers gentlemen with them at that voyage out of Rosse and Southerland; among others, Adam Gordon of Kilcalmkill, and John Gordon of Sidera, went then into Germanie. These went over to visite Captain Adam Gordon, out of the affection they bore him, not knowing he was killed. Sir Hector Monro was not two months at Hambrough whenas he dyed. His lady was brought to bed of a sone after his death, who succeeded his father in the lairdship of Fowles.

Adam Gordon of Kilcalmkill, and John Gordon of Sydera, goeth into Germanie.

The death of Sir Hector Monro of Fowles.

The tenth day of October one thousand six hundreth thirty-four yeares, Lady Jean Gordon, the daughter of John Earl of Southerland, by Lady Jean Drummond, was born at Dornogh. Her godfather was

The birth of Lady Jean Gordon, the Earl of Southerland his daughter.

Sir Hector Monro of Fowles ; her godmother was the Countesse of Seafort (the wife of George Earl of Seafort) and the Berridail his sone's wife, being the daughter of Colin Earl of Seafort, and marryed since her father's death to John, the only sone of the Lord Berridaill.

Albert Walstein slayn by John Gordon.

This year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-four, John Gordon, governor of Egra in Boheme (being leivtenant-collonel to the Count Terskie (a Bohemian), killed, in the toun of Egra, Albert Walstein, Duke of Friedland, generalissimo to the Emperor Ferdinand ; the said Walstein being proclaimed a traitor at Vienna, for conspyring against the emperor ; for the which fact the emperor not only made the said John Gordon a collonel, but also advanced him to great fortunes and dignities. This Collonel Gordon is descended of the hous of Gight ; he hath also followed the emperor's parties since the last warrs in Germany. He was taken prisoner be the king of Sweden, hard by the citie of Norenborgh, when he hade his leaguer about that toun, in defence thereof. The king of Sweden issued out of his leaguer about Norenbourgh, with a party of a thousand foot and fyve hundreth hors, and rencountering with Collonel Spaw, Leivetenant-Collonel John Gordon, Captain Walter Leslie, and others, leading a stronger and greater partie of the emperialists, the king invaded them, and beat them, after a long and sharp fight ; killed the most part of them ; tooke Spaw, Gordon, and Leslie prisoners, and sent them into Norembourgh. The king kept Leivetenant-Collonel Gordon prisoner with him six weekes, and then, for his valour, released him without ransome. There is also one Collonel Patrick Gordon, now in service with the king of Poland, a brave gentleman and good souldier. He is the son of Robert Gordon of Gellachie, descended from the familie of Carnborrow ; he is in good favor and credit with the king of Poland.

Collonel John Gordon taken prisoner be the king of Sweden.

Collonel Patrick Gordon in service with the king of Poland.

The Gordons invadethe Laird of Frendret his lands.

In the latter end of this year one thousand six hundreth thirtie-four, there were sundrie incursions made be some of the Gordons upon the Laird of Frendrett's lands ; for the Marquis of Huntley perceaving that John Meldrum dyed without any confession of the fact, and that John Toshie was dismissed after his being twyce tortured, his lordship did still reteyne some splein and rancour against the Laird of Frendrett, becaus his sone (Melgum) hapned to die in his hous ; and being stirred up be such of the surname of Gordon as did not affect or love the Laird of Frendrett, he did still (though not sett them on) yet privately under hand, connive at these that did oppresse him. Some of the Gordons of Strathdown joyning with certain outlawes in these bounds, did descend from Strathdown into Formartine, and dryve away a number of goods from the Laird of Frendrett's tenents. Frendret assembling his men, followed the goods hotlie, as far as Glenfiddigh, where, meeting with them, he chased them, and brought back the goods again. The leaders

of these people were, Adam Gordon in Strathdown, and his two sones ; who, the yeir preceding (knowing that the Marquis of Huntley had a splein against Frendret), came with some men out of the Caberoch, and spoiled Frendret's lands, carrying away a number of goods with them. The Laird of Frendret followed them speedilie, chased them, recovered their goods, and took three of their companie prisoners, whom he hang-
ed at Frendrett. The Marquis of Huntley did then apprehend this Adam Gordon, and imprisoned him at Achindown, from whence he escaped, being negligentlie looked too ; and he came now out of Strathdown upon this second incursion against Frendret, whereupon Frendret gets these rebels outlawed. The lords of the councell hearing of these broyles, they write to the marquis, willing and desiring him to surpresse his surname, els they would take him to be the author of these disorders. The marquis his answer was, That he could not be answerable for them, seing they were not his tenants or servants ; neither did he countenance or incite them to it, nor had he any warrant to persue or prosecute them. This did nothing abate the minds of these outlawes ; but knowing that the marquis would not countenance nor maintain them, he would not (at the least) persue them, seing they harmed and oppressed none but his supposed enimies, and therein (as they thought) did him good service, they now doe fall to work openlie. They went on so far, that they did not spare the houses and goods of the ministers and churchmen that dwelt upon the Laird of Frendret's lands. They doe associat to themselves some of the younger sort of the principall families of the Gordons in Strathbogy land ; they make up the number of fourtie horsmen and threescore footmen ; they get from the Lady of Rothemay (who did favour and incorage them) the hous
and castle of Rothemay, which they doe fortifie with meat, men, and munition ; and from thence they make daylie incursions against Frendret, and kill some of his men. They burnt the cornes of Frendret, and wasted the most part of his lands. The Laird of Frendret did oppose them for a whyle ; but at last, thinking that they durst not make such ane open rebellion so nigh unto Strathbogy, unless the marquis were privie and accessorie to it, he fled out of the north, and retired himself to Edinburgh, where he made heavie and greevous complaints to the councell against the marquis and his surname. Then did these rebels and outlawes freelie oppresse all the Laird of Frendrett's lands, and expelled his tenants from their houses and possessions, without lett or opposition, except some resistance the Lady Frendret caused make, stoutlie defending her own possessions against them.

The Laird of Frendrett hangs some of the Caberoch men.

The house of Rothimay is fortified by the rebels.

The cornes of Frendret are burnt be the rebels.

The Laird of Frendret complaineth to the lords of the councell against Huntley.

This coming to the king's eares, did much inscence his majestie against Huntley, which made him write earnestlie to the lords of the councell to surpresse these insolencies.

1635.
Huntley doth
answer at
Edinburgh.

Some of the
Gordons are
imprisoned,
and released.

In the beginning of the year one thousand six hundreth thirtie-fyve, the Marquis of Huntley is summoned to appear before the lords of the privie-councell, to answer for these oppressions. He cometh to Edinburgh in the month of Februar, in a deep and deadlie storm of snow, where he is commanded to stay untill those things be tryed. After examination, Letterfurie, Park, Tilliangus, Terrisoule, Invermarkie, Tulloch, Ardlogy, and dyvers others of the surname of Gordon (whose children and friends were outlawes), are imprisoned at Edinburgh, untill the others were presented. They desire and petition to be set at libertie, seing they were not accessorie to these insolencies; which is granted to them, upon condition that they should exhibite the rebels, or make them leave the kingdome. The marquis also, though nothing can be directlie proven against him, yet he is made to find caution for all the surname of Gordon within his bounds, conforme to the generall band, and lykewyse that he shal be answerable in time coming for all the hurt which should befall the Laird of Frendrett or his lands, by any meanes of violence whatsoever; and also that he shal present the rebels to the justice at Edinburgh, or make them leave and forsake the kingdome.

Some of the
rebels are ta-
ken, and exe-
cuted at Eden-
burgh.

Hereupon the marquis returneth to the north; the rebels disperse themselves; most part of them flee over into Flanders; about twelf of them are apprehended by the marquis, and presented be him before the councell at Edinburgh, where one John Gordon (who dwelt at Woodhead of Rothemay), with nyne others, were hanged; one James Gordon (the sone of George Gordon in Achterles) was absolved by the jurie; William Rosse, the sone of John Rosse of Ballivet (being taken and sent be the marquis to the councell), was imprisoned in the tolbuith of Edinburgh, and reserved to a future tryall, being a chief ring-leader of the rebels. One James Gordon (the sone of Adam Gordon in Strath-down) was killed in the taking, by such as the marquis hade sent to apprehend him; and his head was sent over to Edinburgh, to be presented before the councell, to testifie the marquis his diligence.

1635.
Surety given be
the heads of
countries and
chieftans of
clans, conform
to the generall
band.

This year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-fyve, by reason of the insolencies and oppressions which hade lately bin generally committed through the kingdome, chiefly among the Highlanders, and in the north, the lords of the privie-councell tooke caution and surety of all the chiftans of clanns, heads of families, and governors of countries, conforme to the generall band, that they should be answerable for their clanns and surnames, and for their men, tenants, and servants. The councell began with the Marquis of Huntley; then they took bands of the Earls of Southerland and Seafort; then of the Lord Lorne, and of all others in the western and northern parts of the kingdome. Allan Macdonald-Duy and his sone were imprisoned at Edinburgh, untill

they caused present some Lochabber men that were outlawes; so was Glen-awes also imprisoned, and some other Highlanders. This seemed in some measure to appease and mitigate these disorders.

The year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-fyve, Sir Francis Gordon, the sone of John Gordon of Braco, being agent in Poland for our king (in the which place he succeeded unto his uncle Maister Patrick Gordon of Braco, who hade many yeares discharged that place faithfullie), was directed out of Poland into England by the king of Pole, to treat with King Charles concerning a marriage betwixt the said king of Pole and Lady Elizabeth, the prince elector Palatine of Rhein his eldest sister, being the neece of our King Charles. This Francis Gordon hath marryed a gentlewoman in Danskin, with whom he had a great portion, whereby he was lyke to make a good fortune, if God had spared him dayes. Sir Francis dyed at Aberdeen, the year of God one thousand six hundreth forty-four.

Sir Francis Gordon the king's agent in Poland.

The year of God one thousand six hundreth thirtie-fyve, the Marquis of Huntley did write into Germany for his sone, the Lord Gordon, desiring him to return home into Scotland, to manage the affaires of his familie, seing he was now grown old and feeble (being about threescore fourteen yeares of age); neither could he surpresse these insolencies committed both in the Lowlands and Highlands of the north, being unable in his own person to march against them. He did write to the same effect to the king into England, intreating his majestie to interpose his authoritie, and to send for his sone, to supplie that place in his native soile whereunto God and nature hade caled him. The king knowing how steadable the Lord Gordon would be to him, and to his service, in suppressing the rebellions and oppressions in the north, being of greatest abilitie to performe the same, both in his power and in his own person (having often before daunted and suppressed these Highlanders of Lochabber), his majestie did write earnestlie for him; but it seemeth that he could not then, with his credite, leave the French king's army, which was, at that time, in action against the Imperialists.

The Lord Gordon sent for out of Germany.

Adam Gordon of Kilcalmkil having gone into Germanie the year of God one thousand six hundreth thirtie-four, with Collonel Sir Hector Monro off Fowles, he served after Fowles his death in the Swedish army, under the command of Collonel Alexander Gordon. Adam was advanced this year one [thousand] six hundreth thirty-fyve, to be a captain in the said Collonel Gordon's regiment. Thereupon he returned again into Scotland; and having levied and gathered together a companie of able and lustie men in Southerland, he shipped with them at Unes (having obtained licence to that effect from the lords of the

Captain Adam Gordon of Kilcalmkil returneth into Germany.

Collonel Alexr.
Gordon serveth
the croun of
Sweden.

privie-councell), and arrayved safely with his men at Gottenbury, in the kingdome of Sweden, the sixt day of November one thousand six hundredreth thirty-fyve yeares. This Collonel Alexander Gordon is the sone of one John Gordon, who was the sone of William Gordon, bishop of Aberdeen.

The birth of
Robert Gordon,
the Earl of
Southerland
his sone.

The last day of December one thousand six hundredreth thirty-fyve, Robert Gordon (the third sone of John Earl of Southerland by Lady Jean Drummond), was born at Dounrobin; he was christned the twelf day of Januar following. His godfathers were, Robert Earl of Roxburgh, and his great-uncle Sir Robert Gordon, both absent. Sir Robert Innes of that ilk, knight-barronet, did supplie the Earl of Roxburgh his place.

The birth of
Jean Gordon,
Sir Robert
Gordon his
daughter.

The third day of Januar one thousand six hundredreth thirty-six yeares, Jean Gordon, the daughter of Sir Robert Gordon, knight-barronet, was born at Salisburie.

Adam Gordon
obteineth his
pardon.

Adam Gordon
chargeth the
Marquis of
Huntley to be
the author of
this rebellion.

Letterfurie
imprisoned.

In the end of the year of God one thousand six hundredreth thirtie-fyve, one Adam Gordon, the second sone of umquhyll Sir Adam Gordon of the Parke (a principall ringleader of the rebels in the north), perceaving that the Marquis of Huntley did so eagerly and hotly persue him and his complices, that no place of retrait was left to them, nor meanes to escape, he hath recours to the king's mercie. He addresseth himself secretly to the archbishop of Saint Andrews (then chancellor of Scotland), and submitteth himself; promising, that if his majestie would grant him his pardon, he would reveal the author and fountain of this rebellion. The archbishop imbraceth the motion, and sends a post with speed to the king to London, who presentlie signes Adam his pardon, and sends it into Scotland; which being come, and delivered unto Adam, he accuseth the Marquis of Huntley to have bin the author of this commotion, and the hunder out of him and his associats against Frendrett. Thereupon a commission is sent be his majestie into Scotland, unto a selected number of lords of the privie-councell (by way of a committee), to try and examine the busines. Adam Gordon chargeth James Gordon of Letterfurie to have imployed him and his accomplices, in the behalf of the Marquis of Huntley, against the Laird of Frendrett. Letterfurie is caled to Edinburgh, to abyde a tryall. Being come thether, he is confronted with Adam Gordon, before the lords, and then committed to clois prison in the tolbuith at Edenburgh, having denied all that Adam laid to his charge. The Marquis of Huntley is summoned to appear at Edenburgh, the fyfteen day of Januar one thousand six hundredreth thirtie-six yeares; he keeps the appointed day and place. Being then caled before the lords of the committee, he is confronted with Adam Gordon. The marquis denies Adam's accusa-

tions, and cleareth himself with great dexteritie, beyond admiration ; yet, upon presumption, he is committed close prisoner in the castle of Edinburgh, and his page is closely imprisoned in the tolbuith of Edinburgh. Huntley imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh.

The king's majestie being advertised of all these proceedings by the lords of the committee, and understanding what smal proof was brought against the marquis (being but the accusation of one man, to save his own life), both he and James Gordon of Letterfurie, and the page, are released out of ward ; they finding surety and caution for the Laird of Frendrett his indemnity in time coming. And withall, his majestie laid a command upon his servant Sir Robert Gordon (who was then returning into Scotland), to deal effectually betwixt the marquis and the Laird of Frendrett for a reconciliation, becaus their discord bred the confusion and disorder which was then in the north of Scotland. For the king knowing the interest Sir Robert Gordon hade in them both, the one being his cousine-germain, and chief of his family, and the other having marryed his neece, his majestie was the more earnest in laying that command upon him. Adam Gordon perceaving that the marquis was cleared and released, he leaves the kingdome ; and assembling a company of men, with these (be the counsell's tollerance) he transports himself into Germany, a captain in Collonel George Leslie his regiment. Huntley and Letterfurie are released out of prison. Sir Robert Gordon, at his return then into Scotland, conforme to his majestie's directions, delt so effectually with the Marquis of Huntley, and with the Laird of Frendrett, that both the parties did harken to a reconciliation ; and a submission is subscriybed, whereby all debatable questions and differences are on either syde (and particularly a great action of law, prosecuted be Frendrett against the marquis) were referred to the arbitrament and decision of freinds ; but the final conclusion thereof was interrupted by the death of the Marquis of Huntley ; and so the Laird of Frendrett retired himself home to his own lands, and lived there peacibly. Adam Gordon, the rebel, transports himself into Germany. A submission subscriybed betwixt Huntley and Frendrett.

The fyfteenth day of June, the year of God one thousand six hundredeth thirty-six, George Gordon, the first Marquis of Huntley, dyed in the toun of Dundee, as he was returning from Edinburgh into the north. He was buried at Elgin in Morray, in the sepulchre of his forefathers, in the latter end of August following, being entered into the threescore-and-fyfteenth year of his age. The marquis was a valiant, provydent, and politicke man ; successfull in all his interpryses ; a good and just neighbour (and chiefly in his merches, wherein most commonlie great men offend), be the testimonie of all such who dwelt about him, yea of his very enemies ; a great favorite of King James the Sixt, who loved him intirely. He did red himself happily out of many incombrances and troubles. The death of the first Marquis of Huntley.

into which he was dryven be the strong factions of the court in his time ; all which he stoutly resisted and overcame, as you may read at learge in the historie of the Genealogie of the Earles of Southerland. As concerning his policy in building and planting, the glorious and magnifick structures and monuments thereof doe remain unto posterity, at Strathbogie, Boig of Gight, Pleughlands, and severall other places. I will not insist further in prosecuting this purpose, leaving it to some other more able to performe it. Unto him succeeded his eldest sone, George Lord Gordon, Earl of Enzie, now Marquis of Huntley, who at the time of his father's death was in France, in the French king's army, performing his chaarge, being captain of the Scots company of gens d'armes in France.

Sir Robert Gordon doth purchase the lands of Drany, in Murray.

The year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-six, Sir Robert Gordon, knight-barronett, bought the lands of Drany in Murray from Robert Innes Drany, and setled himself in that province in a convenient place, besyde the Marquis of Huntley, and not far from his nephew, the Earl of Southerland.

The possession of Golspitour given to the Earl of Southerland.

The year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-six, Sir Robert Gordon delivered to his nephew (the Earl of Southerland) the possession of the lands of Golspitour, Backies, and Golspikirktown, which Sir Robert hade disponed to the Earl of Southerland the year one thousand six hundreth and thirty, and hade (for some particular considerations and conditions amongst themselves) deteyned the possession untill this time. These lands were given away be the Earles of Southerland many yeares agoe ; and Sir Robert bought them to the earl his nephewes use, during his minority, seing the earl could hardlie be without them, they lying so nigh his chief dwelling, and being so convenient for him.

Some of the Dumbars slayn at Forres.

About the year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-six, there hapned a suddain accident at Forres, in Murray, amongst the Dumbars, betwixt the family of Kilbuyack and the familie of Himprigs. They did invade one another in that toun. After a short skirmish, Dumbar of Kilbuyack did kill two of the brothers of Hemprigs ; whereupon Kilbuyack fled into England, and there obtained a pardon from his majestie, by the meanes of the Marquis of Huntley ; having first gotten a warrand home for a precognition, alledging the said slaughter to have bin committed in their own defence ; upon the reporting whereof, a remission (or respitt) was granted. This accident was apprehended by all men to be the just judgement of God upon these Dumbars ; for these Dumbars of Kilbuyack and Hemprigs hade formerlie joyned together to kill their chief (Alexander, shrief of Murray) in the same toun of Forres, the year of God one thousand six hundreth

and nyne, for the which they were justlie punished by the hand of the Almightye, in being scourges of one another, though they did then escape the hands of justice.

This year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-six, the lords of the great commission for the teinds and surrenders gave a power to the Earl of Southerland, the bishop of Cateynes, Sir Robert Gordon, James Southerland tutor of Duffus, and Robert Gray of Skibo, to value the teinds of Southerland, Strathnavern, and Assint, Edderachiles, Durines, and Slisheches, lying all within the shriffdome off Southerland, and lykewyse to augment the stipends and maintenance of the ministers in every parish, as they should think fitting. Sir Robert Gordon was appointed to be *sine quo non* in this sub-commission; and the condition of the sub-commission was, that he should alwayes be one, and whatsoever any one of the rest should determine with him therein, the lords of the great commission would approve the same, after the report were made to the lords. This cours of sending this sub-commission was taken upon a motion of Sir Robert Gordon made to the lords, for to spair both the paines and the purses of the inhabitants of these remote parts of the kingdome. After great paines and trouble taken by these sub-commissioners (and in speciall be Sir Robert Gordon), the valuation of the teinds, and the provision of the ministers in every parish in the shriffdome of Southerland, were settled be the common consent of the laity and churchmen. Thereafter, Sir Robert Gordon returned to Edinburgh, and from thence into England, to attend his service at court.

A power given by the lords of the great commission to value the teinds in Southerland.

The year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-six, some of the Marquis of Huntley's followers and servants did invade the rebell James Grant, and some of his associats, hard by Strathbogy. They burnt the hous wherein he was; but the night being dark and windie, he and his brother Robert Grant escaped; yet they apprehended John Grant (the sone of James Grant), and one John Forbes, the principall rebell amongst them, and in whom James hade most confidence. Whilst they were thus besett, they killed from the hous a servant of the Marquis of Huntley's, caled Adam Rind. John Grant and John Forbes were directed to the marquis (being then at Edinburgh), who delivered them to the lords of the councell. About this time was Patrick Macgregar, *alias* Gilleroy Macgregar (a notorious rebel and outlawe), with three of his complices, taken be the Lord Lorne, and presented be him to the lords of the councell. Some of Gilleroy his associats were also apprehended in Marr, be one John Steuart, and sent be him to Edinburgh; for the which caus this John Steuart was afterward killed by John Dow-garr, and be Gilleroy his brother, and other outlaws of the Clan-gregar.

John Grant, the sone of James Grant, hanged at Edinburgh.

John Forbes, a rebel, hanged.

Gilleroy Mackgregar hanged.

John Steuart slayn be the Clangregar.

Gilleroy his
brother hang-
ed.

John Dowgarr
slayn.

The battell of
Vitstock, neer
the river Elve,
in Germany.

After divers examinations, John Grant, Gilleroy, and John Forbes, with seaven of their complyces, were hanged at the mercate crosse of Edenburgh, as I have touched alreadie. Thereafter, the brother of Gilleroy was apprehended, and hanged upon a gallows set up of purpose for him, betwixt Leith and Edinburgh. John Dowgarr was afterward slayn at Spey-side, by the inhabitants of Garmogh.

About the end of the month of September one thousand six hundreth thirty-six, the Swedes, under the conduct of Generall Bannier, Generall Alexander Leslie (a Scotsman), and other commanders of the army, obtained a notable and great victorie at Vitstocke, in Germany, against Hatzfield and Marazini (the Imperiall generals in that part of Germanie), and the elector of Saxonie, and other princes. All these joyning their armies together, resolved to feight the Swedes, who lykewyse reinforced their armies, and prepared for battail; both the parties intending to put their fortunes to a day of tryall. The Imperiall and Saxone armies were strongely encamped near the toun of Vitstocke, having the citie on the one syde to defend them, the cloyster (called the Holy Sepulchre), situated upon the mountain Sherpen, fortified on the other syde; sixteen redoubts before them, under which stood their army ranged to fight, and a forrest behind them, serving as a counter-mure for their saiftie. This somewhat perplexed the Swedish, as falling out contrarie to their expectations, yet altered not their resolution to fight; a purpose they hade to give them battell; and though the misfortune of their confederats at Nordlingen, feighting against the Imperiall armie upon the like disadvantage, did dissuade them from it; yet all this could not change their determination; so calling first a councill of warre, where they discovered the state of their own armie, and conjectured at that of the enemie, they resolved to goe on and assault in their trenches.

Collonel Gun
doth maintain
the passage of
Fresdrope.

One impediment there was, which might have stopped [them] in their speedie march, if it had not bin removed:—a narrow way at Fresdorpe, through which the armie and the badgage must necessarilie passe, and that was also guarded by some Imperiall companies. The enemie was not so terrible as the straitnes of the way; for they beat away the guard immediatlie upon their first arryvall, and cleared the passage; but both sides of it being moorish and fennie, the Swedish were constrained to guard it, from the sunsitting of the twenty-third day of September, with one thousand musketeers, and two regiments of hors, under the leading and command of Collonel Gun (a Scottsman), whilst the main body of the armie was passing through it, till about noon the next day insuing.

When they appeared in sight of the Imperiall and Saxon armies, their appearance caused the enemie change their postures; the infantrie

being drawn up to the hill top, neer the artellery, and their cavallary placed on both sydes of it, the utmost skirts of it being fortified with waggons. Bannier ordered his armie for assault accordinglie. Collonel Gun had the command and leading of the avantgard of the Swedish armie, consisting of his own regiment, and some squadrons of reformed troops, drawn out of the regiments of Duke Henrie and Duke Francis of Saxon-Lawenberg, and out of the regiments of the Collonels Crakaw, Wittenberg, Slang, and Geise or Gause. Generall Bannier followed him in person, to charge that part of the Imperiall and Saxon armies with their battalia, and with the right wing of his cavalerie, whilst the left wing of the Swedish armie, under the command of Leivetenant-General King, General-Major Stalhous, and Grawen Handitch, wheeled about through the forrest to assault the right wing of the enimie; the body of the Swedish army being led by Feld-Marshal Leslie and General-Major Ker. Both the parties prepared to feight. The Swedish cavalerie was lined with musketeers, and that devyse was of no small effect to the obtaining the victorie. Collonel Gun came on bravely, and with his avantguard mainteyned the battell in an equall balance by the space of two houres and a half, without any aid from General Bannier, having beaten off eight severall charges made upon him by the enimie in that short space. Then Gun himself being wounded, and his troopes wearied with long feighting, Bannier came in good time with his cavallarie, to the rescue of his wearie avantguard, having placed his cannon with all advantages to play upon the enimies campe. After some charges given them, they began to break their ranks. King and Stalhous, in the meantime, having brought about the left wing through the forrest, and therewith, at the same time, so charged Hatzfelt, who led the right wing of the enimies armie, that the victorie inclined to the Swedish. The elector of Saxonie used all the rethorick he could to incorage his souldiers; the ordinance on both sides vomiting out their fierie bullets.

Collonel Gun leadeth the avantguard of the Swedish armie.

Collonel Gun sustained severall charges of the Imperiall armies.

Collonel Gun wounded.

Be this time a Swedish reserve of four brigades, under the command of Leivetenant-General Witzdum and Collonel Cuningham (a Scotsman), which served as an arrier-guard to the left wing, stood still in the face of the enimie. Their opposition proved so formidable to the Saxons and Imperialists (who feared a continuall supplie of fresh enimies), that they betooke themselves instantlie to a confused flight; which confusion concluded the battell; the whole campe being thereby exposed to the furie of the Swedish. An happie day this was to the Swedish, and to be recorded to the remembrance of them of that nation which are to come.

The Swedish obtain a glorious victorie.

This was a glorious victorie, but purchased dearlie with the lives of a thousand of the Swedish partie, and upwards, amongst which were

Marazini, the
generall, slayn.

many men wel deserving, but some of speciall note; as the collonels Cunningham and Berghower, the leivetenant-collonel to Duke Francis of Saxon-Lavenberg, and three other lievetenant-collonels, with sundrie rutmasters, captaines, and under officers. The Collonels Gun, Crakaw, and Lindsay, were wounded, but not mortallie. The Swedish generalls escaped shot-free; but two of the Imperiall chief commanders were slayn outright; the two generall-majors (Wilt-drop and Goltz) deadlie wounded; Wildberger, young Hatzfeldt, Kunigell, and three other collonels slayn, besyds rutmasters, captains, and other officers, who were accompanied in their death by seven thousand of their partners in armes, common souldiers slayn upon the place of battell, and attended with many others, who fell by the sword of the Swedish in the prosecution.

The elector of
Saxon fleeth.

The elector, with the rest, fled to Verber, upon the river Elbe. King was sent to persue them, with six thousand hors, and returned not from execution till three dayes after, killing almost as many in the flight as were slayn upon the place of battell, and brought with him fifteen hundred prisoners, thirty coronets, and fyve insignes of dragounes, which being added to ensignes gained in the field, made up the number of two hundredth fiftie-three coronets and ensignes. The elector and General Hatzfeldt having escaped, left all the cannon (fourtie-one in number), their plate, and all their baggage (mounted on eight thousand waggons) to the conquerors, to the enriching not of the souldiers only, but of the verie boyes of the Swedish armie. Amongst the prisoners were one hundredth threescore-and-ten officers, and one hundredth fourtie-six women of qualitie, wives to the Cæsarean and Saxon collonels and their officers, who were gently intertained by the Swedish army.

Collonel Gun
born in Sou-
therland.

I have followed the description of this battle at greater lenth then I did first intend, seing many of the chief commanders of the Swedish army were Scotsmen; and also becaus Collonel Gun (who was born in the toun of Westergarthie in Southerland, and is the Earl of Southerland's cousine) was a chief instrument in obtaining this victorie, and a principall actor and leader therein, as the eye-witnesses of this battell doe testifie and relate.

1637.
Tht Lord Reay
intends to sell
the lands of
Strathnaver.

The year of God one thousand six hundred thirty-seven, Sir Robert Gordon returned again into Scotland, to settle some questions which did then aryse betwixt his two nephues, the Earl of Southerland and the Lord Reay, concerning the selling of the lands of Strathnaver or Edderachiles. The Lord Reay was much thralld in debt; and forced he was, for the releef of his credit, to make away some of his lands, for the portion which his eldest sone (the Maister of Reay) hade with his wife Isabel Sinclare, the daughter of George Earl of Cateynes, could defray little of his debt. Edderachiles lay fair for the Clankenzie, lying next

The Mr of
Reay marieth
the daughter
of the Earl of
Cateynes.

unto Assint (which countrie the Earl of Seafort hath of late evicted from Donald Neilson, the rightous inheritour thereof); and therefore some of them did propose the matter to the Lord Reay, who acquainted the Earl of Southerland therewith. The Earl of Southerland advyseth with his friends, but the resolution is deferred untill Sir Robert Gordon his returne; and in the meantime the Earl of Southerland advanceth a good sowm of money to the Lord Reay (upon the morgage and wodset of Durines) to defray his credit. At Sir Robert his return into Southerland, he advyseth the earl, his nephew, rather to buy Strathnaver; and that becaus they could not condescend upon the validitie and pryces of Edderachiles, and seing also that be the selling of Strathnaver he might yet keep Edderachiles unsold. The bargane was then finished, and the wrytts drawn up: but, I know not upon what scruple or differ, the matter was continued untill the year ensuing; so Sir Robert returned again into England.

In the month of June one thousand six hundreth thirty-seaven, Rachel, Lady of Reay (having obtained a sentence before the judges delegates at London, against her husband the Lord Reay, and shoe being decerned to be his wyfe), came with great pompe into Scotland to prosecute her husband. Shoe caused him to be summoned before the councell at Edenburgh against the twentie-seaventh day of July insuing. He did not appear; William Innes of Sanset did appear for him, and presented his supplication to the councell, desyring a continuation, which was refused; for the stream of the whole body of the secret councell was so bent against him (having formerlie irritated most of them in the Marquis of Hamilton's busines, by making them accessorie thereunto), that the sentence went against him, on her syde, without delay. He was ordayned to give her two thousand pounds sterline for her bypast maintenance during the suite, and three hundreth pound sterline yearlie for her maintenance during his non-adherence. Not long after this, his third wife (Elizabeth Tamsone) dyed in Strathnaver, leaving ane daughter alive behind her.

The fourteenth day of October, this year one thousand six hundreth thirty-seven, John Gordon, Lord of Strathnaver (the Earl of Southerland his eldest sone), dyed of the smal-pox, at Dornogh in Southerland, and was there buried; his father and mother having left him during their stay at Edinburgh, where they did then remaine, to the care and breeding of Maister John Gray, dean of Cateynes, with whom his father hade bin formerlie bred during his infancie. Lord John was of the age of fyve yeares at his death, and of als great expectation as a child of that age could be.

The nynteenth day of October, the year one thousand six hundreth thirty-seaven, Captain Alexander Gordon (the eldest sone of Sir Alex-

The Lady Reay
prosecuteth her
husband, and
getteth sen-
tence against
him.

The death of
John Gordon,
Lord Strath-
naver.

Captain Alexr. Gordon, the sone of Sir Alexr. Gordon, goeth in to Germanie.

ander Gordon of Navidail, knight), imbarcked at Aberdeen, with a strong companie of able and resolute men, for Germanie, and entered into the regiment of Collonel Alexander Cuninghame, for the service of the croun of Sweden. They landed first in the Sound; and from thence they went to the Baltick sea. Captain Gordon took his brother John Gordon with him in that expedition, with some other young gentlemen out of Southerland, where they first shipped in the Ferrie of Vnes, and from thence to Aberdeen, where they imbarcked with Collonel Cuningham for Germanie. This Captain Gordon was afterward slayn in England, at the battell of Edge-hill.

Captain Alexr. Gordon his death.

1637.
The death of Jean Drummond, Countesse of Southerland, and her burriall.

This year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-seaven, the twentie-nynth day of December, Jean Drummond, Countesse of Southerland, dyed at Edenburgh of a consumption. Her death was generally lamented by all that knew her, and chieflie be her husband, who was then at Edenburgh, and was (with the rest of the supplicant lords) a main opposer of the service-book, and new book of cannons, brought in and obruded at this time upon the church of Scotland, as a fore-running of popery. This lady was a wyse, verteous, and comelie woman. A great losse this was to the hous of Southerland. Her corps was carryed home into Southerland, and there buried at Dornogh, as she hade appointed in her latter-will and testament; both at her death and in her life testifying her love to the hous of Southerland; preferring to have her corps lye rather there with them then in the south countrie, besyde her father, mother, and the rest of her kinred. Shoe left then alyve behind her two sones and one daughter.

The year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-seaven, there arose a great combustion and storm in Scotland, concerning relligion and church discipline, which threatned the utter ruine of this kingdome; but becaus this will (doubtles) be sett down and written by many eloquent pennes, I will forbear to prosecute the same at large, and I will chieflie relate such things as did concerne the Earl of Southerland, or surname of Gordon.

The bishops of Scotland did, by the helpe and assistance of the archbishop of Canterburie (who was verie powerfull with his majestie), contrive a service-book (or a book of common-prayer) and a book of cannons for the church of Scotland, without the advyse of a generall assembly, and without the knowledge or consent of the rest of the clergie of this kingdome, and procured the same to be approoved be ane act of the lords of the secrett councell, and also be proclamation, commanding the ministers of every parish-church to buy these books, under the payn of rebellion, and putting the disobedient to the horn. The nobilitie, burgesses, gentrie, and commons of the kingdome, of the most relligious and purest sort, joyning with the ministrie, did petition the lords of

his majestie's secreit counsell against these innovations, as contrarie to the custome of Scotland, and as a forerunning of poperie; alledging it to be against the lawes and constitutions of this church and kingdome, to bring in any change of religion or discipline, without a general assembly or parlament.

The Earl of Southerland (as I have formerlie said) being then at Edinburgh, was chosen by the nobilitie and gentrie of the kingdome, to present their petition before the lords of the secreit counsell. They did supplicate, that their demands might be represented to his majestie by the Duke of Lennox, who hapned to be then at Edinburgh, and present at the counsell table, being come into Scotland for the buriall of his mother, Katherine Duchesse of Lennox, who died then at Paisley.

The troubles in Scotland concerning the covenant, and against innovations in religion.

The duke did faithfullie relate the busines to his majestie, who, nevertheless (by the instigation of Canterburie, and the Scottish bishops at court), did slight the matter, as a little uproar in some corners of the kingdome, amongst some ill-affected puritans, and not to be regarded or thought on. Whereupon his majestie, not looking nor weighing their petitions, did goe on with more proclamations, which did generallie incite and stirr up the kingdome (perswading themselves that this proceeded from the bishops), that they did not only protest against his majestie's proclamations, but they did also set on foot and renew the Confession of Faith, formerlie sworn and subscriybed be King James (of happie memorie), and by the nobilitie of Scotland, in the yeares of God 1580, 1581, and 1590, and also made a covenant amongst themselves of mutuall defence against any that would oppose them in this quarrell. This covenant was generallie subscriybed and sworne through the whole kingdome. Then they did not only supplicate for the removall of the service-book, and the book of cannons, but also for the suppression of the high commission, and of the fyve articles confirmed at Perth; yea, for the totall removall of episcopacy out of this kingdome, as things incomptable with the civil and ecclesiasticall lawes and constitutions of Scotland, and contrarie to the tenor and meaning of their subscriybed covenant.

His majestie perceaving that the busines began to come to a greater hight then the bishops did relate or he imagine, he directed James Marquis of Hamilton into Scotland, as his majestie's commissioner, with ane ample power to settle these disorders in the church and state of this his majestie's ancient kingdome; whereupon there was a generall assembly indicted, to be holden at Glasgow in November 1638. I doe forbear to relate the particulars of the commissioner's proceedings during his commission; only thus far, that he discharged the assembly indicted by his majestie at Glasco, and commanded them, by proclamation, in his majestie's name, to ryse and dissolve, under the pain of

A generall assembly holden at Glasco.

treason ; which proclamation they disobeyed, and did make ane ample protestation against it, justifieing their proceedings against all these innovations in religion and discipline. They concluded the general assembly, and printed the acts and constitutions thereof to the view of the world. They decreed that episcopacie should be quite abolished in Scotland ; they condemned the fyve articles of Perth, the high commission, the service-book, and the book of canons, and did excommunicate all the bishops of the kingdome, excepting the bishops of Cateynes and Orknay, who did submit themselves to the generall assembly, and renounced their bishopricks. George Gordon, the Earl of Southerland his brother (a gentleman of good parts, and of a singular good expectation), was chosen and sent laik-elder to this general assemblie, from the presbetirie of Southerland.

The bishops of Cateynes and Orknay doe renunce their bishopricks. George Gordon sent elder to the assembly from the presbetirie of Southerland.

1638.

The death of Mr John Gray.

The twentie-one day of Januar, the year of God one thousand six hundreth thirtie-eight, Master John Gray, dean of Cateynes, dyed at Dornogh ; a vigilant, godlie, and diligent preacher, who did much good in that country, by his good example and conversation. He was much regrated by the inhabitants of Southerland, among whom he hade conversed with great integrity for the space of thirty yeares, during which time he hade a function in the church, and resided for the most part at Dornogh, where he was actuall minister. He was the third sone of Gilbert Gray of Skibo. This Master John Gray left divers children ; his eldest sone is caled Master Robert Gray of Ache-losing.

1639.

The king's royall journey to York.

In the beginning of the year one thousand six hundreth thirtie-nyne, his majestie resolved to take a royall journey to Yorke, and further northward, as he did see occasion. All his majestie's speciall servants were commanded to attend his person, by particular letters from the Earl of Pembroke, lord chamberlane ; and, amongst others, Sir Robert Gordon was written for to that effect. The bishops of Scotland did surmyse to his majestie, that the very rumour of his own presence, or the least show thereof, would make all the covenanters of Scotland presentlie submit themselves to his majestie's will and pleasure in all things ; but they were far disappointed : the rumour of his majestie's coming into the north with ane army, made them more vigilant and diligent, still urging the king to hear them, and to receave their petitions ; which was hindered and stopped by the great power of their enemies the bishops. Then the Scots prepared armes and ammunition, from Holland and other parts. They tooke the castles of Edinburgh and Dumbarton, and all the strong places in the kingdome, and fortified the toun of Leeth and the coast-syde of Fyfe very strongly, with incredible celeritie. The king being at York with his armie, the Marquis of Hamilton was sent with his majestie's fleet into Scotland, who

Dumbarton and Edinburgh castles taken.

(whilst the king was at Durham) arrayed with forty ships and six thousand land souldiers in the Frith, betwixt Leeth and Bruntland, and did cast anchor there; yet he could not conveniently land his men upon any syde; for the fort at the Queen's Ferrie was fortified above him, and all these costs in Fyfe and Louthian were strongly manned, and well guarded.

The Marquis of Hamilton arrayes into Scotland with the king's fleet.

In the north, the Marquis of Huntley, with all his followers and assistants, stood for the king and the bishops. He, with his forces, met first at Turray, and afterward at Kintorr, to hinder the resolutions of the covenanters. He tooke and possessed the toun of Aberdeen for his majestie's use. This did put all the north into a combustion, and renewed the old deadly feudes in those parts, chiefly betwixt the Gordons and the Forbesses, who did alwayes follow contrarie factions. But his majestie and the Marquis of Hamilton (although they sent some armes from England with the Laird of Cluny, Gordon, to Aberdeen), failing to send such supplies of men and money as they had promised to the Marquis of Huntley, made him unable to performe any thing against the covenanters, who made two severall expeditions from the south into the north against him. At the first voyage he did easily withstand them, and made them retire without advantage; and if he had not bin countermanded from England, he had foughten against them. In their second expedition, Generall Lesly, the Earls of Marshall, Montros, and Kinghorne, with dyvers others of the nobilitie and gentrie, went from the south with ane army, and great ordinance and cannon, against Huntley, and joyned with the covenanters of the north, in the shires of Aberdeen, Banff, and Murray.

The Marquis of Huntley ryseth in the north for the king.

The Marquis of Huntley was not able, in this quarrell, to resist this so great a power, being disappointed of the promised supplie from his majestie out of England; so he came to a treaty with the lords (twelf for twelf); the Earl of Montros being the chief man upon that treaty for the covenanters party. After they had agreed on all points, the Earl of Montros, with his company, returned to Aberdeen, which they did then possesse. From thence they did writt to the Marquis of Huntley, desyring him to repair thither, for setling the peace of the countrey. He came unto them with his two sones, the Lord Gordon and the Viscount of Aboyn, and twenty-four horsmen only. The covenanting gentrie in the north (chiefly the Forbesses and the Lord of Muchkell), were very earnest and importune with Generall Lesly and the lords, to carry the marquis and his sones with them, otherwyse there could be no assured peace nor quietnes in the north; unto the which motion they at last (very unwillinglie) harkned, and did carrie the Marquis of Huntley and his eldest sone (my Lord Gordon) south to Edenburgh, leaving his second sone (the Viscount of Aboyn) in the north,

The Marquis of Huntley is carryed by the covenanting lords to Edenburgh.

to settle his father's particular affaires. Then the marquis desired that he might have the wrytt which was subscrybed be him at the treaty and accord with Montros; which when the marquis hade gotten at Aberdeen, he did tear it.

The Earl of Southerland joyneth with the covenanters in the north.

Huntley hade all this time wrytten and sent dyvers messages to the Earl of Southerland, advysing him to looke to his own well and standing, and not to joyn with the covenanters against the king; shewing that he was too busie in comeing to Invernes and Elgin in Murray (accompanied with the Master of Berridell, the Lord Reay, and others), to perswade many to subscrybe the covenant. Southerland his answer, That he would never joyn with any against the king, but against the bishops and their innovations, in defence of the king and his authoritie, the lawes and liberties of the kingdome, and of the relligion presentlie professed; that he did hartily intreat Huntley to joyne with them, he being a main pillar of the state, which would be honorable for himself, and good for his native country; that in Huntley's own particular, he would party him against any other subject, but in this quarrell he would not assist him. Whereupon the Earl of Southerland joyned with the Earl of Seafort, the Master of Berridell, the Lord Lovat, the Lord Reay, the Laird of Balnegown, and the Rosses, the Monroes, the Laird of Grant, Mackintoshie, the Laird Innes, the shriff of Murray, the Baron of Kilraack, the Laird of Alter, the tutor of Duffus, and the rest of the covenanters by north the river Spey. Of all these they did still doubt most the Lord Reay's constancy, who (although he had subscrybed and sworn the covenant) did notwithstanding assure the Marquis of Huntley by letter, that he would stand for the bishops, and did send his eldest sone (the Master of Reay) to the Marquis, who was apprehended at Aberdeen with Huntley, and sent south with him. The Lord Reay did work quietly under hand with old George, Earl of Cateynes, a man notoriously known, and with his sone the Lord Berridell, and also with the Lairds of May and Dumbeth, to make a party in Cateynes against the Master of Berridell, promising unto Earl George, that he would make a party in Southerland against the Earl of Southerland. But Reay failed of his aimes in Cateynes; for the inhabitants of that country did more affect and rely upon the Master of Berridell, and did follow him more than they did his father or grandfather. In Southerland, the Lord Reay sped little better; he did only seduce Sir John Gordon of Enbo and his brethren, which was to no purpose or moment.

The Marquis of Huntley warded in the castle of Edinburgh.

At the Marquis of Huntley his coming to Edenburgh, he was put in clois ward there in the castle, with his eldest sone. The Master of Reay hade libertie to returne home, having again sworne and subscrived the covenant, and promising not only to stick fast to their partie

from henceforth, but also to move his father to doe the same. During the marquis his ward in the castle of Edenburgh, his second [sone], (James Viscount of Aboyn), with his friends and associats in the north, grudging at his restraint, did assemble and molest the covenanters in the parts about Aberdeen; who, sending for supplies to the next adjacent provinces (such as Murray, Banff, and Mernes), came with ane armie against the Gordons. The Viscount of Aboyn, perceaving them resolved to feight, dissolved his forces, be the mediation and intreatie of some weill affected friends, least he should indanger his father and brother, who were in the covenanters power. Immediatlie thereafter The Viscount of Aboyn retirith into England. Aboyn went be sea to England to the king, to acquaint his majestie with the hard estate of the anti-covenanters in these parts. Here you shall observe, that in all the parts and corners of Scotland, not one did come to any head for the king's party and the bishops, but only the Marquis of Huntley with his friends and dependars. After the Viscount of Aboyn his departure into England, the Lairds of Clunie, Gight, Haddo, Abergeldie, Newton, Buckie, Park, Letterfurie, Carnborrow, Craig-Achindore, Innermarkie, and dyvers others of the surname of Gordon, with the Lairds of Banff, Balveny, Cromarty, Foveran, Pitinedden, Crommie, Carnusy, Leivetenant-Collonel Johnston, and dyvers others of the Marquis of Huntley's friends and followers, taking with them Lord Lodowick Gordon (the Marquis his third sone) as their commander, did invade the Forbesses, the Frasers, the Crichtons, the Lesliees, the Hayes, the Kaiths, and the rest of the covenanters, who were assembled at Turray. After a short skirmish, not far from the toun, the Gordons chased them, killed some of them, and took some prisoners. This was the first slaughter which hapned in that quarrell; which skirmish was caled the Trott of Turray. Then the Gordons went with their forces to the toun of Aberdeen, and tooke it, expelling the covenanters from thence, and threatning to make ane inrode in the Mernes. They hade hardlie staid ten dayes at Aberdeen, whenas the Earles of Marshall, Montros, Athole, and Kinghorne, came thither with ane armie, and made them retire northward towards Murray, as you shal hear afterward.

About the time that the Marquis of Huntley was warded in the castle of Edinburgh, Sir Robert Gordon, knight-barronett, returned into Scotland, being sent thither be his majestie. Whilst he stayed at Edinburgh with the rest of his majestie's privie-councill, Huntley did intreat him to return into England to acquaint the king with the truth and certaintie of all these proceedings, least his majestie should harken to any information which his enemies would surmyse against him. Sir Robert did willinglie undertake the journey, even with the consent of the lords covenanters, who also desired him to acquaint his majestie

The Viscount of Aboyn retirith into England.

The Trott of Turray.

Sir Robert Gordon sent into England be the Marquis of Huntley.

Sir Alexander
Leslie chosen
generall in
Scotland.

with the truth of all that he hade seen ; for the bishops and their favorers did still hide and conceal from his majestie the true estate of things, which did hinder much the peacible proceeding of affairs ; and the lords did expect that Sir Robert would doe his countrie that right, as not to conceal the truth. Sir Robert did meet his majestie at Durham, coming northward with his army, where he did relate at large to the king the true estate of all busines in Scotland, both concerning the publick and concerning Huntley's particular. He told his majestie, that Sir Alexander Leslie (a man highlie advanced abroad in the Swedish warres for his valour, dexterity, and skill in military discipline) was chosen generall of the Scots armies, by the common and unanimous consent of the nobilitie and gentry of the kingdome, which till then his majestie hade not hard. He told also unto his majestie, that the Scots were resolved to oppose the bishops, with the hazard of their lives and fortunes. The king was greeved for the Marquis of Huntley his warding, and did promise to shew the covenanters no favour, untill he and his sone were released ; which promise his majestie did truelie keep. Sir Robert Gordon having stayed four or fyve dayes at court, returned back again to Edinburgh to the Marquis of Huntley ; from thence he went into the north of Scotland, perswading all men to peace, so far as his power or intreatie could prevaile.

The Viscount
of Aboyn and
Collonel Gun
are sent by the
king to Aber-
deen.

The king coming to Berwick, and busines growing to a hight, the armies of England and Scotland lying neer one another, his majestie sent the Viscount of Aboyn, and Collonel Gun (who was then returned out of Germanie), to the Marquis of Hamilton, to receave some forces from him, and with these forces to goe to Aberdeen, to possesse and recover that toun. The Marquis of Hamilton, lying at anchor in Forth, gave them no supplie of men, but sent them, with fyve ships, to Aberdeen ; and the marquis himself retired with his fleet and men to the Holie-Island, hard by Berwick, to renforce the king's armie there, against the Scots at Dunslawe.

The Gordons
passe with their
forces into
Murray, and
return without
a skirmish.

At Aboyn his arryvall before Aberdeen, he found all his friends dispersed ; the covenanting lords, having chased them northward, were beseiging the hous of Gight, having taken the strong hous of Foveran. The Laids of Banff, Foveran, and Crummy, with dyvers others, were forced to take them to the sea, and to flee into England ; for the surname of Gordon, with the Laird of Banff and the rest of their associats, at their parting from Aberdeen, flying northward from the Earles of Marshall and Montrois, entered with their army into Murray, thinking to perswade the covenanters of these parts to ly off, untill Marshal and Montrois were returned south. Most part of the principal covenanters be-north Spey were met at Elgin, and hade resolved there to feight against the Gordons ; yet some well-wishers to the peace of the king-

dome (and to the Gordons in particular) delt so effectually betwixt them, that they parted without blood; and the Gordons with their forces retired back again out of Murray, without skirmish or blood drawn, and so passed over into the Enzie, where they dissolved their forces. There was at that time above four thousand men of the covenanters assembled in Murray. There came out of Cateynes a companie of wel appointed men, conducted be Sir James Sinclair, Laird of Murcle. There came out of Southerland a resolute companie, wel armed, led be George Gordon, the Earl of Southerland his brother. The Lord Reay and his eldest sone came thither with the chois men of Strathnaver. Hucheon Rosse of Achincloigh led the Rosses and Balnegown his friends; John Monro of Lumlare did conduct the Monroes; the Earl of Seafort, with his brethren, uncles, and friends, came thither well armed and appointed; the Master of Lovatt conducted the Frasers, and his own friends and followers; the Laird of Grant did lead his own kin (the Grants). Thither came also the young Baron of Kilraak, with his father's friends and followers; the shriff of Murray lead the Dumbars; the Laird of Innes conducted his friends and followers; the tutor of Duffus led his nephew (the Laird Duffus) his followers. All these made up a prettie armie; they merched to Spey-side, where they incamped. The Earl of Seafort was made generall of the covenanters forces assembled there at that time by-north Spey.

The north covenanters incampe at Spey-side.

After the Gordons had returned back out of Murray, and that Banff, with Foveran, and some others of the Gordons' faction (being besett on all hands), hade taken the sea for England, as is before mentioned, the Viscount of Aboyn landed at Aberdeen. He did speedily assemble all such as he could find of his followers and friends. The Earles of Marshall and Montrois, with their armie, being at Gight (not knowing what forces Aboyn had brought from England), rose up and retired into the Mernes, least perhaps their passage into the south should be stopped, and also that they might prepare greater forces. They did writt to the covenanters then assembled in Murray, to meet them on a prefixt day, in some convenient place within the shriffdome of Aberdeen, that they might consult how to resist the Viscount of Aboyn, and such as came with him out of England. The covenanters, who were then in Murray, did send George Gordon (the Earl of Southerland his brother), and Captain Thomas Mackenzie of Pluscarty (the Earl of Seafort his brother), to speake the Earles of Marshall and Montrois. They passed at the bridges of Don and Dee with great hazard, and came to Dunnottar. After two dayes stay there, they returned again with certain intelligence to the army in Murray. Then the Viscount of Aboyn and Collonel Gun did merch with their armie from Strathbogie to Aberdeen, and possessed that toun. Some of their companie

The Earles of Marshal and Montros retire into the Mernes.

Aboyn taketh
some prisoners
at Cowie.

made ane inrode into the Mernes, as far as Stanehyve and Cowie, where they took some prisoners who did appertain to the Earl Marshal, and some also of the inhabitants of Aberdeen, who hade fled out of the toun; but having mett at Stanehyve with Marshal his forces, under silence of the night, contenting themselves with these prisoners, they did returne back to Aberdeen, and caused send some men to guard the bridge of Dee.

A skirmish at
the bridge of
Dee, betwixt
the covenanters
and anti-cove-
nanters.

After some few dayes respite, the Earles of Montrois, Marshall, and Kinghorn, with a strong army out of Mernes and Angus, well appointed and armed, and having great ordinance and artillery, merched out of the Mernes toward Aberdeen, against the Viscount of Aboyn and Collonel Gun. The armies reincountered at the bridge of Die, the river being betwixt them. They skirmished there some few houres. ——— Seaton of Pitmedden was shot dead with a canon, which made the passage of the bridge easy for the covenanters. Leivetenant-Colonel Johnston was hurt; fourteen of Aboyn's foot, and of the inhabitants of Aberdeen, were slayn; as many were killed on the other syde. The ports of the bridge of Dee were beaten down and broken with Montros his cannon. The Earl Marshal first forced the bridge, and passed it with his footmen. Aboyn perceaving that he was not able to resist them, retired, and dissolved his forces, and withdrew himself to Strathbogy. The covenanters took the toun of Aberdeen without resistance, which now was made a patern and president of desolation and pitie by these severall incursions; for all the inhabitants hade forsaken the citie, and were fled from thence; yet the lords did recall them again, and vsed them gentlie, with all discretion. Some did perswade to rase the toun, and to burn it, least it should prejudice them afterward; but that motion was hindred and crushed by the Earl of Montrois.

The pacifica-
tion at Ber-
wick.

The very next day after they hade possessed that toun, the joyfull newes of the pacification made at the campe besyde Berwick came to them, to the great comfort of all parties. Letters came to the covenanting lords from the south, recalling them. The Viscount of Aboyn and Collonel Gun receaved letters from his majestie, desiring them to dissolve their forces, becaus he hade made ane agreement at his campe besyde Berwick with his subjects of Scotland. The articles of pacification I doe omitt, not minding to prosecute these publick affaires, and contenting myself to have summerlie written the proceedings in the north of Scotland upon this occasion.

The armie lying at Spey-side had letters from the Earles Marshall and Montros, shewing them the happie newes of peace, and also their own victorie at the bridge of Die, desiring them withall to dissolve their forces, and to retire to their own homes, which they did joyfullie.

They did lykewyse writt to them, that his majestie was contented and willing to grant unto his subjects of Scotland, not only ane act of oblivion, but also a general assembly, for rectifieing the disorders and divisions in the church, and a free parliament for setling and correcting the abuses in the civil government, as the only meanes to quiet and redresse the disordered estate of this kingdome. A general assembly was presently indicted, to begin at Edinburgh the twelf day of August, the year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-nyne yeares; and a parliament to be held about the end of the same month, at the same toun. The Earl of Traquair (lord thresaurer of Scotland) was appointed be his majestie to be his commissioner to that effect.

A generall assembly and a parliament indicted in Scotland.

The generall assembly did accordingly begin at the oppointed day and place, where they did conclude all things which they thought fitting and needful for the peace and quietnes of the church of Scotland.

George Gordon (the Earl of Southerland his brother) was chosen and sent laick elder by the presbiterie of Southerland to this generall assembly also. Every thing almost was heir determined, which was formerly concluded in the generall assembly at Glasco. The main and chief points here decreed were these: The excluding the episcopacy totallie out of our church; the ratifying and approving of the late covenant; the abolishing of the high commission, and of the fyve articles of Perth; and the condemning of the book of canons, and of the late service-book. All which acts and constitutions were confirmed in this generall assembly be the king's commissioner; and the books were subscribed be him as commissioner. Moreover, there was ane act of councell made, commanding all his majestie's subjects in Scotland to subscribe the foresaid covenant, under the payn of horning and rebellion; all which was afterward confirmed be act of parliament. Thus you see how the bishops were the caus of their own downfall in Scotland.

George Gordon laick elder for Southerland at the assembly.

The Earl of Traquair, as his ma. com., ratifies the acts of the assembly.

The parliament did hold at Edinburgh the last day of August, the year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-nyne yeares; and the lords rode in great state; where a great confluence of subjects appeared from all parts of the kingdome; dyvers also of the English stayed after the king's returne to London, and were there at Edinburgh to see the solemnity. Most of the ancient Scottish nobilitie were present. The lord commissioner did ly at the Abby of Halirood-hous, and ryde in state from thence to the new Parliament-hous in Edenburgh, which was the first parliament was held there. The Earl of Argyle carried the croun; the Earl of Crawford carried the scepter, and the Earl of Southerland carried the sword of honour; who did protest in full parliament, that nothing done therein should be any way prejudiciall unto him in his prioritie of place before the Earl of Argyle, and some others.

A parliament held at Edenburgh.

The Earl of Southerland carried the sword of honour at this parliament.

Commissioners
to the parla-
ment from the
shyr of Sou-
therland and
burgh of Dor-
nogh.

At this parliament, the Laird of Pulrossie was commissioner for the shriffdome of Southerland, and his uncle, Walter Murray in Pitgrudie, and Robert Gordon in Brora, were burgesses for the burgh of Dornogh. I doe passe over the particulars agitated in this parliament, as little appertaining to my purpose. After two months sitting, his majestie did prorogate this parliament till the month of June one thousand six hundreth and fourtie yeares. I cannot omit one circumstance in this great action, which is this: The Earl of Traquair, who hade bin committed to his lodging at York, as a delinquent, in the month of May preceding, for suffering the covenanters to take the regall honors (to wit, the croune, sword, and septer) out of Dalkeith, did now here ryde in state at this parliament, as his majestie's commissioner; and these very honors and regall insignes were carried before him, as representing the king's majestie's person. Thus you see how variable and unconstant are the affaires of this world.

The Marquis of Huntley being released out of the castle of Edinburgh, by the articles of pacification, and being present at this parliament, was violently (though legally) prosecuted by the Forbesses, and by the Laird of Frendret, for maintaining and harboring some outlawes and rebels, and chiefly John Dow-gare, one of the Clangregar. After much disputing in face of parliament, by advocates on either syde, little or nothing could be proven against Huntley. This John Dow-gare (a notorious rebell) comming, in October or November following, to the village of Garmouth, at Spey-mouth, with sixteen of his complices, in ane hostile manner, he was persued by the inhabitants, and killed at the Boat of Spey. His associats were all chased and dispersed; by which meanes the Marquis of Huntley was fred from his enimies persute for that busines. This shal suffice to have bin said at this time be me of these publick affaires, my chief ayme being to write such thing as * did principallie concerne the Earl of Southerland and the surname of Gordon. During all these troubles, John, bishop of Murray (though excommunicate at the generall assembly of Glasco) was suffered and permitted peacibly to injoy and possesse his hous at Spynie, a strong castle for defence. There were dyvers motions made to take that hous into the possessione of the covenanters, least it should be a receptacle for a garryson to molest the country of Murray and the toun of Elgin; yet the bishop was so wel beloved within his dyacy, for his wisdom, hospitalitie, and good doctrine (wherein he was exceeding diligent), that he was never persued nor molested.

John Dowgar,
ane outlaw,
slayn.

* and, MS.

Spynie castle
never persued
by the cove-
nanters.

Sir Robert
Gordon doth
purchase the
lands of Ettles,
Plewlands, &c.
in Murray.

The year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-eight, Sir Robert Gordon, knight-barronett, bought the inheritance of the lands of Ettles, in Murray, from Thomas Innes of Pathneck, and tooke a new infeftment from the bishop of Murray, of the lands of Drany, Ettles, Satur-

hill, and all the rest of the lands which he holdeth in few of the said bishop; then immediatly he obtained a confirmation of the said infeftment from his majestie, under the great seal.

This yeir of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-nyne, Sir Robert Gordon did purchase and buy the inheritance of the lands of Plewlands, Ogston, and Belormy, in Murray, from the Marquis of Huntley.

The twenty-fourth day of Januar, the year of God one thousand six hundreth thirtie-nyne, John Earl of Southerland married Anna Fraser, the daughter of Hew Fraser, Lord of Lovatt, a good and provydent lady, and a fit match for him, in regard of the friendship and alliance.

The Earl of Southerland marrieth the Lord Lovat's daughter.

This year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-nyne, in the month of August, John Sinclair, Master of Berridell (the grandchild and heir of George Earl of Catteynes), dyed at Edenburgh, leaving two sones, which he hade be the daughter of Colin, Earl of Seafort. He was a relligious and devote gentleman, and of great expectation; his death was much lamented through all the kingdome, and chiefly by the Earl of Southerland, who hade contracted a true and sincere friendship with him, to the great joy of the inhabitants of both these countries; which joy of theirs was soon extinguished, by the untymely death of this noble gentleman in the flour of his youth.

The death of John Master of Beridel.

The year of God one thousand six hundreth thyrtynye, Collonel William Gun was knighted be his majestie at Berwick, where also Sir Gilbert Menzies of Pitfoddles was knighted. At the king's return to London, he made Sir William Gun gentleman of his majestie's honorable privie-chamber. Then Sir William returned again into Germany, and passed through France; at his arryvall in the city of Ulme, he married a gentlewoman there of good birth, who hade great possessions and lands.

Collonel Gun knighted, and made gentleman of the privie chamber, and married at Ulme. Pitfoddles knighted.

In October one thousand six hundreth thirty-nyne yeares, Lady Francis Howard, Douches Dowager of Richmond and Lennox (the widow of vmquhile Lodowick Duke of Richmond and Lennox), dyed at London. She was a true patern of nobilitie; and with her dyed the greatest ornament of the ancient nobilitie of England, not having left her match behind her in England. She was buried at Westminster, besyde her husband, in that stately tombe which she hade erected for them both in King Henrie the Seventh his chappell. She left for her executors, the Earl of Pembrock, lord chamberlane; the Lord Powlet of Hinton-Saint-George; Sir Robert Gordon, knight-barronett, and Sir Robert Py; which burden they discharged and performed faithfully, in paying all the great and many legacies that she hade appointed to be given and payed. She left the most part of her estate to her nephew, James Duke of Lennox, although she hade no children by

The death of Francise, Douches-Dowager of Richmond and Lennox.

his uncle (noble Duke Lodowick) her husband ; and so in her life, and at her death, proved to be a good wife and loving mother to that hous and family. She left a hundreth pound sterling for a legacie for her godsone Lodowick Gordon, the sone of Sir Robert Gordon, besydes what she hade formerly given to him, and besydes the legacy which she left unto his father Sir Robert, one of her executors.

The Marquis of Huntley marryeth his three daughters to Perth, Winton, and Haddington.

At the running out of the year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-nyne, George Marquis of Huntley married his eldest daughter, Lady Anne Gordon, to the Lord Drummond, the eldest sone and heir of John Earl of Perth ; and then also married his second daughter, Lady Henriette Gordon, to the Lord Seaton, the eldest son and heir of the Earl of Winton. In the beginning of the year one thousand six hundreth and fourty, he married his third daughter to the Earl of Haddington.

The conversion of Abernethie, the Jesuit.

The year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-nyne, Master Thomas Abernethie, a Scots Jesuit, was converted in Scotland, and renounced both his order and the Romish religion. He made his recantation sermon at Edinburgh, the twentieth-fourth day of August the said year, and discovered many of the popish and Spanish plotts and practices intended against this island, for the reduction thereof to the Roman religion, and to the Spanish catholick monarchie, whereof he hade himself bin one of the plotters at Rome. This was thought no smal providence and blessing of God toward this nation, that these things were thus miraculously now discovered, whenas the change of religion was intended and attempted in this island, beginning with Scotland. This Abernethie, whilst he stayed formerly in Scotland as a Jesuit, hade his greatest residence in Cateynes, with the Lord Berridell, a Romish catholick, and went there in a disguised habit, as the Lord Berridell his chamberlane, and baillie of his lands ; sometyme he repaired into Southerland to seek his prey, but he did not prevail there.

The Earl of Southerland doth fue some of his high lands.

The year of God one thousand six hundreth thirty-nyne, the Earl of Southerland (be advyse of his best and wisest friends) did sett in fue dyvers of his high lands in Brachat, for payment of the old duty, and a certain sowm of money presently payed to him ; which purpose he hade intended the year preceeding, and hade then dispoed in fue the lands of Gruids to Robert Gray of Creigh ; but the busines was at that time crossed be some of the earl's surname in Southerland, through the hartburning which was like to burst out betwixt some of the Gordons and the surname of Gray, which hade almost put that whole countrey into a flame and combustion. Sir Robert Gordon returning from England to Southerland this year, did settle all these fuees, and assisted and advysed the earl his nepheu to goe on in fuing these lands, for releev- ing some of the earl's debts, which he hade contracted for the Lord

Reay, who hade given to the earl the lands of Durines in morgage and securitie for his money, untill they might have time and leisure to settle and finish the bargane for the land of Strathnaver. Master John Gray his name was borrowed to this bargane of Durines when it was first intended.

Whenas the Scots nation did expect nothing but the accomplishment of the articles of pacification concluded at the campe by Berwick, and were preparing themselves to settle the disordered estate of this kingdom, into the which the distempers of the late troubles hade brought them, a new storme invades them. The archbishop of Canterbury, and the Scots bishops, with their faction at court, and all the papists, with such as were enimies to the Scots, did surmyse into the king's ears, that this peace was dishonorable to his majestie; and therefore some cours was to be taken for renuing this warr against the covenanters. Some papers were burnt at London, which were given by the Scots to the English nobility at the campe, and all ways word broached and sett on foot how to break the pacification. The Earl of Traquair (commissioner for the Scots parliament) was blamed for yeelding so much to the Scots, chiefly concerning the abolishing of bishops, ratifieng of their covenant, and approving of the late assembly at Edenburgh. He, to make his own part at court (having found a letter which some of the covenanting lords hade signed, and intended to be sent to the French king), posteth into England, showeth this letter to the archbishop of Canterbury, and to the rest of the lords of the councill of England. The effect of this letter (which notthelesse was never sent into France) was to desire assistance from the French king, and was written when the Marquis of Hamilton was with the English navy in the river of Forth; to the which purpose they had also written to other states and kings, but none of these letters were directed away. This letter was found to be a just caus for prosecuting the Scots; a warr is concluded against them at the councill table of England, by Canterbury his measures, who governed all; and a parliament is called in England to that effect. The castles of Edenburgh and Dumbarton are strongly manned with English garrisons, and well victualled, to surpresse the Scots, who (to shew their obedience to their king) did assist to put victuals into the castle of Edenburgh. General Ruthven, a Scotsman, is by the king made commander of the castle of Edenburgh. One Captain Web, ane Englishman, is first sent from London with a companie to the castle of Dumbarton, and after him Sir John Henrison, a Scotsman, is sent thither by the king. The Earl of Strafford, lord deputy and lord-lieutenant of Ireland, prepareth also ane Irish army against Scotland, and perswadeth the Irish in their parliament (which was also assembled upon this occasion) to undertake a share in this warr. The English navy is sent

The articles of
pacification at
Berwick are
broken.

A letter written
be the Scots to
the French
king.

A warr con-
cluded against
Scotland.

The Irish pre-
pare ane army
against Scot-
land.

to stop all commerce and trade by sea, from or into Scotland ; all the Scots ships are arrested in England, and taken by the king's navie, wheresoever they can be apprehended ; their goods are confiscate, and their mariners imprisoned. The king prepares a great army by land, to invade them from England. The Scots send their commissioners into England, to informe his majestie of their greevances ; they are debarred, by Canterburie's persuasion, from the king's presence ; then, afterward, being admitted at their second voyage, they are arrested at London, and the Lord Lowdon (one of the chief commissioners from Scotland) is committed close prisoner in the Tower of London, for being one of those who hade subscriyved the foresaid letter to the French king ; but shortly thereafter they were released, and sent home into Scotland.

The Scots commissioners are arrested at London, and released again.

1640.
The parliament of England assembled and dissolved.

The parliament of England being assembled in Aprill one thousand six hundreth and fourty, they in their judgements finds no just caus to begin a warr against the Scots, and refused to give money or men to that effect ; whereupon the king is advysed by the Canterburians to break up the parliament, which is done, to the great discontent of all the subjects of England. Notwithstanding, his majestie goes on with his resolution against Scotland. The king's armie advances, and assembles from all the parts of the kingdome of England, northward to Yorke and Newcastle. Proclamations are sent forth, proclaiming the Scots traitors and rebels. The toun of Newcastle is fortified, and half of the king's army merches thither, under the command of Lord Connoway, Sir Jacob Aisley, and Collonel Gawrin. The king's majestie goes in person to Yorke, to incorage his army. The papists, and the clergie of England offer both men and money to the king, towards this expedition against the Scots, which is accepted ; yet the generalitie of England, and the best protestants of that kingdome, were very slow in this service, apprehending it to be a plot of the archbishop of Canterburie's, and of the papists, to destroy the protestant relligion, and to bring poperie into this island, when Scotland and Inghland hade bathed themselves in their own blood by civill dissention.

The king goes to York with ane army against Scotland.

The English goe on slowly against the Scots.

The Scots all this time were at a stand, not knowing what to resolve against so great preparations on all hands, by sea and land. They suffer their people to be killed at Edinburgh from the castle ; they patiently suffer their ships to be taken away everywhere without resistance, and their merchants trade and trafick to be undone ; yet, at the return of their commissioners from London, being certainly informed of these great preparations made against them by sea and land from England and Ireland, they begin at last to stirr ; and making a law of necessity, they prepare to defend themselves. First, they blocke the castles of Edinburgh and Dumbarton, and settle all things at home ; then they

gather their forces with speed from all the parts of the kingdome, with all preparations fitt for ane army ; and, under the conduct of General Leslie and the Lord of Amond (leivetenant-general of the armie), they passe the river Tweed, partlie at Norhame, partlie at Kelso, with ane armie of thirty thousand foot and three thousand hors, sixteen peece of great ordinance, and fourty smal field-peece, which discharged fyve several shot at one fying. They merched after the Swedish manner, in smal bodies, carrying, instead of rests, half pykes, called swans feathers ; having first sent before them into England a printed declaration, shewing the intentions of their coming, and the lawfulness of their proceedings ; resolving to present their petitions to his majestie, at what rate soever, to the hazard of their fortunes and dearest blood, and to take nothing from the English but what they would pay for, or take upon their bills, to be repayed by them within six months.

Before they tooke journey into England, they provyded for their saifetie at home, and how their armie might be provyded for the future. The castles of Edenburgh and Dumbarton (formerly blocked up) were rendered to them as they hade passed the Tweed. General Ruthven, and Sir John Henrison, were permitted to retire with the English garrison into England ; they cleared all the kingdome of Scotland of such as they did suspect, or els they imprisoned them, if they did refuse to joyne with them. The Marquis of Huntley and his three sons (the Lord Gordon, the Viscount of Aboyn, and Lord Lodowick), and many other lords ; Sir Donald Mackonald of Slait ; the Lairds of Balveny, Petfoddles, Cromarty, Banff, and Foveran, with divers gentlemen of the north of Scotland, retired into England to his majestie ; but the Laird of Drum, and the Laird of Gight, with divers others of the Gordons (who this year hade taken armes against the covenanters about Aberdeen), were apprehended, and imprisoned at Edinburgh. The covenanting lords placed a strong garrison at Aberdeen, commanded be Collonel Robert Monro. They appointed the Earl of Southerland, with his forces of Southerland and Rosse (which was his division) to be watchfull at Cromarty road, if any English, or others from England, should attempt any thing there. They call the Earl of Seafort before their table at Edenburgh ; and upon suspicion that he and the Lord of Reay did practise against them, they deteined them some two months free ward at Edinburgh. They caused Collonel Monro take the castle of Spyny from the bishop of Murray, and send the bishop from thence to remain at Edinburgh. They tooke (after a long seige) the castle of Carlework from the Earl of Niddisdail ; which castle is within seven myles of Carlyle, or thereabouts, and they suffered him, with his lady and family, to retire into England. They provyde ane army to attend the Irish upon the west coast of Scotland, vnder the Earl of Argyle his

The Scots army
merches into
England.

The castles of
Edinburgh and
Dumbarton
rendered to the
Scots.

The Marquis
of Huntley and
his sons retire
into England.

Cromarty
road commit-
ted to the Earl
of Southerland
his care.

The castles of
Spyny and
Carlework ren-
dered to the
covenanters.

conduct. They left the Earl of Haddington, and Collonel Alexander Eskin * (the Earl of Mar his brother) with a competent armie, upon the borders, if there should be a necessitie of any supplie, and to prevent the garrisons of Berwick and Carlyle from any incursions. For their supply of maintenance, they ordaind that the tenth and twentieth part of all men's estates through the kingdome should be from time to time taken vp to that effect, during the continuance of the war.

* *Sic in MSo.*
The Scots doe
provyde how
to maintain
their warr.

The Earl of
Southerland
sendeth his bro-
ther to the Scots
army.

There went a
company out
of Cateynes,
and one out of
Rosse, to the
armies in the
south.

George Gordon (the Earl of Southerland his brother) was sent by the said earl with some gentlemen out of Southerland, to the Scots armie which was in England, and went with them to Newcastle, where they behaved themselves worthilie. The earl sent also a companie of Southerland men, vnder the conduct of his cousine, Captain John Gordon (the second sone of Sir Alexander Gordon of Navisdail), vnto the borders, who were appointed to stay in that army, which was committed to the charge of the Earl of Haddington. The Lord Reay and his eldest sone (the Master Reay) kept themselves close in Strathnaver all this year, and joined with neither party, although they hade formerlie subscribed the covenant, which was ill taken on all hands, being suspected be both parties. There went a company of men out of Cateynes with the Lord Sinclair of Rewinshagh, vnto whom the Master of Berridell, at his death, hade partly committed the government of his affairs; this company was placed with the garrison at Aberdeen. A company went also out of Rosse with Collonel Monro, to the army which lay upon the borders.

The conflict at
Newburne, be-
twixt the Eng-
lish and Scots.

On Thursday the twenty-seaventh day of August, the year of God one thousand six hundreth forty, the Scots pitched their tents on a hill over against Sir Thomas Tempest his hous, not farr from the river of Tyne. General Leslie sent a drummer to Newcastle with two letters, the one directed to the Viscount Connoway and to Sir Jacob Aisley, commanders in chief, the other to the maior of that toun, desiring a free and quiet passage for the Scots armie over the river Tyne unmolested, that they might goe on to deliver their petitions and demands to his majestie. This was refused to them be the English, who hade formerly sent four thousand foot, and fyfteen hundreth hors, to make good the passage of the river of Tyne against the Scots, at Newburne, where the English hade built dyvers sconces, and placed some ordinance, to preserve their foot, keeping the rest of their army at Newcastle. On Fry-day the twentie-eight day of August, the English hors, with some of their foot, stood on the banck syde by the foord, and on the meadows there, in squadrons, to defend the passage of the river, the rest of the foot staying within their sconces and trenches. The Scots, in the mean time, came down the hill to Newburne, and planted their cannon at a church syde. About noon, the English began to shoot at the Scots,

which was answered again. The English ordinance continues playing against Newburne church. In this interim, the Scots ordinance began to play feircely against the vppermore trenches of the enimie, and at the first volée killed seaven or eight of them. Then the flood being gone, and the low ebb approaching (which they long expected), they advanced some four troops of hors over the river, toward the English; and making a great lane, they devyde themselves in two squadrons, and leave a space betwixt them, whereby their cannon might the better annoy the English hors, which proved so. Hereupon they forced the English to leave their trenches, and to flie; then immediately they invaded the hors, who being galled and disordered by the Scots cannon, fled apace, leaving the foot to the mercie of the enimie, who persuing their victorie, pressed on them so hard, that they made them through away their armes to get away the more speedily; yet the Scots spared them much in the retrait, giving them time and leisure to flee away, and did not follow the chase very farr, as not thirsting after their blood. The Lord Connoway, general of the hors, and dyvers others, were hurt. Captain Sir John Digbie, Master Wilmouth, commissarie-general of the armie, the Lord Vilmouth his eldest sone and heir, and Captain Oy-neal (ane Irish commander), with many others, were taken prisoners. Captain Porter (a brave young gentieman), and above a hundreth more, were slayn. The Scots gott the English cannon, and a great quantitie of armes. There were slayn of the Scots about six or seaven, but no man of note or qualitie; they caused bury the dead in Newburne church.

The English
armie over-
thrown.

Then the Scots merched to Newcastle, but before their coming, the king's army had abandoned the toun, and had retired to Yorke to his majestie. The maior of Newcastle, finding himself vnable to resist, opened the gates of the toun, and yeelded. The Scots entered Newcastle, where they found a great deal of ammunitiō and provision. Proclamation was made through all the Scots army, forbidding all men, vnder payn of death, to molest or trouble the inhabitants in their bodies or goods. The Scots fortified all places about the toun with all speed; they sent also to the toun of Durham, which they took in and fortified, placing a garrison of two thousand men therein. They settled all things at Newcastle the best way they could, and took great care, by the advyse of the maior, to settle the trade and traffick upon the river of Tyne. Then they sent a part of their army, and tooke the castle of Tynmouth, at the entrie of that river, which also they fortified.

Newcastle,
Durham, and
Tynmouth
castle, taken
by the Scots.
1640.

Having thus settled themselves in Newcastle, and in the bishoprick of Durham, they directed their humble petition to the king, shewing his majestie how all things had hapned contrarie to their intentions, and what they had done was in their own defence, being vrged to it

The Scots send
their petition
to the king.

by invincible necessitie; therefore they humbly intreated his majestie to harken to their humble and just desires.

The English nobilitie petition the king for a parliament.

About this very time, some of the English nobilitie, and the city of London, sent their petitions to his Majesty from London to York, desiring a parliament, as the only and reddiest way to settle all these disorders in the state. The English and the Scots petition came in one day to his majestie's hands at Yorke, the one from Newcastle, the other from London. Whereupon his majestie, in answer to the English lords, appointed a meeting at York of all the English nobilitie, to consult of matters concerning the commonwealth; and wrytts were directed to that effect throughout all England, for their meeting the twenty-fourth of September ensuing. A message was sent to the Scots, that they should direct their particular demands to his majestie against the said twenty-fourth of September, that he, with the advyse of the English nobilitie, might returne them ane answer; and, in the mean time, that they should not advance southward, nor passe the river of Tye, which devydes the bishoprick of Durham from Yorkshire; which command the Scots obeyed.

The death of the Earl of Haddington, at Dunglasse.

About this time also ane vnfortunate accident hapned at Dunglasse, in Scotland, where the Scots hade made a magasine of some powder and ammunition, for defence of the borders, if any incursions should happin in these parts, which thus befell: The garrison of Berwick understanding that the Scots hade left some peeces of ordinance at Duncce when they marched into England, issued forth out of Berwick to carry these cannons to their toun; and coming to Duncce, hade gotten the ordinance into their possession. The Earl of Haddington, who was left to govern the borders, heiring of their coming, assembled together a certain number of those who were under his charge, with whom (being accompanied with Collonel Alexander Erskyn) he marched against the English, and overtook them, not farr from Duncce. After a short skirmish, he chased them, recovered the ordinance, and brought them to Dunglasse; where, sitting at table the nixt day, where the magasyne lay (whether by accident or otherwyse it is uncertain), the hous of Dunglasse was blown up with gun-powder, and the Earl, Collonel Erskyn, and Robert Hamilton (the earle's brother), with dyvers others, were smothered to death amongst the ruins of the hous, to the great regrete of all the kingdome. This fact was ascryved to a servant of the earle's (ane Englishman), who was his barbour, but how truly I know not. The earle's death was much lamented in England and Scotland, by all such as did know him. He left his young wife (the Marquis of Huntley's daughter) big with chield. After the death of the Earl of Haddington, Collonel Robert Monro was caled from Aberdeen, to command the armie which lay upon the borders; he hade some skirmishes

Collonel Monro commandeth the army upon the borders.

with the garrison of Berwick, and built a fort hard by that toun, not far from Sir James Duglas his hous, to danton that garrison; which fort the garrison hade endeavoured (but in vain) to hinder. In this armie was Captain John Gordon, with the Southerland men, as I have formerlie shewen.

Collonel Monro buildeth a fort neer Berwick.

The nobilitie of England did assemble at York on the prefixt day; they did dissuade the king from ingadging in a warr against the Scots, which, if prosecuted, would prove the ruine of both the nations; they did advyse his majestie, that some of the best affected English nobilitie might treat with the Scots, and heir their demands, who would faithfullie represent them to his majestie; which was accordinglie concluded at that assemblee; and withall, a parlament was appointed to be holden at London the third day of November following. Wrytts and summonds were presentlie issued to that effect; all which was much against the opinion of the Earl of Strafford, lord-lievetenant of Ireland, and then also lievetenant-generall of all his majestie's forces in England.

The English nobilitie meet at York.

A parlament caled in England.

The English and Scots commissioners mett at the toun of Rippen, in Yorkshire, where they concluded a cessation of armes for some few months. They concluded also, that the Scots armie should stay where they were, and should advance no farther southward; that the Scots should have twentie-fyve thousand pound sterline every month (whilst they stayed there), for the intertainment of their armie; that they should send their commissioners to London, to acquaint the English parlament with their desires, to the effect the articles agreed upon might be confirmed there by the king and the parlament of England. The Scots parlament was then prorogated till the fyfteenth day of Januar following; thereafter it was continued till the fourteenth day of Aprill one thousand six hundreth fourtie-one yeares; and last of all it was put off till the day of August one thousand six hundreth fourtie-one yeares; and his majestie's commissioner was appointed to go into Scotland to the parlament. The English parlament met at Westminster, in London, on the prefixt day. The Earles of Rothes and Dumferlin, the Lord Lowdon, with some of the gentrie and of the barrons, came to London, commissioners for the parlament of Scotland, to deal in this great and weightie busines. It were tedious and troublesome to sett down heir all their demands, or what was granted unto them. All the lawes and statutes which were concluded and agreed upon at Edinburgh in this last session of parlament, either concerning the church or the state, were now approved be the king, and appointed to be ratified be his majestie, or by his commissioner, at the nixt sitting of the Scots parlament; and in particular, ane act of justification, whereby all the proceedings of the Scots, from the beginning of these stirres and broyles,

A cessation of armes for some months.

The parlament of Scotland prorogated.

The Scots commissioners come to London.

The articles granted to the Scots in England.

The Scots incendiaries are charged to appear in Scotland, to be there tried.

The Earl of Strafford beheaded in London.

Canterbury prisoner in the Tour of London.

A firme peace concluded betwixt the two kingdomes.

Traquair plots against the state of Scotland.

were accompted just and lawfull. It was also granted to the Scots, that all incendiaries in these late troubles should be punished according to the lawe; the Englishmen by the parliament of England, the Scots by the parliament of Scotland. Three hundred thousand pound sterline was appointed by the parliament of England to be payed in England to the Scots (besides their monthly intertainment), for ane ayd and supplie towards their charges in this warre; besides also the particular accompt of their ships and goods taken since the pacification. The Scots did summond and charge dyvers of their own countriemen to appear at the parliament in Scotland, to answer there as incendiaries and desertors of their countrie. Amongst others, they summoned the Marquis of Huntley, the Earl of Traquair, the Earl of Airlie and his sone, the Lord Ogilvie, the Lord Gordon, the Viscount of Aboyn, Sir Donald Mackdonald (whom the king called into England by three severall lettres), Sir John Hay, clerk-register, and the Laird of Banif. The Scots did charge and accuse the archbishop of Canterburie and the Earl of Strafford, as the chief of the English incendiaries, who, for this and other things laid to their charge by the parliament of England, were both of them accused of treason, and committed prisoners in the Tour of London. The Earl of Strafford being impeached and accused of treason by the parliament of England, was, after a fair and legall tryall, condemned and beheaded at the Tour-hill in London, in May one thousand six hundred fourtie-one yeares. The archbishop of Canterburie was continued prisoner in the Tour. But let us proceed to the Scots treatie.

All bordering garrisons, chiefly these of Berwick and Carlyle, were removed for ever by this treatie; all occasions of future discord betwixt the two kingdomes were taken away; all former proclamations and declarations made against the Scots in England, were called in by proclamation; and the Scots were proclaimed good and faithfull subjects. Thus a firme peace and amitie was concluded betwixt the two nations; which (because it containeth many branches) I do omit, leaving it to those who are more able to performe it, as properlie appertaining to the general historie of these times; and I returne to our Scots parliament.

1641.

In the month of June one thousand six hundred fourtie-one yeares, his majestie resolved to goe in person to the parliament of Scotland, to give content to his subjects of that kingdome. In the meantime, the Earl of Traquair (who was summoned to appear at the parliament of Scotland as a chief incendiary betwixt the king and his subjects), did endeavore to make a partie in Scotland, thereby to raise a new stirr, thinking by these meanes to save himself. He perswaded the Earls of Montros, Wigton, Athole, Hume, and Seafort, the Lords Johnston,

Naper, Reay, and many others of the nobilitie and gentrie of Scotland, to joyne in a band together against the Marquis of Hamilton, the Earls of Argyle, Southerland, Egglinton, Cassills, Glencairne, the Lords Lindsay, Balmerino, Sinclair, Coupar, Lovatt, and the most part of the rest of the nobilitie and gentrie of the kingdome, who stood best affected to their sworne covenant and liberties; giving out that, reserving religion and libertie (which they were most assured of from his majestie), they would stand for the king, against any that would in any wayes inroach upon his prerogative; whereof the king getting intelligence by Traquair, his majestie did writt to the Earl of Montros, to incorage him in the busines. This plott being discovered in Scotland, the committee appointed be the parliament, residing then at Edinburgh, did imprison the Earl of Montros, the Lord Naper, the Laids of Keir and Blackhall, in the castle of Edinburgh, and did summon all these whom they did suspect to be of the partie, to appear at the next session of the parliament, to answer for themselves. One John Steuart was condemned and executed at Edinburgh, for giving and suggesting fals and sinistrous informations, and for forging and devysing lyes betwixt the king and his subjects.

Montros and others imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh.

John Steuart executed.

A little before this, another plot was discovered in England, which was contrived by Henrie Peircie (the Earl of Northumberland his brother), by Henrie Germain (the Queen of England's favorite, and master of her horses), and by dyvers others. These had proposed to themselves to draw the English armie from the north towards London, to awe the English parliament, then sitting there, pretending that they intended onlie to vphold the estate of bishops in England, and to preserve the king's prerogative; with the which plotts the king and queen were privately acquainted by the contrivers: Yet neither of them did succeed, but were discovered and crushed in the budd; for, even as the Earl of Montros was imprisoned at Edinburgh, so dyvers of the English plotters (being discovered) were apprehended and committed prisoners in the Tour of London. Henrie Peircie and Henrie Germain escaped, and fled into France.

A plott against the English parliament discovered.

Peircie and Germain escaped into France.

Whenas the parliament of Scotland was last adjourned and prorogated, the Earl of Southerland, being at Edinburgh attending the affaires of the commonwealth, took a resolution to goe into England to the Scots armie; so, being accompanied with the master of Lovatt (the Lord Lovatt his eldest sone), the Laird of Duffus, and some other gentlemen, he went to Newcastle, and having stayed a while in Northumberland and the bishoprick, he went a little southward into England, to see the countrie; and then he returned home to the parliament at Edinburgh, after that some divisions were composed, which were bursting out among themselves. The Scots armie having stayed in

The Earl of Southerland goes with some others to the Scots armie in England.

The Scots army returns home. England for the space of twelf months, they returned into Scotland with great honour and commendation, to the eternall glorie of this nation; having settled relligion and liberties to their own content, and also assisted England against the practise of the popish and prelatical faction; having al the time of their being abroad (as ane English writter sayeth) behaved themselves rather like saints then souldiers.

1641.
The king com-
eth into Scot-
land.

The king's majestie came down in person to the Scots parlament in August one thousand six hundreth fourtie-one, and stayed at Edinburgh almost four months, where his majestie settled all disorders, both in church and state, to the contentment of all his good subjects, notwithstanding of the great opposition that was made by the malignant and prelatical faction. Then his majestie returned into England in the end of November one thousand six hundreth fourtie-one yeares.

A parlament at
Edinburgh.

The Earl of Southerland stayed all this time at Edinburgh, during this session of parlament, having then returned from the Scots armie at Newcastle, whether he was sent for to settle some divisions which were likely to break out amongst themselves; all which were happily composed and taken away. There accompanied the earl all this time at Edinburgh, the Mr of Lovatt, George Gordon (the earl's brother), Lodowick Gordon (Sir Robert Gordon his sone), the Lairds of Duffus and Polrossie, Skibo, with dyvers other gentlemen. The Laird of Polrossie was commissioner for the shire of Southerland at the parlament, and his uncle, Walter Murray of Petgrudie, was burges for the burgh of Dornogh. The Earl of Southerland was much respected at this parlament, and in good esteem, being one of the chiefest that stuck mainly for his countrie. He did bear the sword of honour at the king's first entrie to this parlament, and at the conclusion thereof. The Earl of Marr carryed the sword, the Earl of Southerland the scepter, and the Marquis of Argyle carried the crown. The Earl of Southerland was then also made a privie-councillor by his majestie. His uncle, Sir Robert Gordon, was then also continued a privie-councillor, although the estates of parlament had displaced dyvers officers and privie-councillors who had followed his majestie into England during these troubles.

Polrossie com-
missioner for
the shire of
Southerland.

The Earl of
Southerland
carried the
scepter. He
is made a pri-
vie-councillor.

Sir Robert
Gordon sent
be the king to
creat the maje-
strats of Glas-
co.

The year of God one thousand six hundreth fourtie-one, the king being at Edenburgh, did send Sir Robert Gordon to the citie of Glasco, with power to choos the majestrates of that town, according to custome; for the archbishop of Glasco did formerlie, be his right, usually creat the provost and bailies of that citie yearlie; and now the bishop's right and title faling, *jure devoluto*, into the king's hands, his majestie sent Sir Robert Gordon thether to that purpose, where he was received and feasted by the majestrats, and created burges of that citie. So, having appointed and chosen their provost and bailies for the ensuing year, he returned back to Edenburgh, and gave the king a good account of

his journey. At the finishing and conclusion of this parliament, when the king rode in state from the abbay of Holiroodhous to the parliament-hous at Edenburgh, Sir Robert Gordon (as vice-chamberlane) was one of these that carried his majestie's train.

Sir Robert Gordon on of those who carried the king's train at the parliament.

This year of God one thousand six hundreth fourty-one, the Earl of Southerland did begin to repair the hous at Dunrobin, and finished the great tour the same yeir, wowting it to the top; wherein Anna, Countesse of Southerland, was a very diligent overseer, during her husband's absence in the south, for the most part of that summer.

The tour of Dunrobin repaired.

In the month of July one thousand six hundreth fourty-one, there was a general assembly held at Saint Andrewes, but was presently transported to Edenburgh. It is not my purpose to shew what was determined there, only that the Earl of Southerland was ruling-elder there for the presbiterie of Southerland.

A general assembly held at Edenburgh.

The year of God one thousand six hundreth fourty-two, the Earl of Southerland perfected and finished that bargain which he hade formerly begun with the Lord Reay, for the lands of Strathnaver, and bought them, even from Mowadaill to Invernaver; and at Whitsonday this year one thousand six hundreth fourty-two, the earl did sett these lands to such tenants as he pleased. At this time the earl did quite and discharge to the Lord Reay the claim which he then hade for the lands of Durines, which were fallen into the earl's hands, for not paying of the few-dewties, according to the Lord Reay his infestment holden of the earl. Sir Robert Gordon did then also renunce, in favors of the Lord Reay, all the right and interest which he pretended to the lands of Farr, Torrisdell, &c.; so now be joyning the Strath of Strathnaver to the earl's propertie in Southerland, and to the hill Bin-moir and Binchie, the earl is become mightie both in manrede and otherwayes. For performance of this bargaine the earl did fue some of his lands in Southerland this year.

The Earle of Southerland buyeth the lands of Strathnaver.

Sir Robert Gordon did renunce his title to the lands of Farr, &c.

This year of God one thousand six hundreth fourtie-two, George Gordon (the Earl of Southerland his brother) went with a companie of men into Ireland with General Leslie, being the first captain of the general's own regiment. This armie of Scots consisted of ten thousand men, and were sent under the command of Generall Leslie and Generall-Major Monro, into Irland, to assist the English against the Irish rebels there, in that great rebellion stirred vp be the papists of that kingdome against the protestants.

1642. Captain George Gordon goeth with Gen. Leslie into Irland.

About the end of May one thousand six hundreth fourtie-two yeares, Captain Gordon assembled a companie in Southerland and Strathnaver, of eight score able men, most part gentlemen, and went with them through Badenoch and Atholl to Stirline (where his randevous was appointed), from thence to Irwin, and so into Irland. Captain George

A regiment of Scots sent into France, to be a guard to the French king.

Gordon did also, this same year, purchase a captain's place in the Earl of Irwin his regiment, which was going into France, to be the French king his guard, and to be a perpetuall league, and also a renewing of the ancient amitie betwixt the French and the Scots, which would be a fitt and convenient meanes afterward to breed the youths of Scotland abroad. Captain Gordon (in regard of his present service in Irland) procured a delay and respite of his journey with his companie into France, untill the month of March one thousand six hundreth fourtie-three yeares.

Ogston and Plewlands called Gordons-ton.

Sir Robert purchaseth the few-dewties of Drany.

The year of God one thousand six hundreth fourtie-two, Sir Robert Gordon tooke a new infestment, vnder the great seal, from the king (blensh), of the lands of Plewlands and Ogston, and caled the same the barronie of Gordonstoun. This year also Sir Robert purchased the few-dewties of his lands of the barronie of Drenay, which he payed formerly to the bishop of Murray, and was now divolved into the king's hands by the fall of the bishops in this kingdome.

Sir Robert Gordon returneth with his family from England into Scotland.

In July one thousand six hundreth fourtie-two, Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstone retired from Scotland into England, where he found a miserable distraction betwixt the king and his parlament there, which I forbear to prosecute, being above my pen. Sir Robert stayed at Salisburie the insuing winter; and in the spring one thousand six hundreth fourtie-three, having settled his affaires in England, and obtaining licence from the king to that effect, having also perswaded his mother-in-law (though far stricken in age) to accompanie him, he, with his wife and familie, returned into Scotland; and having shipped at Grevesend the twentie-fyft day of Aprill, they landed saifly at the Cowsy, in Murray, the twenty-fyft day of May one thousand six hundreth forty-three yeares.

The death of Henrietta Steuart, Marquise of Huntley.

In August one thousand six hundreth forty-two yeares, Henrietta Steuart, Marquise of Huntley (the daughter of Amies Steuart, Duke of Lennox), having retired into France from the troubles of Great Britane, dyed at Paris; a verteous and prudent lady, in her old age much alienated from that motherly love and affection which shoe was supposed to bear, and did alwais professe to her children, and to the familie of Huntley; for at her death shoe left for her executor Lord Lodowick Steuart, the brother of James Duke of Lennox and Richmond, forgetting and passing by her own children.

The battell of Edgehill.

In October one thousand six hundreth fourtie-two yeares, the battle of Edgehill, by Quinton in England, was foughten betwixt the king and the Earl of Essex, general of the parlament's forces, wherein both parties perswaded themselves to have hade the better, which I will not take upon me to determine. This is confessed on all hands, that the hors upon the left wing of the parlament's armie, with fyve regiments

of their foot, did flee at the very first chock of the battell, some of them turning to the king's syde. The rest of Essex his armie stood to it manfully, by the incoragement chiefly of Sir William Balfour, Sir John Meldrum, and Collonel Vrry, Scots commanders. It is also confessed on all hands, that the Earl of Essex kept the place of battle that night following; the darknes whereof stayed Essex his armie from persuing their enimies vp against the hill. The Earl of Lindsay (the king's generall) and his sone, the Lord Willoughby, were wounded, and taken prisoners, whereof the father dyed shortlie thereafter. The greatest number (chiefly of the best sort) were slayn of the king's party; amongst others, the Lord Aubignie (James Duke of Lennox his brother), Captain Alexander Gordon (the eldest sone of Sir Alexander Gordon of Navidail), and Collonel John Monro, who commanded the van of the king's foot (the son of Hector Monro of Assyut) were there slayn. The king's standart-bearer, Sir Edward Vernay, was slayn, and the standard taken, but was shortlie thereafter recovered the same night. The king himself was in great danger, being there in person upon the hill, incorageing his foot to turn down the hill again to the fight.

In Februar one thousand six hundreth fourty-three yeares, George Sinclair, Earl of Cateynes, having overlived his eldest sone (William Lord Berridell), and his grandchild (John Master of Berridell), the only sone of the said William, dyed in Cateynes, of the age of three-score-and-eighteen years, leaving his great-grandchild, George Sinclair (the sone of John Mr of Berridell) to succeed vnto him. I forbear to relate the inclination, humour, and qualities of this Earl George, being so well and truly set down and decyphered in the book of the Genealogie of the Earles of Southerland, in the lives of Alexander, John the sixt, and John the seaventh, Earles of Southerland. The same year of God one thousand six hundreth fourtie-three, Sir William Sinclair of Canespy, knight and barronet, dyed also in Cateynes.

In the beginning of this year one thousand six hundreth fourtie-three, Captain George Gordon (the Earl of Southerland his brother) assembled a new companie of men in Southerland and in the north of Scotland, and sent them with his leivetenant into France to the Earl of Irwin his regiment, as was formerly agreed upon betwixt the Earl of Irwin and him the year preceding. He stayed himself a whyle in Irland with his other companie there, in General Lesly his regiment, during which time he married in Irland the Lady Rose Macdonald, the daughter of Reinald Earl of Antrum, the year of God one thousand six hundreth fourtie-three, be whom he hath a sone called George, and was afterward made leivetenant-collonel there.

The year of God one thousand six hundreth fourty-three, the warr betwixt the king and the parlament of England waxed hotter and hot-

George Lord
Aubignieslayn.
Captain Gor-
don slayn.
Collonel Mon-
ro slayn.

The death of
George Earl
of Cateynes.

1643.
The death of
Sir William
Sinclare of
May.

Captain
George Gor-
don sendeth a
companie into
France.

Captain
George Gor-
don his mar-
riage.

A convention
of estates and
general assem-
bly at Eden-
burgh.

A mutuall co-
venant betwixt
England and
Scotland.

Huntley stands
out against the
covenant.

George Lord
Gordon fol-
loweth the
estates.

The Earl of
Southerland
his division
from Cromarty
to Cateynes.

ter. His majestie gives way to one yeare's cessation in Irland, betwixt the English protestants and popish rebells there, wherein the Scots armie in Irland was not comprehended; which greeved the Scots, and such English as favored the parlament, who did regrete that there should be any cessation at all with such cruel rebells, who hade destroyed so much Scots and English blood of the protestants in Irland. The estates of Scotland desire a parlament from his majestie in this kingdome, which is refused to them; wherevpon they summoned a convention of estates to meet at Edinburgh, for supplying of the Scots armie in Irland. Then they advertise his majestie, desiring his approbation; vnto the which he did consent, but so as they should treat of no other matter save only for the supply of the Scots army in Irland. They supposed this to be against the liberties of the kingdome, to be so restricted and tyed, and therefore they treated also of the dangers which they conceaved did hang over this kingdome, their relligion and liberties. Then also there was a general assembly of the church of Scotland, at Edinburgh. In the mean time, there are commissioners sent out of England from the parlament there, to the convention and assembly of Scotland, desiring ayd and supplie out of Scotland (by vertew of their nationall league formerlie made) against the prelaticall and popish faction, who having gotten the king into their power, governed all at their pleasure, and did, by the queen's assistance, endeavour to surpresse their relligion and libertie, and to advance poperie; vnto the which request the convention and assembly yeelded, and there made a mutuall covenant with England, to defend one another, their relligion, liberties, the king's honour, and the privelleges of both the parlaments, against the popish and prelaticall partie, and all malignants whatsoever; and this covenant was generally sworn and subscriybed in both the kingdomes; which covenant his majestie disclamed and discharged, as a contempt to his authoritie, and repugnant to his prerogative, thus to make any league with another nation without his majestie's consent. Many in Scotland stood out against this covenant, refusing to subscriybe it, chiefly the Marquis of Huntley and his second sone, the Viscount of Aboyn; but his eldest sone, the Lord Gordon, followed the estates of the kingdome, and took charge of them, as commander of the forces in the shriffdome of Aberdeen, Merns, and Baniff, jointly with the Earl Marshall, which I doe forbear to prosecute any further, leaving it to a more able pen.

The estates did then resolve to put the whole kingdome in a posture of warr, devyding the same in several devisions, and oppointing collobels and captaines in every devision. They appointed the Earl of Southerland to be collonel over the forces in Southerland, Strathnaver, Assint, and that part of the shriffdome of Envernes that lyeth by-north

Cromarty, which had bin his division the year preceeding, whereat the Earl of Seafort repyned. In this convention there was a loan and a taxation raised upon the whole kingdome, extending to twelf ordinary subsidies, all to be payed in one year. This loan was promised by the English commissioners to be repayed by England, how soon the kingdomes were settled in peace. This done, the estates doe prepare with all diligence ane armie of hors and foot to goe into England, vnder the conduct of Generall Leslie, Earl of Levin; and to this effect they ordain the fourth man to be levied through the kingdome, but chieflie in the south. The Earl of Southerland and Sir Robert Gordon were present at this convention and generall assembly at Edinburgh. The Earl of Southerland was laick-elder in that assembly for the presbiterie of Southerland, and Sir Robert Gordon was then laick-elder for the presbiterie of Elgin in Murray.

A great loan imposed upon the kingdome.

The Earl of Southerland present at this convention and assemblie.

At this general assembly there was ane employment laid upon Sir Robert Gordon, for visiting the churches of Shetland, Orkney, Cateynes, Southerland, and Rosse; a commission was granted to him and to some ministers to that effect, and they were appointed to make report of their diligence therein at the next insuing general assembly.

Sir Robert Gordon sent into Shetland by the gen. ass.

This year of God one thousand six hundreth fourtie-three, the Viscount of Aboyn, following the king and the prelatical partie, went into England with the Earles of Montros and Niddisdaill. The Earl of Niddisdaill, and the Viscount of Aboyn were cited to appear before this convention of estates at Edinburgh, for plotting with the Earl of Antrum to bring in Irish forces into Scotland. Their missive letters to the Earl of Antrum (tending to that effect) were found upon the said earl, when he was apprehended in Irland the said year by General-Major Robert Monro. Niddisdaill and Aboyn did not appear to make their answer. Their missive letters were red in publick convention; whereupon they were found guiltie, and forfeited, and were proclaimed and denounced rebels and traitors at the mercat crosse of Edinburgh. The Earl of Antrum escaped afterward out of prison in Irland, by the meanes and assistance of Leivetenant John Gordon (the sone of Sir Alexander Gordon of Navisdaill), and fleeth into England this same year.

Niddisdaill and Aboyn forfeited.

Antrum escaped out of prison.

The sixth day of December one thousand six hundreth fourtie-three yeares, Dame Geneveiev Petaw, the widow of John Gordon, Lord of Glenluce, the daughter of Gideon Petaw, Lord of Maulet (upon the confines of the province of Beause, near the toun of Howdent in the Isle of France), the mother-in-law of Sir Robert Gordon, dyed at Gordonston, in Murray, the fourscore-and-third year of her age, having, out of her great love and affection to Sir Robert and to her daughter, and to their children, in this her old age, passed the seas from England

The death of Geneveiev Petaw.

into Scotland; having embarked at Graves-end, she landed in Murray; a wise, provident, charitable, and verteous lady. She came out of France with her husband into England in the year one thousand six hundreth and three, whenas he was caled out of France by King James of famous memorie. She lived in England for the space of fourtie yeares, with great credite. She was, for her vertue, by King James his oppointment, and Queen Ann's own speciall chois, placed with their majestie's daughter, Lady Elizabeth, afterward Queen of Boheme (who still favored her dearly), to attend her grace in her bed-chamber, together with the Lady Harrington, and to instruct her grace in the French tounge, which she taught her to write and to speak perfectly. I will only add this, that her neighbors in Murray regreted the shortnes of the time they injoyed her; and as she lived a godlie life, exercising the works of vertue and charitie, so she dyed quietly and happily, and was buried at Kinneddor in Murray.

1644.
The marriage
of Lodowick
Gordon.

The second of Januarie one thousand six hundreth fourtie-four yeares, Lodowick Gordon (the eldest sone of Sir Robert Gordon, knight-baronet), married Elizabeth Farquhar, the daughter of Maister Robert Farquhar of Muny; the marriage was solemnized at Aberdeen.

The marriage
of Drum,
younger.

About this time, or some few dayes before this, the Lady Mary Gordon, the daughter of George, second Marquis of Huntley, was married to the Laird of Drum, younger (whose father hade bin lately made earl by his majestie). This marriage was solemnised at the Boig of Gight.

The death of
Crag-Achin-
dore, and Tul-
logh.

About this time also Crag-Achindore Gordon, and Tullogh Gordon, went with two companies of men into France, and were captaines in the Earl of Irwin his regiment; these two captaines dyed in that kingdome.

The Scots ar-
mie goeth into
England.

In the month of Januar one thousand six hundreth fourtie-four, the Scots armie merched into England (being about twenty thousand strong, hors and foot), under the command and conduct of Generall Leslie, to assist the parliament there. What that armie performed in England, how they destroyed two of the most flourishing armies the king hade, the one conducted by Prince Robert, the other by the Marquis of Newcastle and General King, and how they did overthrow both these puissant armies at the battell of Yorke; and how they took in the touns of York and Newcastle, the one by composition, the other by storme and assault, I will not take upon me to relate particularly, being too hard a task for me; and so I leave it to a more able pen.

Duke Hamil-
ton imprisoned
in England.

About this time the Marquis of Hamilton (who hade bine lately created duke by his majestie) retiring out of Scotland into England to the king, was questioned at Oxford, and then imprisoned in Pendennis

castle in Cornwall, for not having carried himself in his majestie's service according to the trust which his majestie hade in him. His brother, the Earl of Lenrick, was also restrained, but escaped, and fled to the parlament to London, and from thence into Scotland,

In the month of Januar one thousand six hundreth forty-four yeares, the estates of the kingdome began to proceed against the Marquis of Huntley, for not adhering to the covenant, and not joyning with them, according to the conclusions made at the preceeding session of the parlament. Letters of intercommuning were served against him at all the merkat crosses in the north; and letters were sent north, charging him to deliver his hous to the shriffs of Aberdeen and Banif, to the vse of the publick, and also commanding the shriffs to sease vpon his person. The shriff of Banif cometh to the Boig of Gight to that effect; he is denied intrance, wherevpon protestations are taken on either syde, and so they parted.

The sixteen day of March one thousand six hundreth forty-four years, the Marquis of Huntley (having receaved a patent from the king to be his majestie's leivetenant-generall be-north the Carne of Month) setteth forth a declaration for justifying his own proceedings; which, for the reader's better satisfaction, I have inserted in this place, as follows:—

“ I, George Marquis of Huntley. Whereas the committee of estates have (without his majestie's approbation) directed a commission to the shriffs of Aberdeen and Banif, for seasing upon my person, houses, rents, and goods, contrarie not only to the established order of law, which requireth all men to be legally accused before they be condemned, or any such commission be direct against them, but also reflecting upon the lawful priviledges of all his majestie's good subjects of this kingdome, no lesse then the late published act for collecting of ane vnusuall ex-cyse, and for inforcing of a general loan of moneyes throughout the countrey; and finding some stop in the hoped-for execution of the said commission, these to whom it was instructed have now prepared certain forces from the south, whereby to presse their designes against me, for no other caus but that I refuse to concurre with them in the leavie of men or moneyes, for assisting the present invasion of England, contrarie to my conscience, incompatable with my humble loyaltie towards our gracious sovereign, and so destructive to the late pacification solemnlie ratified by his majestie, and the parlaments of both kingdomes, as no honest Christian (being of this my opinion) can willinglie condescend to be a sharer in it. Therefore, I, the said George Marquis of Huntley, doe hereby declair and protest, that if (in the just defence of myself and friends from these unlawfull violencies, or in the repairing of them according to our weak abilities) any acts of hostilitie shal happin to be committed by vs, against our invaders and their confederats and abet-

The estates pro-
ceed against
the Marquis of
Huntley.

The Marquis
of Huntley his
declaration.

ters, they may not be imputed to us, otherwyse then of payment of the debts we owe to nature, loyaltie, and honour, and to which no lower interests could inforce us ; which being (as I hope) a sufficient evidence to all the world of my fair intentions for rendering the sincere and humble duties I owe to relligion, to his majestie's honour and saifty, and to the lawes and liberties of the kingdome, I humbly intreat and expect approbation from all good men, in this so equitable and necessitate a cais ; withall imploring (vpon my bended knees) such heavenly assistance from God Almighty, and such earthly protection from the king's majestie, against all enimies to true peace and loyaltie, as in their mercie and justice may seem fitt."

The provost
and others of
Aberdeen ta-
ken prisoners.

About the end of March, the Laird of Drum, younger (the Marquis of Huntley his sone-in-law), being accompanied with the Laird of Haddo, young Gight, Collonel Nathaniel Gordon, and about threescore hors more, came to Aberdeen by eight of the clock in the morning, and in dispyte of the inhabitants of the city (who, I confesse, made no resistance) tooke the provost, one of the bailies of the toun, Maister Robert Farquhar, collector of the tax and loan in the north, and the dean-of-gill, and carryed them to Strathbogy prisoners, to the Marquis of Huntley, who sent them from thence to the castle of Achindown. These prisoners were taken upon dyvers considerations : the provost was taken for alledged being to active in informing the state against the Marquis of Huntley ; Maister Robert Farquhar was taken, for being imployed by the publick, and to squies some money from him, wherein they could not prevaile ; and the bailie and the dean-of-gill (brethren, called Jaffrays) were taken upon a private former quarrel betwixt them and the Laird of Haddo. Whereupon the Marquis set forth a second declaration, which is also heir inserted.—“ I, George Marquis of Huntley. Whereas, since my late declaration of the sixteenth of this month, the seasing vpon the persons of Patrick Leslie, provost of Aberdeen, Maister Robert Farquhar, collector for the north parts of this kingdome, of the present taxation imposed upon his majestie's subjects by the committee of estats, Alexander Jaffray, bailey, John Jaffray, dean-of-gill of Aberdeen, hath fallen out, and the intention of me the said Marquis of Huntley, and of my friends who have bin actors therein, may perhaps be misconceaved be some who know them not, or misinterpreted by others who are disaffected to them, finding myself oblidge, in my own name and theirs, who have bin actors as said is, hereby to declair, that it hath bin done, so farr from any private end, as that neither particular splen against the parties, nor any vanity in ourselves, hath moved vs to it, but only in regard that the foresaid persons are too well known to have bin sedulous fomenters of a dangerous distraction amongst vs, by countenancing and assisting

Huntley's se-
cond declara-
tion.

some men (unhappily diverted) in their neglect of the duties they owe both to conscience, loyaltie, and nature, and by menacing others vnder their jurisdiction from rendering those lawfull civilities which ought to be expected from them ; and all for making vs obnoxious to the rigours of other men, to whose ends they concurre, which if they should be effectuated, could not but ruine vs, and leave perhaps no great saifty to themselves ; for preventing of which, we have bin necessitate to endeavour the removall of such obstacles as lye in our proposed way, for maintaining our conscience towards God, our loyaltie towards our gracious sovereign, and our own particular lives and fortunes from destruction. And for verifing that our intentions are only for peace, I, the said George Marquis of Huntley, and my friends above specified, doe further declair, that vpon assurance given, of no violence to be vsed against vs or our adherers, in our persons or fortunes, for not rendring obedience vnto any new act, vntill such time as it shal be ratified in parlament, then not only shal the foresaid persons seased vpon be restored to their liberties, but we shal lykewyse be willing and ready to give such securitie for our legall and peacible carriages, as the lawes and liberties of the kingdome do require."

Then was the Marquis advertised that his sone, the Viscount of Aboyn, with the Earls of Crawford, Montros, Niddisdaill, and divers others, Scots and English, were arryved in Scotland with great forces, and hade taken the toun of Dumfries ; and that dyvers of their opinion in Tividail, Perthshire, Angus, and Mernes, were readie to joyne with them. Herevpon the Marquis convened all the forces he could make, hors and foot, Hylanders and Lowlandmen, and appointed his first randevous at Kinkairn-a-neil, vpon Dee-syde, thinking to crosse the Carne of Month ; but perceaving that they were not so ready as himself to joyne with him, he turned his cours towards Aberdeen, tooke the toun, and settled himself and his armie there, from whence they sent parties into severall places of the shriffdomes of Aberdeen and Banif, tooke dyvers houses, and provyded themselves with horses and armes from all parts.

Dumfries taken, and regained.

Huntley taketh vp armes.

The young Laird of Drum, and his brother, young Gight, Shithin, Seton, Collonel Nathaniel Gordon, Collonel Donald Farquharson, with about sixscore hors and three hundreth foot, leaving the Marquis at Aberdeen (even against the Marquis his opinion), went from Aberdeen to the toun of Munros, tooke the toun, killed a bailie of the toun, tooke the provost prisoner (whom they carried along with them), and did cast the cartowes and cannons in the sea, becaus they were not able to carrie them away. So they made a hastie retreat from thence, hearing that Kinghorne was coming vpon them with the forces of Angus, who tooke some thirty of their foot in their retreit, and sent them prisoners to

They take the toun of Munros.

They be-north
Spey are upon
their guard.

Edinburgh. These be-north them of the shire of Murray presentlie put themselves in a posture of defence, armed a regiment of foot and three companies of hors, and kept them still resident in the toun of Elgin, and did watch continually along the river Spey. The inhabitants of Murray hade some assistance from their friends be-north them, such as Southerland, Seafort, Lovat, the Monroes, and the Rosses, which made them secure and safe.

Calendar sent
to the borders
with ane armie.

The committee of estates at Edinburgh perceaving these troubles in the south and in the north, sent presentlie to Dumfries, beat those away back to Carlyll that hade formerlie taken Dumfries, took dyvers prisoners there (with the provost of that toun), and sent them to Edinburgh. Amongst others, the Lord of Johnson (who is now Earl of Hartfield), and the Laird of Hemsfield, were imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh. The Earl of Calendar (Lord Almond) was made general of the Scots forces in Scotland, and was sent with ane armie to the borders, to oppose the English and Scots sent down by the king.

Argyle, with
ane armie, sent
north.

Thus much for the south : now the north was like to prove a place of danger ; so the estates imployed the Marquis of Argyle in the busines, who making his randevous at Saint Johnstone, and having assembled fyve thousand foot and eight hundreth hors, out of Fyfe, Perthshire, Angus, Merns, and Argyll, he, with Marshall, Kinghorne, Elcho, Burley, and others, with sundrie good commanders (among whom was Sir James Scot of Rossie), came north towards Aberdeen, having first settled the estates of these of the advers partie in these parts as he passed. At the beginning of this sturr in Aberdeen, Mershal retired himself to Dunotter, and the Earl of Findlater and the Lord Gordon retired themselves into Murray. Huntley perceaving his friends in the south to be repulsed, their friends in Perthshire, Angus, and Mernes to be quailed, and greater forces coming against him then he was able to resist, he leaves the toun of Aberdeen, and comes northward to the toun of Banif.

Huntley re-
tires to Banif.

He dissolves
his armie.

In the mean time, Argyle takes in Aberdeen. The next day Huntley dissolves his armie, which consisted of twelf hundreth foot and three hundreth hors, leaving every man to shift for themselves. Huntley himself retired to the castle of Achindown, and immediatlie did releas the prisoners. Young Drum and his brother retired to some secreit corner. Collonel Donald Farquharson, James Grant, Shithin, and many others, are dispersed to severall places ; Haddo retired to Kellie, a strong hous of his own ; Gight and his sone retired to the hous of Gight. Herevpon they proceeded against the Marquis of Huntley at the next session of parliament, and led a proces of forfaltrie against [him] ; wherevpon he was convicted, declared a traitor, and excommunicate.

The Aberdeen
prisoners re-
leased.

Huntley for-
falted and ex-
communicated.

The next day Huntley dissolves his armie, which consisted of twelf hundreth foot and three hundreth hors, leaving every man to shift for themselves. Huntley himself retired to the castle of Achindown, and immediatlie did releas the prisoners. Young Drum and his brother retired to some secreit corner. Collonel Donald Farquharson, James Grant, Shithin, and many others, are dispersed to severall places ; Haddo retired to Kellie, a strong hous of his own ; Gight and his sone retired to the hous of Gight. Herevpon they proceeded against the Marquis of Huntley at the next session of parliament, and led a proces of forfaltrie against [him] ; wherevpon he was convicted, declared a traitor, and excommunicate.

The Marquis of Huntley (being thus disappointed of the ayd pro-

mised him by his majestie from Ingland and Irland, and by the royalists in the south of Scotland, and the Marquis of Argyle coming north against him with a powerfull armie from the state), dispersed his forces, and retired to the castle of Achindown, as I have said, from whence he retired into Murray, and, shipping at the Cowsy (in Sir Robert Gordon's bounds), he sailed into Southerland, in May one thousand six hundreth fourty-four yeares, and from thence into Cateynes; where not finding himself in surety, he went into Strathnaver, and stayed there with the Master of Reay. Then Argyle persued all the royalists in the north; he beseidged the houses of Gight and Kellie, which both he took, and therein the Lairds of Gight and Haddo prisoners, and sent them to Edinburgh, where the Laird of Haddo, and one Captain Logie, were afterward beheaded. Argyle did then, at Aberdeen, fyne the most of the Gordons, and others who hade followed the Marquis of Huntley, and pardoned dyvers of them, at the intreatie of George Lord Gordon, his nepheu, who was then in service with the state. The Laird of Drum, younger, fled into Catteynes, where he and his brother, Robert Irwyn, were apprehended by his ladie's cousine, Francis Sinclair, the sone of George Earl of Cateynes, and carried along be him to Edinburgh, where he and his brother were imprisoned in the Tolbuith, with the Earl of Crawford and the Lord Rae, who were taken in the toun of Newcastle and sent prisoners to Scotland. There was about twentie thousand merks, Scots money, promised by the state to any man that would apprehend the young Laird of Drum and his brother; part whereof was payed to Francis Sinclare at his coming to Edinburgh, when the Laird of Drum and his brother were delivered there by him.

He retireth in-
to Strathnaver.

Gight and
Haddo taken
prisoners.
Haddo execut-
ed at Edin-
burgh.

The Laird of
Drum taken by
Francis Sin-
clare.

This year of God one thousand six hundreth fourtie-four, the Earl of Southerland repaired the little tour of Dunrobin.

1644.
The little tour
of Dunrobin
repaired.

In the month of July one thousand six hundred fourty-four yeares, Alexander Mack-donald (the sone of Coll-Mackillespicke Mackdonald, who hade followed Sir James Mackdonald of Kintyre in all his troubles), landed with fyfteen hundreth Irishmen in the west isles, with a resolution to have joyned with the Marquis of Huntley, and with the Earl of Seafort, in the king's service; but the Earl of Seafort (whatever were his former promises to the king and to the Irish), did not joyne with them, as they expected. Their chief busines in Scotland was to joyn with Huntley, and to vex the Marquis of Argyle and his lands, who persued them at their landing, burnt their ships that transported them, by the assistance he hade of some English ships, and killed divers of their men. Alexander Mackdonald finding the Marquis of Huntley's forces dissolved, and that neither the Earl of Seafort or Sir James Macdonald of Slait (the sone of Sir Donald Macdonald) did joyn

The Irish land
in Scotland.

Argyle doth
burn the Irish
ships.

with him, as he expected, resolved once to have returned back into Irland ; but their ships being burnt, he made vertue of necessitie, and forced into Argyle his countrie, where he assaulted and took a castle appertaining to Sir Donald Campbell, and put a garrison therein.

Clanrenald and
Glengarrrie
joyn with the
Irish.

Then the Captain of Clenrenald and the Laird of Glengarrrie (both of the race of Clandonald) assembled their forces, and joyned with him. They all merched into Badenogh ; most part of the inhabitants joyned with them.

Southerland
and Seafort
oppose the
Irish.

Then the Earles of Southerland and Seafort, with the Frasers, Grants, Rosses, Munroes, and the inhabitants of Murray, assembled their forces together to oppose them, and came with that resolution to the hight of Strathspey ; which Alexander Macdonald perceaving, declyned a fight against them, and went into Athole, where the tutor of Struy, and all the inhabitants of Athol, joyned with them. Then they took the castle of Blair in Athole, where they placed a garrison, and merched to Dun-

Montros com-
eth to the
Irish in Scot-
land.

kell. Here James Graham, late created Marquis of Montrose, the Earl of Airlie, the Lord Kilpont (the Earl of Airth his eldest sone), the Lord Dipple (the Earl of Kinnoul his eldest sone), Sir John Drummond (the Earl of Perth his second sone), and divers south-countrie men, joyned with them. The Marquis of Montros brought with him a commission to be his majestie's lievetenant-generall within the kingdome of Scotland : he oppointed Alexander Mac-Col-Macdonald to be general-major of his armie ; and so Montrose with his whole armie merched towards St Johnston.

The fight be-
syde St John-
ston.

At the rumour of their approach, the inhabitants of Fyffe and Perthshire assembled together ; and being a confused multitude, without leaders or experience, they marched forth hastily against them. After a short skirmish, the Fyffe men were overthrown, and about three hundredth of them slayn ; amongst whom was the Laird of Rires his two sons. Upon the other syde there were dyvers killed. After the fight, the Lord of Kilpont (who was a main man upon Montros his syde) was killed by one of his own partie, called Steuart. Montros marched then to Saint Johnston, which randered to him without resistance ; there he supplied himself with ammunition, [and] with such other provision [as] he needed. He marched from thence to Dundee, which he summoned to rander in his majestie's name, but they would not harken to him.

The fight be-
syd Aberdeen.

Then he marched through Angus and Mernes, so to Aberdeen, where the Lords Forbes, Burley, Muchell, and Frendret, the inhabitants of the toun of Aberdeen, and the gentrie of that shire, with the Lord Elcho his regiment of foot, met him hard by the toun. After a sharpe fight for the space of two houres, Montros hade the victorie, killed about two hundredth of the Lord Elcho his regiment, and dyvers of the tounsmen, took Sir William Forbes of Cragivar and some others

prisoners. Heir Lord Lodowick Gordon (the Marquis of Huntley his third sone) behaved himself valiantly, being sent thither be his brother (the Lord Gordon) to show his coming at hand with his forces, being both then upon the states syde. Then Montros entered the toun, ^{Aberdeen} where his armie made great havock and spoyle, ^{plundered.} plundered them of their goods, and killed the inhabitants, without distinction of age or of sex, to the number of eight score, which was done chiefly by the Irish and Scots Hylanders. This hapned in September one thousand six hundreth fourtie-four yeares.

The Marquis of Argyle was then sent north be the states with ane army against Montrose. Argyle hasted north; at whose approach Montrose left the town of Aberdeen, and merched with his army to the hills towards Strathspey, Badenogh, and Athole. Whilst he was then at Strathspey, the Earles of Southerland and Seafort, the Frasers, the Grants, the Rosses, the Monroes, and the inhabitants of Murray, assembled their forces together, and opposed Montros at Cragalechie, in Strathspey, and would not suffer him to pas the river of Spey. In the meantime Argyle followed him; wherevpon he retired into Athol. The Marquis of Argyle came then in Murray. The Earl of Southerland met him at Forres, where they settled a cours for the preservation of the north. Invernes was appointed to be fortified. Sir Mungo Campbell ^{Invernes forti-} of Lawers his regiment, and Buchannan his regiment, were appointed ^{fied.} to reside there, as a garrison, to assist the Earles of Southerland and Seafort, and their partakers, as occasion should require. Then did Argyle hast southward after Montros; who, having made a visite into the south, returned into the north, and cometh into Strathbogie. Argyle ^{The skirmish} cometh again northward after Montrose, who advanced to Fyvie to ^{at Fyvie.} meet him; there they skirmished togather, with smal advantage one either syde, where Captain Kaith (the Earl of Marshal his brother) was killed, who was much regrated be Argyle and his army. Montros was forced to keep the wood of Fyvie; he raised his camp in the night, and went to the hous of Strathbogy. Argyle followed him, and incamped also within a mile of his enimie. After that both the armies hade lyen in that posture fyve or six dayes, Montros raised his army in the night, and withdrew to the hills, and so southward again. Thus did both the armies vex this north part of the kingdome, traversing still up and down, to the vndoing of the subjects. Argyle then perceaving the winter approaching, and leaving the countrie be-north Spey to be protected be the Earles of Southerland and Seafort, and be the Laird of Lawers, and committing the shires of Aberdeen, Banif, and Merns, to the care of the Earl of Marshal and the Lord Gordon, with some companies of hors in Aberdeen and Murray, he retired with his army into the south. Whilst the Marquis of Montrose was lying now at Strathbogy, dyvers

Dyvers leave
Montros, and
come to Ar-
gyle.

of his faction left him, and came into Argyle, to wit, the Earl of Kin-
noul (whose father was lately dead), Sir John Drummond (the Earl of
Perth his sone), Collonel Nathaniel Gordon (the sone of John Gordon
of Ardlogy, the Laird of Gight his brother), Collonel Hay, and Leive-
tenant-Collonel Sibbald. This Collonel Nathaniel went into Montros
afterward at Elgin, and was thought to be the chief perswader of Lord
Gordon to joyne with Montros.

1645.
Montros wast-
ed Argyle.

Alister Mac-Coll and the Clandonald, having a particular quarrel and
malice against Argyle, they perswaded Montros to goe into Argyle his
bounds, where they passed most part of the insuing winter; they burnt
the toun of Inverrara, but could not get the castle; they wasted and
burnt most part of his country. In the meantime he assembled ane
army of some two or three trained regiments, together with his own
friends and followers, and persued Montros to Lochabber, who by this
time was returned by the hight of Lochness, in the beginning of the
year one thousand six hundreth fourtie-fyve. Then the Earls of Sou-
therland and Seafort, the Frasers, the Rosses, the Monroes, and the in-
habitants of Murray, assembling their forces together, went to oppose
Montros, as far as Abertarf; but vpon a suddain Montros returned from
the hight of Lochness, towards Lochabber, against Argyle, who hade
transported half of his armie over the water at Inverlochie, vnder the
command of the Laird of Achinbreck, and he stayed with the rest of
his army upon the other syde; whereof Montros having perfect intelli-

The fight at In-
verlochie.
Achinbreck
slayn.

gence, he invaded Achinbreck, and that part of the armie at Inver-
lochie; he killed about eight hundreth of them, with their leader,
Achinbreck, and dyvers of the speciall men of the surname of Camp-
bell. Argyle being not able to releve them (by reason of ane arme of
the sea that was interiect betwixt them and him), he returned into
his own countrie with the rest of his armie. There was slayn on Mon-
tros his side, Sir Thomas Ogilvie (the Earl of Airlie his sone), and dy-
vers others.

Sir Thomas
Ogilvie slayn.

Montros en-
tereth into
Murray.

After the fight at Inverlochie in Lochabber, Montros went to Bade-
nogh, and so down the south syde of the river Spey, which he crossed
above Balchastel, and so came in Murray, no man being able to with-
stand him. The gentrie of Murray (being at Elgin) directed Sir Ro-
bert Gordon, Thomas Mackenzie of Pluscardin, and John Innes of Lu-
thers, to deal with Montros, but to no purpose; he was alreadie march-
ing with his armie towards Elgin. His answer to them was, that he
would accept of any that would joyne with him in his majestie's ser-
vice, and obey him as the king's leivetenant-generall. Before this an-
swer could be returned to the gentrie of Murray, they were all disband-
ed, and every man shifted for his own safety. The Laird Innes retired
into the castle of Spinie, which he hade fortified, and provyded with

victuals and provision, and ammunition; Duffus went into Southerland; some went to Invernes, and some into Rosse. Montros came with his armie to the toun of Elgin, the nynteen day of Februar one thousand six hundreth fourtie-fyve yeares; he stayed there and thereabout for the space of eleven dayes; so, perceaving that the gentrie did forbear to repair to him, he sent parties to plunder their lands, and totally wasted the shire of Murray. He caused burne the houses of Innes, Brody, and Grangehill, and the cornes of Lethan, seing they could not take the hous; and becaus the Laird of Innes refused to render vnto him the castle of Spiny, he caused burne the most part of his lands in Murray. At this time the Lord Gordon, with most part of his friends, came in to Montros, vpon what ground I know not; whether the state hade disobliged him in some particulars betwixt him and his neighbors, the Crichtons and the Forbesses, or hade not performed to him such things as they hade promised, or so much as he did expect and deserve; or whether that most of his friends, by warrant from his father, hade resolved to follow his younger brother Lord Lewes, I cannot determine; but by this addition Montros did become much stronger, both in hors and foot. The Earl of Seafort being sent to Montros by the committee of Rosse and Southerland, came to Murray, and met with Montros betwixt Elgin and Forres: they detained Seafort prisoner for some dayes, and then suffered him to depart home, I know not vpon what termes; so Montros left Murray, and marched toward Aberdeen; and by the way he brunt the Laird of Bayn's lands, and some others who refused to come vnto him.

Murray wasted
and brunt.

The Lord Gordon
joyns with
Montros.

Seafort sent to
Montros.

After that Montros had crossed Spey, and left Murray, there came a partie from Invernes to Elgin, charging all these that hade intercommuniced with Montros to come to Invernes. Sir Robert Gordon, Pluscardy, Findrassie, and dyvers others, obeyed, and went to Envernes, where they stayed some dayes. The Laird of Lawers (governor of the toun) knowing in what manner they were sent to speake with Montros by the gentrie of Murray, tooke their bands for appearing to answer to the parlament, when they should be required to that effect, and so they were sent home.

Sir Robert
Gordon and
others sent for
to Invernes.

In the meantime, the estates provyded three armies; one to be commanded by the Earl of Lindsay, another by Leivetenant-Generall Baillie, and the third by General-Major Vrie. Some of Vrie his troopes surprysed Collonel Donald Farquharson, and some others of Montros his army at Aberdeen, who came from their campe at Kintor to visite their friends in the toun. They killed Collonel Farquharson, with some others, and retired presentlie along the bridge of Dee southward. Then Montros crossed the river of Dee, and marched to Stanehyve, which he caused burne, together with Cowie, Fettesso, and divers

Collonel Far-
quharson slayn
at Aberdeen.

Marshal's lands
burnt.

other lands pertaining to the Earl Marshal, becaus he refused to joyne with him. From thence he went through the Mernes and Angus, and so towards Saint Johnston. Baillie and Vrrie joyned together to oppose him, and incamped about Couper in Angus; yet Montros slips them, and stryves to surpryse the toun of Dundee; and to this effect he sent Collonel Nathaniel Gordon with the hors before him, who assaulted the toun, whilst Montros and the Lord Gordon followed. The toun defended themselves valiantlie, and maintained the assault from eleven a'clock in the morning untill fyve afternoon. The Irish burnt the west part of the toun, but the inhabitants from within killed dyvers of their best men. Bailie and Vrrie followed them with speed. Montros hearing of their approach, left Dundee, and retired to the Northwater with his army in the night, being loath to ingadge his foot. They followed him hotlie; but his march was so speedie, that Bailie's foot could not overtake them. Vrrie, with the hors, skirmished all the way with them, and never left persuing them till they came to Eggell. In this march, and about the toun of Dundee, Montros left sixscore of his best men. In this retreat, Lord Lodowick Gordon, with some hors, still defended the reir, having now deserted the parliament.

Dundee assaulted, and relieved by Bailie.

Bailie and Vrrie force Montros to retire.

Aboyne returns out of England.

Montros forceth Vrrie to retire to Inverness.

James Gordon slayn by the garrison of Spinie.

Then Montros went to the hills, where the Lord Gordon left him, and came north to Strathbogie and Enzie to refresh his men. In the mean time, the Viscount of Aboyn escaped out of Carlyle (which was then beseidged by the Scots), and coming north, he joyned with Montros. Vrrie is sent north by the states, with two regiments of foot and three hundreth hors. He cometh to Strathbogie and Enzie, where he incamped a while. Then Montros and the Lord Gordon assembled all their forces, and stryve to intrap Vrrie; who hearing of their coming, crosses Spey with his armie, and marches towards Invernes. They follow him with all speed, and came neir to him about Forres; some of their scouts did skirmish. There were some killed on either syde; amongst others, James Gordon (the sone of George Gordon of Reny) was deadlie hurt, and left at Strudders (besyde Forres) to be cured. Vrrie made ane orderly retrait to Invernes; Montros followed him to Nairn, and returned to incampe at Alderne.

Whilst Montros lay at Alderne, the garrison of Spinie sent a partie (among whom were some of the inhabitants of Elgin) to Struders, to trie if they could intrap any of the Irish there; but finding none, they killed James Gordon of Reny, who was lying there to be cured of his wounds, which procured great harme afterward, seing they gave him no quarters.

General-Major Vrrie coming to Invernes (where he met with the Earles of Southerland and Seafort), he draws his forces together. He joyns to him the Laird of Lawers his regiment, with such men as the

Earles of Southerland and Seafort, and the Lord Lovat hade there ; so, leaving the Laird of Buchanan his regiment for the defence of Invernes, they march altogether against Montros ; they come in sight of Alderne the nynth day of May one thousand six hundreth fourtie-fyve ; the enimie ranks himself in battle array, in the most advantageous places he could. The hors was committed to the leading of the Viscount of Aboyn, and Collonel Nathaniel Gordon ; the vantguard of the foot was led by General-Major Mackdonald. Vrrie ordered his men thus : the Laird of Lawers hade the van ; Vrrie his own hors from the south were appointed to preserve the right wing of his foot ; and the hors of Murray, and of the north countrie, were oppointed to guard the left wing ; and one Captain Drummond was directed to be their leader. The Earls of Southerland and Seafort were with Vrrie in the reserve. Having thus ordered their men, they joyned with great violence. Macdonald with his Irish, were thryse repulsed by Lawers regiment and the van ; but the hors, which were trusted to Captain Drummond, being traiterouslie misled by him, were soon rooted by the Viscount of Aboyn, and being driven upon their own foot, they disordered them altogether ; yet the southland foot stood still, and never went out of their first order, but were killed in their ranks, as they were first marshelled. Montros and the Lord Gordon persued hard. All Vrrie his hors were presentlie rooted ; his whole foot were left bear to the mercie of the enimie, who made a great slaughter among them ; yet never foot fought better. The Laird of Lawers, and most part of the foot officers were slayn. Some few were taken prisoners ; among which were Captain Archibald Campbell (the Laird of Lawers his brother), Captain Gordon (the provost of Air his sone), Captain Fraser, and Captain-Leivetenant Gordon of Brora, one of the Earl of Southerland's officers, who was shortlie afterward released by the Viscount of Aboyn, whose prisoner he was. The slaughter of James Gordon at Struders made them take the fewer prisoners, and give the les quarters. The Earls of Southerland and Seafort, Vrrie, and all the gentrie of Murray, retired in safety to Envernes. Urrie lost above ane thousand men at this fight. Montros lost Captain Mackdonald, and about two hundreth others ; who, after this victorie, caused burne the Laird of Caldel's lands, within the shriffdome of Nairn ; then he returned with his armie into Elgin. The death of the Laird Lawers was much lamented. This victorie at Alderne was chieflie attributed to the Gordons and their hors. When Vrrie returned to Invernes, Captain Drummond was accused to have betrayed the armie. He confessed that he hade spoken with the enimie after the word and sign of battle was given ; wherevpon he was adjudged by a councell of warre to be shot to death, which was done.

The fight at
Alderne.

The death of
the Laird of
Lawers.

Captain Drum-
mond executed
at Invernes.

The Marquis of Montros and the Lord Gordon returning to Elgin,

A part of Elgin and the town of Garmouth burnt.

Findlater's lands and the town of Cullen burnt.

The fight at Aford.

The Lord Gordon slayn.

The character of the Lord Gordon.

they caused burne the houses of all those that were accessorie to the inhumaine slaughter of James Gordon of Renie, at Struders, and spared the rest of the town; they caused also the town of Garmouth to be burnt, because most of it pertained to the Laird Innes, and least it should be a resate for a garrison against the Enzie; then they crossed Spey, and went to the Boyn. They caused burne the town of Cullen, and most part of the Earl of Findlater's lands; and whilst they remained there, Vrie with his horses crossed Spey, and returned south. Then, upon the report of Leivetenant-General Bailie his coming north with ane armie, Montros retired to Balvenie, and thence into Mar. Bailey advanceth north with his armie to Aberdeen, and then to Strathbogy and Enzie, where he refreshed his army. During his being there, the houses of Letterfurie, Buckie, Aradoule, and Auchinreach, were burnt. Then Montros and the Lord Gordon drew neer; Bailie marched towards them; they were in sight of each other above Kaith, and stood both of them in battel array above ane hour, but neither party would persew; wherevpon Montros retired towards Mar. Bailie followed him, untill they came to Aford, vpon the river of Don. The second day of July, the year one thousand six hundreth fourtie-fyve, the Lord Gordon being in sight of them, and perceaving all the cattle of Strathbogy and Enzie dryven before Bailie his army, he selects two companies of hors, and persues these companies of Bailie's to which the cattle were intrusted to, who were guarded by some dykes and folds. At the first incounter they gave the Lord Gordon a salvee of shot from the folds, where he was slayn, with dyvers others. Then Montros approached with his armie; but first he directed some companies to make a fashion of retrait, to draw Bailie's foot from the folds. Bailie followed eagerlie with his hors and foot, and left the folds which guarded his foot. There followed ane sharpe rencounter for the space of ane hour; at last the Gordons, being deprived of their young chief, and pressing hard upon their enimies, put Bailie's hors to flight, who left the foot to the slaughter. There were about seaven hundreth of them slayn, and divers taken prisoners, who were carried to Strathbogie. There were slayn on Montros his syde, the Lord Gordon, the Laird of Buchollie, and Milton Ogilvie, ane Irish captain caled Dickson, and dyvers others. Collonel Nathaniel Gordon, the Laird of Gight, younger, and a great number more of the surname of Gordon, were hurt. Bailie, and the Lord Bocarras (who commanded Bailie's hors), retired with the rest of their armie southward.

This George Lord Gordon, slayn at Aford, was a very hopefull young gentleman, active and valiant, able of mind and body, about the age of twentie-eight yeares; his death was a great losse to his partie, and much greater to his kindred and particular friends, being taken

away in the flour of his age. He was exceeding courteous and kind, wheresoever he professed, a true and constant friend, and a bitter enemie; yet even these did lament his death. He was buried in the cathedrall church of the Old Toun of Aberdeen, hard by his mother. We may accompt the losse of this noble lord, and of dyvers others of our nation (who have perished in this wofull division), the miserable fruits of civill and intestine warr.

Now, as touching the reasons which moved the Marquis of Huntley not to joyne with the Marquis of Montros all this time in his majestie's service, I cannot determine; for great men's reasons are best known to themselves. Some give out the reason to be this, that becaus the king hade formerlie imployed himself to be his majestie's leivetenant-generall in the north of Scotland, he would not serve vnder another; others thinke the reason to be, becaus that he ever distrusted that Montros could performe any great matter, unles his majestie would send him some forrane support from England, or any other place. He might well trouble and vex his majestie's subjects in those north parts, which Huntley still shunned to doe. But whatsoever his reason was (which to himself is best known), it is certain that he never joyned with Montros.

Reasons why
Huntley joyn-
ed not with
Montros.

We have said nothing all this time of the Master of Rea his carriage in these publick affaires. His father, the Lord Rea, was prisoner at Edinburgh, being taken in the toun of Newcastle, when that toun was stormed and taken by General Leslie. The Lord Rea hade gone the year preceding into Denmark, and was now returned from thence to Oxford to our King, who sent him, with the rest of the Scots then at Oxford, to the north of England, to advance his majestie's service there against the Scots nation. The Master of Rea (being within the Earl of Southerland his division) never joyned with him, payed no loan nor tax, nor any contribution whatsoever of men or money to the publick; neither did he give his personal appearance to any committie; yet the Earl of Southerland, out of his love and favour to him, did passe all this in silence, he being so neer of kin to that earl. And (as I doe beleeve) since the Marquis of Huntley repared thither, he spared the Master of Rea the more for his sake, and did forbear (so farr as he could) to trouble him, although he was his vassell, and bound by many ties to follow him. The Earl of Southerland sent a messag to the Master of Rea, that if he would be a quiet and good neighbor, he needed not fear any harme from him; which the Master of Rea promised to performe, and therevpon the Earl of Southerland did oversee him, knowing (as the Master of Rea himself did also pretend) that a little charge would sincke him who was alreadie overburdened with debt. Besydes this, the Earl of Southerland knew that the Master of Rea and

The Lord Rea
prisoner at
Edinburgh.

The Master of
Rea his carriage
in publick
busines.

his countrymen were affected the king's way, as they did manifest by their publick speeches; and so much the more by the Marquis of Huntley his residing there.

Duffus and the
Grayes con-
stant to the
Earl of Sou-
therland.

Of all the inhabitants of Southerland, Sir Alexander Southerland of Duffus, and the surname of Gray, were the most constant followers of the Earl of Southerland in all these troubles. Dyvers of the earle's own surname (the Gordons) were very backward and remisse; whether it was that they were drawn of by the Marquis of Huntley, or otherwise, I cannot determine.

Aboyn sendeth
parties into
Buchan.

After the fight at Aford, the Marquis of Montros, and the Viscount of Aboyn (now Lord Gordon, by the death of his eldest brother) went with their armie to Aberdeen, to burie the corps of the late Lord Gordon. Aboyn sent dyvers parties into Buchan, who hitherto hade not felt the calamities of the war; they tooke all the horses they could find to strenthen their army in hors. Then Montros and the Lord Gordon, vnderstanding that the estates were to hold a parlament at Saint Johnston, they prepared to march southward.

Aboyn created
Earl.

George Lord Gordon being slayn at Aford, his father (the Marquis of Huntley) resolves to leave Strathnaver, and to come southward and joyne with his friends. He writts to his (now) eldest sone, Aboyn (who was created earl by the king's patent), to come with a strong companie to convey him out of Strathnaver. Aboyn prepares to goe north with two thousand men for his father, intending to goe about Lochnes, either becaus the ferries were troubsome, or becaus he thought some north-countrie covenanters might perhaps trouble him or his followers betwixt the ferries; but his journey is suddenlie stayed by severall letters from Montros, out of Angus, desiring him to come speedilie to assist him in opposing the parlament's forces at Saint Johnston, where the parlament's army was assembled, vnder the command of Vrrie and the Earl of Crawford, Lindsay. Aboyn marches south with his friends, and joynes with Montros above Saint Johnston.

The battell of
Kilsyth.

Then followed the battell of Kilsyth, where Bailie and Crawford led the parlament armie. Montros and Aboyn hade there a great victorie, chiefly occasioned by Aboyn his forwardnes and valour, who led the vantguard, and caused all his followers to put on white shirts above their armour, thereby to fright their enimies. This vnfortunate and dolefull battell was fought the fourteen day of August one thousand six hundreth fourtie-and-fyve. I call it dolefull, being in civill warre, killing one another, their fellow-citizens and neerest friends: The parlament lost above three thousand men; the other partie lost not one hundreth. Thus Montros went like a current speat through this kingdome, which I forbear to relate or prosecute. Montros his ambition overswayed his judgement, ascrybing all to himself, which was the occasion

of his ruine and defeat at Philipshaugh; for shortlie after Kilsyth, Aboyn left him, and went north to his father. Alexander Mackdonald forsooke him also, with three hundreth of his own followers; the Irish still abode with Montros. The pest at this time raged at Edenburgh, and in the south; the castle of Edinburgh held out against Montros. Collonel Nathaniel Gordon, and some others of the armie (notwithstanding of the plague) entered the toun of Edenburgh, and released all the prisoners, among whom were Lodowick Lindsay (sometime Earl of Crawford) and the Lord Rea. The Lord Rea released out of prison.

This year one thousand six hundreth forty-fyve yeares, the estates of Scotland sent ane commission to George Earl of Seafort, whereby they appointed him to be their leivetenant be-north Spey, upon the Earl of Southerland his refusal of the same; and to that effect they sent sowmes of money to the Earl of Seafort, who, being puft up with this authoritie, contrived and framed ane band, vnder the name of ane humble remonstrance, which he perswaded manie, and threatned others to subscribe. This remonstrance gave so great a distast both to church and state, that the Earl of Seafort was therefore excommunicate by the general assemblie; and all such as did not disclaime the said remonstrance within some dayes thereafter, were, by the committee of estates, declared enimies to the publick. Herevpon the Earl of Seafort joyned publickly with Montros, in Aprill one thousand six hundreth fourty-six, at the seidge of Invernes, though before that time he hade only joyned in private councells with him. Seafort his remonstrance.

The thirteenth day of September one thousand six hundreth fourty-fyve (Montros having appointed a parliament to be held at Glasgo the next October following), the battell of Philipshaugh was fought be David Leslie (Leivetenant-general of the Scots armie), against Montros, besyde Tweed, in the south borders, where Montros was vtterlie overthrown, beaten, and chaced. Most of all the Irish were killed, having hardlie escaped himself; many were taken prisoners, most of them Scotsmen; few Irish were taken. Among others, Collonel Nathaniel Gordon was prisoner, and executed thereafter at Saint Andrewes. This battell was fought that same very day twelfimonth that the skirmish was at Aberdeen. The battell of Philipshaugh. Nathaniel Gordon executed.

This year one thousand six hundreth fourty-fyve yeares, the Earl of Southerland continued within his own division, having his men still on foot, and in readines, to his great charges, and trouble of his countrie-men, by their several expeditions; neither did he know certainlie what to resolve vpon, finding the Earl of Seafort inclyning Montros his way, and the countrie of Cateynes indifferent, cold, and newtral, being wrought vpon by the Marquis of Huntley and his agents; who, in September one thousand six hundreth fourty-fyve yeares, prepares to leave

Huntley leaves
Strathnaver.

Strathnaver, and causes his sone Aboyn come with ane army into Murray, to meet him. The Earl of Southerland vnderstanding Huntlie's resolution (being both of them constant to their own syde), gathers his countriemen, to stay the marquis from coming by land, be force of armes, though all this time he suffered him to lye quietly in Strathnaver, without troubling him ; which the Marquis wisely foreseeing, he comes out of Strathnaver (accompanied with the Master of Reay and three hundreth men) into Cateynes ; and having there dismissed the Master of Reay, he takes boat, and lands with some few of his friends in the Enzie, the fourth day of October one thousand six hundreth fourtie-fyve.

Rea returns
to Strathnaver.

About the end of October one thousand six hundreth fourtie-fyve, the Lord Reay being released out of prison at Edinburgh, returned home into Strathnaver. During his absence, the Earl of Southerland and the Mr of Rea kept reasonable good correspondence, as men of several factions and opinions could doe ; but after the Lord Reay his arryval, pretending some commissions from his majestie, and his general Montros (but not from Huntley), he conveens his countriemen in November one thousand six hundreth fourtie-fyve yeares ; he forces his sone and special friends to joyne with him, comes to a part of Strathnaver which he hade formerlie sold to the Earl of Southerland, takes vp all the rents thereof (the tenants for the most part being Sleaghtean-Aberigh, of his own kin), and takes away the earle's own proper ky out of Baddinlogh, distributing them amongst his friends and followers. In the mean time, his brother, John Macky of Dilret, dyes ; a man of a good inclination, farr from his brother's nature.

Rea takes vp
the Earl of
Southerland's
rents and ky.

The death of
John Macky
of Dilret.

The Earl of Southerland being loath to fall in blood with his neer cousine for some cattle and goods, sent to know the reason of this break of his friendship. The Lord Rea alledged he hade ample commission to doe what he hade done, and that the Earl hade not performed all that was promised at the selling of these lands ; yet he refused that he intended anie thing against the earl, but his people hade mistaken these goods for some others ; and seing there hade no blood as yet hapned betwixt these two countries, newtral friends delt betwixt them for a truce, during the winter following, which was concluded ; for the Earl of Southerland hade greater matters than ky now to looke vnto, and was likely to have greater enimies vpon him then Rea.

In December this year, the Marquis of Huntley and his sone Aboyn did conveen all their forces, and entered Murray with ane armie, where they stayed all the winter following ; during which time Montrose stayed in Stratherne, Straithspey, and Pettie (leaving all his hors in the Merns with Lodowick Lindsay, Earl of Crawford), and beleigars the toun of Envernes, communicating his counsels with the Earl of Sea-

fort. Huntley took, by force, dyvers houses which then stood out against him, such as Burgie, Blerie, and Lethan.

*Huntley takes
some houses in
Murrayland.*

The parliament's armie preparing northward for Aberdeen, in November one thousand six hundreth fourtie-fyve, gave ane alarm to Lodowick Lindsay, who came with all Montros his hors, in great confusion, out of the Mernes to Kintor, where he met the Marquis of Huntley going vpon ane exploit against the toun of Aberdeen, and perswaded Huntley to retyre from that interpryse. Then went Lodowick Lindsay with all his hors into Buchan, where he brunt the toun of Fraserburgh ; and vpon a new alarum of the parliament's army, he went to Balveny, and from there to Baniff, where his quarters was beaten vp by the southland armie vnder the command of Leivetenant-Collonel Montgonerie and Major David Barclay, who killed dyvers of the Irish that accompanied him, and forced him to retire hastily to Murray, to Huntley, in Februar one thousand six hundreth fourtie-six, whom he met as he was retiring to Elgin from the taking in of these houses ; and so Lodowick Lindsay went with Pettie to Montros.

*Fraserburgh
burnt.*

*The Southland
army forces
Lindsay to
retire.*

In Januar one thousand six hundreth fourtie-six, the parliament's armie (vnder the conduct of Collonel Henrie Barclay) came to Aberdeen, and wintered there. Dyvers skirmishes hapned betwixt them and their adversaries ; bot some of the parliament's armies quarters were beaten vp, first be the Laird of Drum, and then by the garrison that Aboyn hade placed in Fyvie ; in the which rancounters dyvers of the southland men were slayn and taken. Then, about the midst of Aprill, General-Major Middleton laid seidge to the hous of Fyvie, and tooke it, sparing the lives of all in the garrison, except Irish and runaways.

*Drum and the
Gordons beat
vp the south-
land men's
quarters.*

*Fyvie taken be
Middleton.*

There arose great jealousies betwixt Huntley and Montros, whilst they lay in Murray, which much hindered the proceedings of that syde. This proceeded partlie from Montros his arrogancy, ascrybing to himself the glorie of all that was done, though what was done was most part by Huntley's power ; partlie it proceeded from the mistake of some points in their several commission from his majestie. Huntley his commission was absolute in the north, and was dated the first day of Februar one thousand six hundreth fourtie-four yeirs. Montros his first commission was dated in Februar one thousand six hundreth fourtie-four also ; Montros his second commission was granted in August one thousand six hundreth fourtie-fyve, after Kilsyth ; his third commission was sent him in April one thousand six hundreth fourtie-six ; a part whereof he sent to Huntley to the Boig, concealing the rest ; which Huntley would not acknowledge vntill he did see the whole, which the other refused to produce. Nevertheles, Huntley did two several times adverteis Montros, first by Gorthie Grahame, next by Sir John Dazeill, that if he would advance southward against the eni-

*Jealousies be-
twixt Huntley
and Montros.*

mie (the Marquis of Huntley having lyen above fyve weeks betwixt Montros and them), that he would joyne forces with him against the parlament's armie; and to take away all pretext of Montros his refusall (to wit, the fear of the enimie's falling betwixt them), Huntley immediately after Sir John Daziel returned with ane answer from Montros, shewing that he would not come; wherevpon Huntley marched to Dee-syde, with a resolution to goe against Aberdeen, which shortlie thereafter he accomplished.

Captain Darcie bringeth ammunition to Montros.

About the end of March one thousand six hundreth and thirtie-six, one Captain Darcie (being directed be the Queen of England) came in a friget with munition to Montros, and landed at Spey-mouth. He came to the Boig of Gight, layd in there a small part of the ammunition, and stayed certain dayes there, vntill Huntley came thither, who presentlie sent a convoy with him to Montros into Pettie, where he stayed vntill the friget came about thither with the rest of the ammunition and cannon; which being delivered to Montros, Darcie returned by sea to Spey-mouth, and sent for his badgage to the Boig, being forbidden by Montros to meddle with Huntley: so, having receaved his badgage, he sailed to Holland, exclaiming at Montros his envious proceedings against Huntley, to the great prejudice of the service.

Tilliquihilly taken be Middleton.

In April one thousand six hundreth fourtie-six, Middleton came north to command the parlament's armie. He beseidged Tilliquihilly, and took it from the Laird of Drum, who then possessed the same; then he took the hous of Fyvie, as I have said alreadie; then he offered to beat vp the Gordons quarters in Mar, but was repulsed by Aboyn.

In May one thousand six hundreth fourtie-six, Middleton (having left ane regiment of hors and another of foot at Aberdeen, vnder the command of Leivetenant-Collonel Montgomerie, to guard the toun) came with a hastie march through Murray, and vpon the nynth day of May he persued Montros to Invernes; but before his arryval Montros hade confusedly crossed the water Nesse. Middleton sent Major David Barclay, with a regiment of hors, to pas the fourd above the toun, and over another regiment at a furd betwixt the toun and the sea. They presentlie dispersed Montros his forces, and made him and Seafort flee to the hills; they killed a number of their men, tooke their badgage, and two cannon which were sent to Montros from the queen, by Captain Darcie; thus the seidge was raised from the town of Invernes. Then Middleton went to Bewlie, from thence to the Channerie of Rosse, and there beseidged the castle (wherein the Lady Seafort was, and the ammunition Montros hade from the queen), which he tooke, after four dayes seidge. He vsed the Countes of Seafort discreetly, took all the ammunition, restored the hous to the Countesse, and returned to Aberdeen.

Invernes relieved by Middleton.

He takes the castle of Channerie.

Whilst Middleton was at Invernes, Huntley and his sone Aboyn, with their armie, did march from Dee-syde to Aberdeen, and kept a general randevous at Inverurie, the thirteen day of May. That night, Leivetenant-Collonel Montgomerie, with a party of hors from Aberdeen, made ane infall vpon a part of the marquis his quarters at Kintor, and killed some of his men; but being hotlie persued by the marquis his sone (Lord Lewis Gordon) they retired to Aberdeen, and left some of their fellows behind them. The marquis and his whole army, hors and foot, followed with a speedy march, and came to Aberdeen by twelf a'clock, the fourteen day of May one thousand six hundreth fourtie-six. He drew vp his army upon a heath be-north the Loch, with[in] two musket-shot of the wals of the toun, and vsed some meanes to get intelligence of the enimie's posture. He presentlie stormes the toun in three several parts; the garrison within defended themselves manfullie, and repulsed the marquis his forces twice, vntill a part of the toun was fired; whereat the marquis made his sone Aboyn enter with more forces. These did furiously invade the garrison, and made Montgomerie and his horses retire a back way down to the water of Dee, and swim the river. The foot being forsaken by their hors, they retired within the tolbuith, and the Earl Marshal's and Petfoddles lodgings, caling for a parlie, which was granted; so they rendered themselves all prisoners at war, at the marquis his discretion. The whole garrison, both officers and souldiers (except those that swam the river with Montgomerie), were either taken prisoners or killed. There were taken about three hundreth; Collonel Harie Barclay, Collonel David Lighten, with twentie others, leivetenant-collonels, majors, captains, and inferior officers; and also Sir William Forbes of Cragivar, with dyvers other Forbesses and countrey gentlemen, were prisoners. There were men of note killed, Collonel William Forbes, Captain Lockart (the sone of Sir James Lockart of Lee), and three captains of foot. Huntley lost not twentie men in all; he vsed his victorie moderatelie; the very next day he released all the prisoners, taking their oaths that they should never carrie armes against the king and his authoritie. He got a large magason of powder, ball, and match, sixteen colours and ane cornet. This clemencie bred a great commendation to Huntley in the south, vpon the report of these prisoners gentle usage. This was thought to be one of the hottest peeces of service that hapned since this unnatural warr began, both in regard of the eagerness of the persuers, and valour of the defenders.

Huntley takes
the toun of
Aberdeen.

Huntley his
clemency to the
prisoners.

As Middleton returns from Invernes, being in Murray, he was advertised that Huntley hade surprysed and taken Aberdeen. He crosseth Spey hastily to meet Huntley, who by that time was retired into Mar. Middleton follows him thither, and cut of some of his men, but could

Middleton per-
sues Huntley
into Marr.

follow him no farther, because he hade no foot, and the other was better versed in the passages of that countrie then he; so he retired to Aberdeen, which he found very confused by this late accident.

A peace proclaimed in Scotland.

In the beginning of May one thousand six hundreth fourtie-six, the king escaped in a disguised habit from Oxford, and came to the Scots armie before Newwark upon Trent; wherevpon his majestie made a peace with Scotland, and sent one Leivetenant-Collonel Car with letters to Huntley and Montros, commanding them to lay down armes, which was obeyed. There were fyve excepted out of pardon by the estates of Scotland; to wit, James Graham, Marquis of Montros; Lodowick Lindsay, Earl of Crawford; General Muir Vrrie, Alexander Mackdonald, and the Laird of Gorthie, caled Graham; the rest of this nation who followed the king's partie, were to submit themselves to the parlament's censure, reserving their lives and their estates, provyding that they should come in at a prefixt day. This peace was proclaimed in Scotland about the midst of May one thousand six hundreth fourtie-six. There was a power sent by the committee of estates to Middleton, to deal with all those that hade stood out against the parlament, and to grant them remissions and passes vpon such conditions as he should thinke most expedient for the service of the kingdome; wherevpon many came in, submitted themselves, and hade their passes; among the rest, the Earl of Seafort came in to Middleton, and hade his passe; yet the church made him make publick pennance in the High Church of Edinburgh, in sackcloath, before they released him from the sentence of excommunication. Those fyve who were excepted out of the pardon left the kingdome. Montros went into Denmark, then to Holland, from thence into France; Crawford went to Spain, Mackdonald into Irland, Vrrie into Holland; Gorthie made his peace with the state by the Lord Bocarras his meanes, and so returned home.

Seafort makes his peace.

Montros, Crawford, and others banished.

The Earl of Southerland conveens his countrey men to a head.

In May one thousand six hundreth fourtie-six, the Earl of Southerland (being besett be his adversaries on all hands) assembles all his countrey men, and such as were most faithfull and constant to him, to prevent the designes of the enimie. The Earl of Seafort's friends were gathering vpon one hand, Rea on the other syde; Cateynes lay still newters. The Earl of Southerland herevpon resolves to keep his countrey men at a head besyde the river of Shin, vpon the west syde of his country, where he might easiest prevent the Clankeinzie's designes, who be this time were beseidgeing Donald Neilson, Laird of Assint, in the isle of Assint, because he favored the Earl of Southerland, and for some other pretended particular quarrels. The Lord Rea sent thither a partie of men to assist the Clankenzie.

The isle of Assint beseidged by the Clankenzie.

In this nick of time the peace is concluded, and certain newes thereof is sent to the Earl of Southerland by his vncle Sir Robert Gordon.

Bonfires were made everywhere; the Clankenzie retired from the seidge of the isle of Assint, and the Earl of Southerland dissolved his armie at Invershin.

The Earl of Southerland, upon the peace, dissolves his armie.

In the beginning of June one thousand six hundreth fourtie-six, Sir Robert Gordon takes journey into Southerland, to endeavour to reconcile his two nephewes, the Earl of Southerland and the Lord Rea; which though he could not effectuat at that time, yet he left a fair way of reconciliation betwixt them, seing they were yet free from blood one either hand. Now the parliament drew on at Edinburgh. The Earl of Southerland addressed himself thither, not only to assist at the parliament, but also to prosecute his civil actions against the Lord Rea, which were dyvers: First, Whereas the lands of Durines are held be the Lord Reay of the Earl of Southerland in feu, for the payment of a certain yearly few-dewtie, and other irritant clauses, that land now fell into the Earl of Southerland's hands, for not-payment of that dutie. Secondlie, He hade ane action of ejection against him, for possessing himself with the lands of Strathnaver, which he hade formerly sould to the Earl of Southerland. Thirdlie, He hade ane action of spuillie against him, for the goods he hade caused take out of Southerland; and, Lastlie, He hade ane action against him for the rest of his lands, for rysing in armes against him, being his superior in all the lands he hath. These were the Earl of Southerland's actions and claimes against the Lord Reay; so the Earl of Southerland leaving a guard to preserve his countrie from private incursions, he takes journey south in July one thousand six hundreth and fourtie-six, and caused summond the Lord Rea to the parliament, to answer to his claimes. The parliament stood fast to the Earl of Southerland, as for one who hade stuke hard to them, and hade most advanced their affairs in the north of Scotland.

The Earl of Southerland's actions against Rea.

The Earl of Southerland repaires south to Edinburgh.

Whilst the Earl of Southerland was at Edinburgh, some of the Sleaghteaberigh came by night, first to Dolay, then to the Grurds, and took away Robert Gray of Creigh his goods, vpon the twenty-seaventh day of August, which he would not suffer to be persued by force, least thereby the country should be put by the eares; thinking that Reay would caus restore his goods, which was not done, pretending that his sone (Robert Gray) hade offended him in some words; which was but a pretext, as it proved afterward; as also Reay refused the fact to be done be his direction or knowledge, in a letter he sent to his vncke Sir Robert Gordon.

Robert Gray of Creigh his goods taken out of Dolay.

All this while since the peace was proclaimed, the Marquis of Huntley was quiet, vntill the month of October one thousand six hundreth fourtie-six, that Middleton came with forces to the Enzie, and sent a letter to the marquis, shewing that he hade a commission from the states to deal with him to submit himself, or els to prosecute him with

Middleton comes to the Enzie.

armes. The marquis answered, That he would not acknowledge him ; wherevpon he retired to the shire of Aberden, and from thence to Edinburgh.

Robert Leslie came to Huntley with lettres from the king.

About the midst of December one thousand six hundreth fourtie-six, Robert Leslie (Lievetenant-Generall David Leslie his brother) came from the king out of Newcastle, with letters and a private commission to Huntley, shewing that his majestie hade a mind to free himself from the Scots armie at Newcastle ; and if he might escape, he would come to him to some part of the north of Scotland ; and therefore desired him to have in readiness what forces he could make. Immediatlie after Robert Leslie his going away, Huntley raiseth all the forces he could make, and makes his randevouz at Baniff, which he fortified, and stayed there the rest of the following winter : but that project failed ; for the king was delivered to the English commissioners at Newcastle, and carried by a convoy and committee of both the nations to Humbie-hous, in Northamptonshyre.

Huntley fortieth Baniff.

The parliament's forces persues Baniff, and are repulsed.

The fourth day of Januar one thousand six hundreth fourty-seaven, some of the parliament's forces which lay in the shrifffdome of Aberdeen, came towards Baniff, and invaded the marquis his quarters without the toun. Little harne was done, becaus a strong partie came speedilie out of the toun to their support ; only some were hurt, and some hors were killed. Afterward, the fourteenth day of the same month, Major Bickerton came to Fisherie with a partie of the parliament's forces, tooke four of the marquis his troopers foraging, and killed two others, one the other syde of the river of Divern, over against Baniff. Then they crossed the river towards the toun ; but the Earl of Aboyn went out presentlie against them, rooted them, killed fourteen, hurt dyvers of them, and took six prisoners, whom he presented to his father.

The birth of Robert Gordon, Sir Lodowick Gordon his sone.

The seaventh day of March one thousand six hundreth fourtie-seaven, Robert Gordon (the eldest sone of Sir Lodowick Gordon, fear of Gordonston), was borne at Gordonston, in Murray.

The new model of the armie.

At this parliament at Edinburgh, in the beginning of the year one thousand six hundreth fourty-seaven, the Scots armie was new-modeled, and the old armie was casheered. There were only six thousand foot and twelf hundreth hors kept vp, to defend the kingdome, and to subdue such as stood out against the parliament, vnder the command of four general persons, General Leslie, Earl of Levin, Lieutenant-Generall David Leslie, Generall-Major Middleton, and General-Major Holburne. The Earl of Southerland obtained at this parliament dyvers acts in his favours : one was for some moneyes that he hade debursed vpon his regiment, to be payed to him out of the moneyes addebted by the parliament of England to the kingdome of Scotland ; his precept

was three thousand pound sterlin. He had another act, conteining ane order to the general persons of the armie, to give him fyve hundredth men vpon publick charges, whensoever he should call for them, to goe against the Lord Rea and his partakers, with a command to all the neighboring shires to joyne with him. He had a third act against the Lord Rae, his sone the Master, William Macky of Bighous, Hew Macky of Dilret, Hucheon Macky of Skowrie, Robert Monro of Achenes, his sone Hucheon Monro, Neil Macky (*alias* Williamson), and Hector Monro of Erobell, excepting and excluding them out of pardon, and forbidding the general persons to grant them any passes or remitts, vntill they satisfied the Earl of Southerland in what he could lay to their charge, and gave him possession of the lands of Strathnaver, and restore all the goods taken out of his country, and give him sufficient caution for the future; reserving also to the Earl of Southerland all his civill actions against the Lord Rea.

Acts of parliament granted to the Earl of Southerland against Reay.

In April one thousand six hundredth fourtie-seaven, the parliament's armie came north against the Marquis of Huntley, who presentlie retired himself with some few of his friends to the mountains; they first took Strathbogie, with the commander thereof (Newton Gordon, elder), whom they sent to Edinburgh; then they took Lesmore; then the Boig of Gight, with the captain thereof (James Gordon of Letterfurie), whom also they sent to Edinburgh prisoner, with his brother Thomas Gordon of Clastirim, and others; thereafter they tooke the Isle of Loghtannor in Aboyn, which Huntley had fortified. In brief, they took in the houses of Riven and Inverlochie in Lochabber, and all other places which appertained to him; they placed garrisons in them all. Major David Barclay was made governor of Strathbogie; General-Maier Middleton was made governor of the Boig, and vnder him Lievetenant Collonel John Tours. The lievetenant-general passed then into Kyntyre and the isles, against Alexander Mackdonald and the Highlanders, leaving Middleton to persue the Marquis of Huntley, which he did in Glen-moriston, Badenoch, and other places. He killed some of his followers, and took John Gordon of Invermarkie, Newton Gordon, younger, and Harthill, whom he sent prisoners to Edinburgh, where Newton, younger, and Harthill, were executed. Dyvers of the surname of Gordon were summon'd to Edinburgh, and not only imprisoned there, but also fined. At last, in the month of November one thousand six hundredth fourtie-seaven, Huntley was taken prisoner in Strathdoun, by Lievetenant-Collonel Menzies, and sent prisoner by Middleton to Edinburgh, where he was put in the tolbuith. His sone, the Earl of Aboyn, escaped into France, and his sone Lord Lewes into Holland.

Huntley retired to the hills.

All his houses are taken by the parliament's forces, and are garrisoned by them.

Newton and Harthill executed at Edinburgh.

Huntley taken and imprisoned at Edinburgh.

Aboyn escaped into France.

The Earl of
Southerland
returns home
from Edin-
burgh.

The Earl of Southerland returned out of Edenburgh in May one thousand six hundreth fourtie-seaven. The Lord Rea, and the Master, hearing of his arryvall, and what he hade obtained against them, did presentlie write to him ; and, in a submissive way, they offer him all satisfaction, so farr as they were able, or lay in their power. The Earl of Southerland being loath to enter in blood with so neer cousins, harkned to a mediation of friends. Many meetings they hade all the insuing summer ; Sir Robert Gordon takes severall journeys thither to reconcile them, and at last, by the assistance of Sir James Fraser, Sir John Sinclare of Dumbeith, Robert Monro of Obstell, tutor of Foules, and John Monro of Leamlare, he persuades the Earl of Southerland to harkin to the Lord Rea's offers. They meit with the Lord Reay the one-and-twentieth of August, at Laир, in Southerland ; and having there receaved the Lord Reay his propositions, they report them to the Earl of Southerland. The offers were these :—First, That the Lord Rea and his friends should acknowledge, vnder their hand-write, that they hade wronged their superior the Earl of Southerland, and faithfullie promise never to commit the like in time coming. Secondlie, That they should deliver vp and restore the peacible possession of the lands of Strathnaver to the Earl of Southerland ; and as concerning the dewties thereof (intrometted with by them), they should subscribe and give a band to the Earl of Southerland, to be filled vp at his pleasure, for satisfaction of the dewties thereof. Thirdlie, That they should restore half of whatsoever goods and hors were taken away from his tenandrie, which was all they could doe, seing the most part of the goods were eaten and destroyed. Fourthlie, Concerning the satisfaction of the gentlemen of the name of Gray, the Lord Rea would submit the matter to themselves, or to any two indifferent men they pleas to choose. Fyftly, That the Lord Reay should deliver to the Earl of Southerland such persons as hade molested the earl's countrie, to be punished at his pleasure, except such as the Lord Rea hade commanded to doe any thing, for whom his own acknowledgment might give satisfaction. Sixtly, That in regard the Lord Reay could not easily, vpon a sudden, find good securitie to the Earl of Southerland for the future, the Lord Rea and his friends should oblige themselves, vnder the pain of fourtie thousand pounds, and upon their honour and reputation, and vnder pain of perjurie and infamie, to observe the former articles ; and hoped, that these things being performed, the Earl of Southerland would passe all bygons, and discharge all actions whatsoever. The friends were reasonable wel pleased with these offers. The Earl of Southerland stood upon two points : the first was, That the Lord Rea should presentlie restore the possession of the lands of Strathnaver, and deliver to him such

The Lord Reay
his offers to the
Earl of Sou-
therland.

malefactors as he gave vp in list : secondlie, That he would give him securitie for the future ; the rest he thought somewhat satisfactorie, and when he did see the Lord Rea perform these things, he should then discharge a cousines dutie to him concerning the actions. So there was a new dyet appointed, and a day prefixt to the Lord Rea to find caution ; and the Master of Rea resolved to goe visite his mother's kindred, the Clankenzie, and to try them therein.

The Lord Rea, in the mean time, returning to Strathnaver, delayed to performe what was condiscended vpon ; yet he gave out that the not-performance was on the earle's part, which moved the Leivetenant-General David Leslie to write to the Earl of Southerland, perswading him to agree with the Lord Rea, seing that a friendlie agreement betwixt so neer kinsmen would prove most profitable ; and the bringing in of ane army to these countries would not only trouble Southerland, but also disenable the Lord Rea to give him any satisfaction. Wherevpon the Earl of Southerland delayed one month longer, vpon hopes of performance. David Leslie did this in regard of his obligation to the Lord Rae, vnder whom he hade served in the warres of Germanie. He did also write to the Lord Rea, desiring by all meanes to settle with the Earl of Southerland, els that he would be forced to caus invade him and his countrie with ane armie.

The Earl of Southerland, in end, perceaving that the time and season of the year was passing away, and seing that the Lord Rea's delay tended only to dryve on the winter, he writs to General Middleton of what proceeded amongst them, who presentlie gives order to Lieivetenant-Collonel Campbell to goe into Southerland with a partie of the garrison of Invernes, to assist the earl, who presentlie assembles his councitmen, and takes journey with his armie into Strathnaver, in October one thousand six hundreth fourtie-seaven. Being incamped at Rossell, the Lord Rea hastens to him with his sone and friends, only Neil Williamson excepted, who feared to come, being guiltie in his own conscience. There they ended, and in the presence of the whole armie, the Lord Rae, his sone, and the speciall men of his friends, came in to the Earl of Southerland, and submitted themselves. The Lord Rea himself presenting there, written and subscrybed, a submission to the Earl of Southerland, promising never to offend thereafter in the like kind. The possession of the Earl of Southerland's lands in Strathnaver was presentlie rendered to him. The Lord Rea and all his friends subscrybed a blanke band to the Earl of Southerland, for his and his councitmen endemnity, to be filled vp at the earl's own pleasure ; and for security for the future, the lord and his sone gave band to the Earl of Southerland for payment of ane hundreth thousand merks, Scots monney, *toties quoties*, that they should breake with him ; and their lands of

1647.

Leivetenant-General Leslie
perswades the
Earl of Southerland to
agree with
Reay.

The Earl of
Southerland
goes into
Strathnaver
with ane armie.

A final agree-
ment past be-
twixt them at
Rossell.

The Lord Rea
comes into
Southerland.

Kintayl to be bound in warrandice of this money, seing the[y] could find no caution to be bound for them. Every one of the friends were bound by a particular band to the Earl of Southerland for ten thousand merks, to be payed to him be them, whensoever they should break with him or his countrey men. Dyvers malefactors are promised to be delivered to the Earl of Southerland. The Lord Rea takes iourney into Southerland with the earl, to draw up these things in better forme, and to receave the Earl of Southerland his determination in all these things which concerned him and his friends.

The perfor-
mance of the
agreement.

The Lord Rea stayes in Southerland with the earl the next insuing winter. Sir Robert Gordon is written for to come out of Murray, to perfect this agreement. In Januarie one thousand six hundreth fourtie-eight yeares, all things are subscriybed and ended betwixt them. The Lord Reay, his sone, and friends, give band to the Earl of Southerland, and to Robert Gray of Creigh, for payment of certain sowmes of money for their losses. The lord and his sone dispones to the Earl of Southerland the woods and fishings of Arunsarie, the lands of Renneivie, and some other grassums in Strathnaver, which lay convenient for the earl's lands there. Some malefactors are delivered to the Earl of Southerland, to be punished at his pleasure ; and the Master of Reay promiseth to exhibit Neil Williamsone, and to put him in the Earl of Southerland's will. This being now performed, and what els was done at Rossee being enlarged and subscriybed be the Lord Reay, the Master his sone, and his friends, the Earl of Southerland delivered the blank band to the Lord Rea, which was subscriybed at Rossell for money, that the same might be cancelled and destroyed. Further, the Earl of Southerland confirms the Master of Rea in the lands of Strathnaver and Kintayl, which were not formerly disponed to himself. He gives a free discharge to the Lord Rea, and the Master, of the few-deuties of Durines, and thereby dischargeth that claime ; and, moreover, to testifie that his agreement was real, and they should gain by submitting themselves to him, and putting all in his will, and to tye them to him from henceforth, he discharges to them all actions of ejection and spoliation, and whatsoever els he hade obtained against him ; and he writes to the estates of parlament, and to the assembly of the church, that they hade given him satisfaction ; so they were reconciled without one drop of blood, beyond the expectation of all men ; only Neil Williamsone stood out, and possessed violently the lands of Lochnaver, pertaining to Sir John Gordon of Enbo, and that through Sir John his own default, by too much trusting the Lord Rea and his sone, the Master.

What the Earl
of Southerland
doth freely to
the Lord Rae
and his sone.

Neil William-
son stood out.

1648.

The twentie-six day of Januarie, one thousand six hundreth fourtie-eight yeares, Catherin Gordon (the daughter of Sir Robert Gordon of

Gordonston), was married to Maior David Barclay (then governor of Strathbogie), the sone of the Laird of Methers, in the Mernes.

The marriage of Katherin Gordon, Sir Robert Gordon his daughter. A parliament in Scotland, in March 1648.

In Merch one thousand six hundreth fourtie-eight, there was a parliament held at Edinburgh. The Earl of Southerland could not attend that parliament, becaus of setling his affaires at home, and setting of his lands of Strathnaver. At this time Duke Hamilton, who had two yeares before returned into Scotland from his captivity in England (from whence the parliament of England had released him), and subscribed the league and covenant, did now at this parliament make vp a strong faction, pretending the same to be for releasing the king out of the Isle of Weight, where he was detained prisoner by the parliament of England. It was there concluded, that a warr should be undertaken against the parliament of England, for releif of our king. The kingdome was presentlie put in a posture of warr; a great armie of hors and foot was raised out of all the shires; and besyds, fyve months maintenance was imposed vpon this nation, ane vnsupportable burden. This was mightily opposed by the church, and the whole clergie of this kingdome; first by the commission of the church, then in the general assemblie, as vnlawfull and unneccessar. The reasons may be seen in their acts and declarations, so I forbear to relate them; only thus, that the state and church stood now directlie opposite to one another. This moved many to be slow in advancing these levies; amongst others, the Earl of Southerland (being oppointed collonel over that division which he had formerlie allotted to him), declyned the employment. General Leslie, Leivetenant-General Leslie, and General-Maior Holburne, and dyvers of the commanders of the former armie, refused any charge at this time. There were also many dissenting lords, and members of parliament, who disassented to the act when it passed; all which I forbear, leaving the same to the writers of the time. Duke Hamilton was made general, the Earl of Calender was oppointed leivetenant-general of the armie; Middleton was made lieivetenant-general of the hors, and * (a Dutchman) was made general-maior of the armie; so they marched into England in July one thousand six hundreth fourtie-eight.

A warr decreed against England.

The church declairs the warr vnlawfull.

Duke Hamilton made general.

* A blank in the MS. The Scots march into England.

The Lord Rea perceaving these divisions in church and state, and that Duke Hamilton his faction was so strong and prevalent (from whom he did expect no favour), he tooke shipping at Thurso, in July this year, and sailed into Denmark, to seek his fortune in that kingdome, where he had formerlie done good service, leaving the government to * his sone, the Master.

The Lord Rea saileth into Denmark.

* In MS^o. of.

Vpon the refusall of the Earl of Southerland (declyning to accept the parliament's offer made to him, for being collonel to the foot within his own division), Leivetenant-Collonel John Monro of Leamlare was made

Leamlare made collonel of the Earl of Southerland's division.

Several gentlemen of Southerland ingadge in this expedition.

collonel of the foot of that division. Many gentlemen of Southerland tooke on with Leamlare, to bear charge vnder him in that expedition; Leivetenant-Collonel Robert Gray of Sordell, Captain Robert Gordon (the eldest sone of Alexander Gordon of Carrel), Captain James Southerland in Pronsie, and dyvers others. Robert Gray of Balalon (the second sone of Robert Gray of Geigh) was leivtenant-collonel to Collonel Hew Fraser his regiment of hors; George Murray (the eldest sone of Robert Murray of Pelrossie) was leivtenant of Robert Gray of Balalon his troop; and Hew Murray (the sone of John Murray of Abiscors) was the said Robert Gray his coronet. Robert Gray of Overskibo was captain of a troop of hors in the Lord Crawford Lindsay his regiment.

Collonel Barclay his division is in this leavie in Southerland, Rosse, and Cateynes. The death of the Lady Duffus.

At this parlament the whole kingdome of Scotland, for hors and foot, was devided amongs several collonels; every one hade his own particular division for his regiment. Collonel David Barclay (at this time a collonel of hors) hade his division for vplifting his horsmen in Southerland, Cateynes, and a part of Rosse.

The last day of March one thousand six hundreth fourtie-eight, Lady Jean Mackenzie (the daughter of Coline Earl of Seafort), Lady of Duffus, dyed at Duffus, being newlie brought to bed of a sone, and left four sones then alyve, by her husband Sir Alexander Southerland. She hade bin formerlie the wife of the Master of Berridell (the grandchild of George Earl of Cateynes last deceased), by whom she hade George, now Earle of Cateynes. She was a comelie, oblidging, relligious, and good lady, much lamented by all her nighbors, but chieflie by her husband, who therevpon tooke a resolution to travell abroad into forrayn countreyes. This lady hade borne seaven sones, and no daughters; three to her first husband, and four to the second.

The Laird of Duffus travels into France.

The Lady Petfoddles perished by sea.

About the beginning of July one thousand six hundreth fourtie-eight, Lady Ann Gordon, Lady of Petfoddles, the daughter of John (sixt of that name) Earl of Southerland, perished by storme of weather, vpon the coast of Holland, as shoe intended to goe into France, being bred in the Romish relligion vnder her grandmother, Jean Countes of Southerland; she resolved to goe thither to inioy the free exercise and libertie thereof. Her husband, Sir Gilbert Menzies of Petfoddles, hade some yeares before travelled into France, in the beginning of our civill broiles in this kingdome, and she did accompanie him thither, where she left some of her daughters to be bred. She was now going into that country to visite them, with one of her youngest sones, who perished with her. Besides many other passengers, there dyed in that ship two of the Earl of Winton his sones, and three of the Earl of Angus his daughters, by James Duke of Lennox his sister. The death of the Lady Petfoddles was generallie much lamented, being for beautie,

iudgement, discretion, and relligion (according to her profession), singular.

The year of God one thousand six hundreth fourtie-eight, General-Maior George Monro (the sone of vmq^{le} Jhon Monro of Obstel, slayn in Germanie), was sent for by the parlament of Scotland, to come out of Irland with the choisest men of the Scots armie there, to assist Duke Hamilton in this expedition against England, which he willinglie obeyed, becaus that the parlament of England hade so far disoblidged the Scots armie in Irland, in many particulars, which I forbear to relate. George Monro was no sooner parted with his forces, but the English invaded the rest of our Scots armie in Irland, surprysed the toune of Belfast, Knokfergus, and Culraine; took General-Maior Robert Monro in Knockfergus, and sent him to London, where he was imprisoned in the Towre. They tooke also Sir Robert Steuart, vnder trust, besyde Londondarie, and carried him into England, from whence he escaped the next year, to work the English more trouble in Irland, as you shal hear.

Some of the Scots armie come over from Irland, to assist Duke Hamilton.

Knockfergus and other places taken by the English. General-Maior Monro imprisoned in the Tour of London. Sir Robert Steuart sent prisoner to London.

About this time Sir William Gun, now General-Maior of the Emperors armie (who hath bin formerlie mentioned in this treatise), having, since his marriage with a rich and noble lady in Germanie, besyde the imperiall citie of Ulne, vpon the Danube, faithfullie served the emperor in his warres in Italie and elsewhere, was advanced by his imperiall majestie, and was by his patent vnder his seal created (he and his heires for ever) a baron of the sacred impire, and besydes, was honored by his majestie with many other noble and gracious favors. This title, whosoever is master off, is said to inioy, by vertue thereof, these priviledges, that in all imperiall dyets they have both place and voyce; that they may purchase land in the impyre; that they may muster vp volunteers; that they need not appear, being cited to iudgement, but only in the imperiall chamber.

Sir William Gun created baron of the empyre. The priviledges of the barons of the empyre.

In July one thousand six hundreth fourtie-eight, there was a new levie of hors in this kingdome, to the number of fyfteen hundred, pretended to be raised to guard the prince's person, who was then expected to come out of Holland into Scotland, and also pretending that these should keep our borders from incursions, whilst our armie (conducted by Duke Hamilton) were marching into England. But in effect, these hors were oppointed to stay at home, to keep this kingdome from any stur in the duke's absence. These hors were devyded amongst three commanders: the Earl of Lenrick (Duke Hamilton's brother) was to have fyve hundreth; Collonel David Barclay was to have the command of fyve hundreth hors, and the Laird of Garthland was to have fyve hundreth. Collonel Barclay his locality was opointed to be northward from Saint Johnston to Dungesby. But he-

A new levie of hors.

Collonel Barclay hath the command of fyve hundreth hors.

The Scots armie
overthrown
in England.

fore these could be set on foot, our armie in England was overthrown by the English, at Preston in Lancastershire, the seventeen day of August one thousand six hundreth fourtie-eight. Duke Hamilton, Middleton, and most of the commanders, manie also of the armie were taken prisoners, but few were slayn. The Earl of Calendar escaped, and went into Holland; all which hapned through the discord of the chief commanders, whereby the Scots armie and all the king's partakers were betrayed into the hands of the English; and thus it fell forth, as the church of Scotland hade foretold them, who dissuaded them from that journey.

Duke Hamilton
beheaded.

Duke Hamilton was deteyned prisoner in England vntill the ninth of March following, and then was beheaded at London. Middleton was deteined prisoner at Berwick, having obtained licence to come thither to see his ladie; but they sent ane troop of hors to bring him to London, to bear his general, who was prisoner, company. By good fortune he escaped from them by the way, and returned into Scotland, where he raised new troubles afterward.

Middleton
escapes.

The dissenting
lords gather
ane armie.

In the verie time that the Scots armie was overthrown at Preston, the dissenting Scotts lords assembled their forces in all the corners of this kingdome. The lord chancelor (Lowdon), the Earls of Eglinton and Cassills, with all the power of the west of Scotland, assembled together.

The Earl of
Southerland
hinders the
levies in the
north.

The Earl of Southerland sturred in the north, and hindered the levies of Rosse, Southerland, and Cateynes, to march southward against the dissenting lords. The Marquis of Argyyle conveened his men, and drew towards Stirline. The lords of the west marched towards Edinburgh with ten thousand men, vnder the command of General Leslie and Leivetenant-General David Leslie, which the committee of estates (left by Duke Hamilton in Scotland for to reside at Edinburgh) vnder-

The committee
of estates leaves
Edinburgh,
and goe to
Stirline.

standing, they presently left the toune, and in great confusion fled to Haddington, and so to Berwick, there expecting General-Maior George Monro with the Scots-Irish forces, who came out of Irland to the assistance of the armie led by Duke Hamilton, and came short of being present at the battel of Preston. George Monro was intysed by the Earls of Crawford, Lenrick, and Glencarne, to assist them, and so ioyning togather, they passe by the dissenting lords lying at Edinburgh, and march hastily to Stirline, where they surprysed the Marquis of Argyyle, and killed dyvers of his men, himself hardlie escaping, being but then arryved at Stirlin with ane intent to keep that passage. Ar-

The dissenting
lords holds a
committe of
estates at Eden-
burgh.

gyyle repaired to Edinburgh, to joyne with the rest of the dissenting lords, who presentlie assembled a committee of estates, being some of that committee which was formerlie oppointed to reside at Edinburgh; so finding themselves to be a coram (and so lawfull), they sent proclamations abroad through the kingdome, forbidding all men to obey the committee at Stirline, vnder the highest paines. They oppoint a par-

lament to be held at Edinburgh in Januarie following, to rectifie the disorders and abuses bred in the estate by the last vnlawfull ingadgement against England. They indict a parliament.

The two opposite committies of estates began to treat together of a peace, and for setling the kingdome. In the mean time, Leivetenant-General Cromwell (who commanded the English armie at the battell of Preston) came into Scotland with four thousand hors, to prosecute the relicts of Duke Hamilton's armie, as he pretended, which moved the committie of estates at Stirling to agree presentlie with the dissenting lords. A peace was concluded; all differences were referred to the determination of the next parliament, and so the committee at Stirling dissolved both themselves and their forces, and Cromwel retired into England. Cromwell comes into Scotland. A peace concluded.

In the month of August one thousand six hundreth fourtie-eight, the Marquis of Huntley was removed from the tolbuith to the castle of Edinburgh, which was thought a fitter place for a man of his qualitie; and about that time the report of the death of his (then) eldest sone (James Earl of Aboyn, Lord Gordon) came into Scotland, who died at Paris;—a gentleman of many excellent parts both of mind and bodie, who (if it hade pleased God to prolonge his dayes) would doubtles in time have given good proof and testimonie of his worth and vertue; and with him died the hope of that (decayed) ancient family. His father (George Marquis of Huntley) was beheaded at the crosse of Edinburgh, the twentie-two day of March following, and was buried at Seaton, leaving behind him three sones alive, Lodowick, Charles, and Henrie. It was much then controverted in parliament, whether Huntley should have bin executed upon his former proces, or whether his execution should have been delayed vntill he hade bin processed of new again, thereby to obtain some smal delay: the nobility were much for a delay; but it was carried against them by pluralitie of voices, at the instigation of the ministrie. It was thought strange that they proceeded so summarlie against him, having (even then) three commissioners from the parlament with the king's maiestie in Holland, to whose service and partie Huntley hade stood constant and steadfast from the beginning vntill his end; and carried that commendation with him, to have hazarded his life and estate for the service of his prince. He was a man indued with sundrie good parts, hade he vsed them rightlie, of good judgement, and of great abilities, which was overballanced with a too great esteem of himself; too much addicted to his own opinion, and contemning all men's opinion but his own. It is certain that Huntley hade the extremity of iustice vsed against him; for the greatest points that could be laid to his charge were committed after the proces of forfaiture was deduced against The death of the Earl of Aboyn. The Marquis of Huntley executed. Huntley remained true to his first principles.

him, so a second proces would have freed them from the imputation of any rigid censure.

John, Master Rea, had finallie agreed with the Earl of Southerland before his father had left the kingdome ; yet thinking to advance himself by the civil divisions of this state, in the month of November he hounded out and incoraged his cousin, Neil Macky (*alias* Williamson), chiftane of the Sleaght-ean-Aberigh, to molest the earl's tenants in Strathnaver ; and to this purpose the Mr had intertained the relicts of the Irishes in his countrey. So Neil assembling some of his own kindred, with these Irishes, invaded the Earl of Southerland's chamberlane in Strathnaver, who was gathering the earl's rents there ; and setting vpon him at vnawars (expecting no such villany), they robbed him and his companie of such rents as they had gathered in that country, escaping hardlie with their lives ; for the which fact the earl persued the Master of Rea before the insuing parliament. But God revenged the Earl of Southerland's quarrel ; for Neil Macky having taken a iourney, the Februarie following, into Cateynes with his Irishes, to spoyle and molest that countrey, he was opposed at Thurso by Sir James Sinclare of Murkill, with the inhabitants of Cateynes, who killed him and the captain of those Irishes, with fyfteen of their followers, chasing the rest back to Strathnaver.

Neil Macky
slayn in Catey-
nes.

The birth of
Robert Bar-
clay.

The twentieth of December one thousand six hundreth fourtie-eight, Robert Barclay, the eldest sone of Collonel David Barclay, by Katherin Gordon, the daughter of Sir Robert Gordon, was born at Gordonston. His godfathers were Sir Robert Gordon, and the General-Quartermaster Robert Innes.

1649.
A parliament
held at Edinb.

The fourth of Januarie one thousand six hundreth fourtie-nyne, there was a parliament held at Edinburgh. According to the former indication, all the dissenting lords met. Although the number of the lords were smal, yet the commissioners of shires and burroughs were many : they repealed and annulled all the acts made in the preceding parliament in favors of the late ingadgement against England, displacing all officers of state, and commanders of their armies that were accessorie thereto, or active therein, and put others in their roomes. The Earl of Southerland was present at this parliament, and was, by the common consent of the parliament, made lord keepar of the privie-seal, in the Earl of Roxburgh's place. He obtained also from the state, a garrison of ane hundreth men to be settled in Strathnaver, vpon the expences of the publick.

The Earl of
Southerland
lord privie
seal.

A garrison
settled in Strath-
naver.

The death of
Charles the
First.

This year was began in England with the tragical end of our soveraigne King Charles, who was sentenced to death at London by his subjects there, and beheaded publickly at Whythall, the penult day of

Januarie one thousand six hundreth fourtie-nyne ;—a treacherous, treasonable, and bloodie act, not to be paralelled in any kingdome. They did not only take away his life, but also changed the whole frame of that government, from being ruled by a king, lords, and commons, in a monarchicall way, into a commonwealth and popular government, disinheriting his maiestie's posteritie for ever from the crown. Our Scots commissioners being then in London, did publickly protest both against one and the other, in behalf of the kingdome of Scotland, and entered their protestations vpon record. Thus, one of the greatest monarchs of the world was not only bereaved of his life by his own subjects, but his posteritie for ever dispossessed of his kingdomes, without honor, without pitie. The Duke of Lennox and Richmont, the Marquis of Hartford, the Earls of Lindsay and Southampton (being then vnder censure, and their estates sequestrated, for following the king) hade libertie (iuertheles) from the parlament to burie the king's bodie at Windsore. Immediatly after the report of the king's death, the parlament of Scotland proclaimed the Prince at the mercat crosse of Edinburgh, King of Scotland, England, France and Irland, be the name of Charles the Second, and sent commissioners to his majestie into Holland, where he then remained.

The common-wealth of England.

King Charles the Second proclaimed king.

In Februarie one thousand six hundreth fourtie-nyne, Donald Macky, Lord Rea (having retired to Denmark), dyed in that kingdome ; his body was carried back again into Scotland, and buried in Strathnaver, at Kirkebell, with his predecessors. He was a man of a quick wit, and speedie resolution, and of dyvers able qualities ; but these good parts were surpressed by his evill inclination ; a great dissembler, and much given to lust. He left his hous in a weak estate by his prodigalitie. To him succeeded his eldest sone, John Macky the Master of Rea.

The death of Donald Lord Rea.

The two-and-twentieth day of Februar one thousand six hundreth fourtie-nyne, Thomas Mackenzie of Pluscardin (the Earl of Seaforth's brother), Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromartie, Collonel John Monro of Leamlare, and Collonel Hew Fraser, accompanied with a number of their friends and followers, assaulted and tooke the toun of Invernes, expelled the garrison, rased and demolished the walls and fortifications of the toun, pretending that the parlament had sent private commissions to apprehend them ; wherevpon Leivetenant-General David Leslie was directed with his forces against them. Vpon the report of his coming, they retyre to the mountains of Rosse. In the mean time, while David Leslie is at Chanrie, he is advertised that the Lord Ogilvie, Leivetenant-General Middleton, and some others in Angus and Mernes, hade stirred vp the men of Athole to make some insurrection. So Leivetenant-General Leslie putting a garrison in the castle of Chanrie, and setting with Sir Thomas Urquhart, Collonel Monro and Collo-

Invernes taken, the fortifications rased, by Pluscardin and others.

L.-Gen. Leslie
pacifies the
stirrs in the
north.

nel Fraser (devyding them from Pluscardin), he retires with diligence southward, to settle the inhabitants of Athol, and leaves Collonel Gilbert Ker, Leivetenant-Collonel Hacket, and Leivetenant-Collonel Strachan, in Murray, with three troops of hors, to attend Pluscardin and the rest of his partakers, if they should make towards Murray.

The Lord Rea
ioyns with
Pluscardin.

David Leslie settles the Atholmen; but in his absence from Rosse, Pluscardin regains the castle of Chanrie, and chaseth away the garrison. He writs to his sister's son, the Lord Rea, inviting him to ioyn with him, pretending that he hade his maiestie's commission to take armes, which was not so. The Lord Rea obeyes, and comes to him with three hundreth able men, wel provyded with armes and other necessities. Being thus ioyned, to the number of eight or nyne hundreth men, they stay in Rosse, oppressing their neighbors their, untill they should hear from their associats in the south, and did chiefly trouble those who first joyned with them and then deserted them. Then David Leslie returns again into the north, and with him the Earl of Southerland, sent be the parlament to assist him. In their way they startle the Lord Ogilvie and Middleton, who flee north, and ioyn with Pluscardin, who is now more forward then before, having such associats, and full assurance that many more will ioyne with them, if they advance southward; which they doe, and goe to Badenogh to increas their forces, where Lord Lewes Gordon (now Marquis of Huntley) ioynes with them, having refused (or neglected) the offers which the parlament hade made to him, to restore him to his father's honors and estate, if before the first day of May he would submit, and come into the parlament, and satisfy the church, for he was excommunicate.

Middleton and
Ogilvie ioyne
with Pluscar-
din.

Huntley ioynes
with Middle-
ton.

The Earl of
Southerland
is sent north
to rais forces.

David Leslie parted his armie: he follows the enimie with a partie towards Badenogh; he directs the Earl of Southerland northward, to convey the forces of Rosse, Southerland, and Catteynes, and with him he sends fyve troops of hors, vnder the command of Ker, Hacket, and Strachan, to keep Middleton and his associats from returning back into Rosse. Huntley and Middleton perceaving that David Leslie followed them, and that, for preventing their going into Athol, he hade returned a little southward to Glenesk, they dislodge from Badenogh, and march down Spey-syde towards Balvaine, where Huntley, Ogilvie, and Rea doe stay with the armie; Middleton and Pluscardin depart with a troop of hors, to treat with David Leslie for a reconciliation; Lord Charles Gordon is sent to the Enzie to rais hors there.

Lord Charles
Gordon sent to
rais hors in the
Enzie.
Middleton's
armie surprys-
ed at the castle
of Balveny, by
Coll. Carr.

But before Middleton could find David Leslie, Ker, Hacket, and Strachan doe march with their troops in all hast from Rosse; and coming through Murray, they take some of the countrey gentlemen with them, and speedily crosse the river Spey. They apprehend the enimie's watches earlie by breake of day; they surpryse Reay and the

foot forces at the castle of Balvenie, the eight day of May one thousand six hundreth fourtie-nyne; they take him, and almost all their foot, to the number of nyne hundreth, Clankenzie, Strathnaver men, and Badenogh men; they killed about fourscore before they were taken. The Marquis of Huntley and Ogilvie escaped, having their quarters at the church of Mortlagh, a mile from Balvenie castle. Car directs all the foot home into their own countries, taking their oaths to keep the peace in time coming. He directs Rea to Edinburgh, with ten or more of his kin and friends. Mackenzie of Redcastle, and some other prisoners of his surname, were sent to Edinburgh with the Lord Reay, and were all put close prisoners in the tolbuith of Edinburgh. Hucheson Macky of Skowrie (whose daughter Rea had married a little before) was licensed to goe home with the inhabitants of Strathnaver. Huntley, Ogilvie, Middleton, and Pluscardin made their reconciliation with David Leslie, giving securitie for keeping the peace from thenceforth; so they all dissolved, and every man returned to their own houses, leaving the Lord Rea to suffer for the rest.

Rea sent prisoner to Edinburgh.

Huntley, Ogilvie, Middleton, and Pluscardin make their peace.

Whilst Huntley and Middleton were now in Badenogh, they took the castle of Riven, by the indiscretion of him that kept it, which was now rendered again, as also the castle of Chanrie. Collonel Car, with some of his troops, returns presentlie into Rosse; he beseidgeth Reidcastle, which at last he takes, and demolisheth the same, and causeth hang some of them that kept it. He puts a garrison in the Earl of Seafort's house of Brain, and in some other places in Rosse; so, having pacified that countrey, he returnes into Angus to David Leslie, and from thence to Edinburgh.

Redcastle demolished.

A garrison in Brain.

The thirteen day of May one thousand six hundreth fourtie-nyne, Lucy Gordon, Sir Robert Gordon his daughter, dyed at Gordonston, of ane hidropsie, at the age of three-and-twentie yeares. She had overtoiled herself in watching and attending her mother, who (two months before) had bin dangerouslie sicke; and as she lived, so she dyed, a good Christian, having untill her death exprest a real testimony of her religious education, vnder such a verteous mother and grandmother. She was burried at Kinnedder, hard by her grandmother.

The death of Lucy Gordon.

This year also two principall men in Southerland dyed; Sir John Gordon of Enbo, and Robert Gray of Creigh. Sir John his estate was much decayed, and that not so much by his falt as by the Lord Rea and his familie, by whom he was hardlie vsed and much wronged, not only by letting him suffer for the debt for which he was suretie, and was forced to pay for them, but also in hunding out and suffering their kinsmen (Neil Williamson, formerlie named) to possesse and oppresse his lands in Loghnes, in Strathnaver, which lands the Lord Rea had sold vnto the said Sir John. This was a great vngratitude in the

The death of Sir John Gordon of Enbo. The death of Robert Gray of Creigh.

Lord Rea, whom John hade absolutelie followed beyond all men, yea preferring Rea before the hous of Southerland, who hade him still in suspition for Rea his caus. Vpon the other part, Robert Gray of Creigh, from small beginnings, by his own vertue and industrie, and by the fauour of the hous of Southerland (whom he constantlie followed to his end), attained to a good fortune, and left a competent portion to everie one of his children. This should teach Southerland men to depend vpon none but vpon the Earl of Southerland, vnder his maiestie.

George Monro
knighted.

The Scots take
several touns in
Ireland.

Collonel Gor-
don governor
of Culrain.

Cromwell sub-
dues Ireland.

Collonel Gor-
don gets a pro-
tection from
Sir Charles
Scoot.

Kinnowl, with
dyvers others,
land in Ork-
nay

I have shoven alreadie, how that after the agreement at Stirlie, all armes were dissolved in Scotland on either syde; at which time General-Maior George Monro returned into Irland, from whence he went into Holland to King Charles, by whom he was then knighted, and sent back again by his maiestie with commissions into Irland. Being arryved in the province of Vlster, he ioynes with the Viscount of Aires, Collonel George Gordon (the Earl of Southerland's brother), Sir Robert Steuart and others; they assemble the rest of the Scots forces there; they invade the English, they overthrow them; they take the touns of Belfast, Knockfergus, and Culrane, the year of God one thousand six hundredth fourty-nyne; they proclaim the Viscount of Aires (who hade formerlie renued, and presentlie thereafter disclaimed the covenant) leivetenant and commissioner for the king in Ulster, and oppoint Collonel George Gordon governor of Culraine; they beseidge and take London-derie, by the meanes of Sir Robert Steuart, who hade lately escaped out of England, where he hade bin a prisoner, and reduced (almost) all Irland to the king's obedience (except Diviling), by the assistance of the Marquis of Ormond and Lord Inchqueen. But Leivetenant-General Cromwell coming out of England into Irland with ane armie, he quicklie recovered these places, and all Irland, for the parliament of England; and having left Collonel Ireton and Sir Charles Scoot to governe Irland, he returns victorious into England. After Cromwell's departure out of Irland, Sir Charles Scoot (being governor of Vlster) gave a protection to Collonel George Gordon, with libertie to possesse his own and his ladie's lands in Vlster.

About the end of September this year, the Earl of Kinnowl, accompanied with a number of Scots and Danish commanders, with some two hundredth Danish common souldiers, came out of Holland, and landed in Orknay, expecting the arryvall of James Graham with greater forces, and a commission from the king. The Earl of Morton (having then the commandement of Orknay), together with the inhabitants of that island, did ioynes with Kinnowl. Presentlie thereafter, the Earl of Morton dyed, and within few dayes Kinnowl dyed also at Kirkway in Orknay, unto whom his brother succeeded.

In October thereafter, the Earl of Southerland planted a garrison of

one hundreth men in Strathnaver, in the Lord Reay's chief hous at A garrison
 Toung, vnder the command of Captain William Gordon, the sone of planted in
 Captain Adam Gordon of Kilcalmkill, that dyed in Germanie. The Strathnaver.
 garrison hade the maintenance of Southerland, Cateynes, Strathnaver,
 and Assint, allowed to them for their intertainment, by order from the
 parlament, which the Earl of Southerland caused take vp dewlie, for
 the use of the garrison.

In the beginning of November this year one thousand six hundreth
 fourtie-nyne, Leivetenant-General Leslie came with nyne troopes of
 hors as far as Chanrie in Rosse. He placed strong garrisons in Brain, Garrisons
 Cromartie, and in Ellandonnan in Kintayl, the Earl of Seafort's strong- planted in
 est hold. So, having setled the north, and sent proclamations into Brain, Cro-
 Orknay to summond the Earl of Kinnowl and his adherents to come in martie, and
 and give obedience to the state, he returned into the south, about the Ellandonon.
 midst of the same month, vpon a report that there were like to be some
 commotions in Angus and Merns, which were quelled (if any were in-
 tended) at his return thither.

In March one thousand six hundreth and fiftie yeares, the parlament
 was held at Edinburgh. After mature deliberation, they resolve the
 second time to trie his majestie, if by any meanes they could reclaim
 him, and move him to come into Scotland and imbrace the covenant. 1650.
 To this effect they again sent commissioners into Holland to his ma- Commissioners
 iestie, having formerlie sent commissioners to the same purpose, with sent by the
 smal or no successe, so powerfull was the malignant and English partie parliament to
 about him. The Lord Brodie (one of the Senators of the Colledge of the king in
 Iustice) was one of these commissioners sent be the parlament into Holland.
 Holland; who, togather with Sir Lodowick Gordon (fear of Gor-
 donston), were chosen commissioners by the shire of Murray to this par-
 lament.

About the beginning of March or the end of Februar this year, James
 Graham (sometime Earl of Montros), being loaded with titles and ho-
 nors by his maiestie, came out of Holland into Orknay, accompanied
 with General-Maior Urrie, and divers other commanders and officers.
 James Graham, vnder the titles of his Excellencie James Marquis of
 Montros, Earl of Kincarn, Lord Graham, Baron of Mugdock, Knight
 of the noble order of the Garter (commonlie caled the order of St
 George), Leivetenant-Governor and Captain-General for his Majestie
 of the kingdome of Scotland, &c. transported his armie out of Orknay,
 and landed in Cateynes in April one thousand six hundreth and fiftie, James Graham
 not exceeding fifteen hundreth men. With ane arrogant pride, he landeth in
 Cateynes.
 thought with that number to overrun this kingdome, which a man of
 his experience would not have undertaken, without the assurance of
 friends in Scotland.

James Graham
causeth the in-
habitants of
Cateynes sub-
scribe new
bands.

James Graham compells the inhabitants of Cateynes to subscribe certain new papers and bands, swearing obedience to his excellencie, as to the king's generalissimo ; which he presents also to the ministers there. They doe all subscribe these papers, except one Mr William Smyth, whom (vpon his refusall) he sent to his ships to be put in irnes ; but this minister was afterward released.

The Earl of
Southerland
conveens his
countreymen.

The Earl of Southerland advertised the state hereof with all diligence, and gathered his own countreymen to oppose James Graham. He writts also to the two troops of hors quartered in Rosse, desiring them to come into Southerland to his assistance against the common enimie, which they refused to doe, having no order to that effect, and their commanders being at Edenburgh ; wherevpon the Earl of Southerland went to the borders of his own countrie next vnto Cateynes, to resist the enimie.

James Graham
guardeth the
Ord.

James Graham hearing that the Earl of Southerland was conveening forces to oppose him, he sendeth fyve hundreth men to guard the Ord, which is a strait passage at that end of Cateynes next vnto Southerland, and with the rest of his armie he beseidged the castle of Dumbeth, a strong place, wel stored with victuals, but ill guarded, the master thereof, Sir John Sinclare, being then in Rosse, and his lady only, with some few servants, dwelling at that time in the castle. There passed some skirmishes betwixt the Earl of Southerland's men and James Graham his guard that kept the Ord. After some few dayes seidge, the castle of Dumbeth was rendered to James Graham, vpon very fair conditions, which were ill observed ; only the lady hade leave to transport her baggage with herselfe. James Graham committed the custodie of that castle to Maior Whitford, and to the Laird of Delgedie, with a strong garrison.

The castle of
Dumbeth ta-
ken.

The Earl of
Southerland
retires to
Rosse.

After he hade stayed a while in Cateynes, he leaves his brother Harie Graham with some men, to assemble the inhabitants of Cateynes, and so to follow him with all diligence ; and he proposes to goe forward to Southerland ; which the Earl of Southerland vnderstanding, not being able to resist him, becaus he hade no hors, he retires from Helmesdail to Dunrobin, where he parted his men ; some of them he sent to the hills and hights of the countrey with their cattle and goods, to preserve them from the enimie, and he brought three hundreth over with himself into Rosse, to ioyn with that shire and with the troopes there. So having put strong garrisons in Dunrobin, Skelbo, Skibo, and Dornogh, he retired into Rosse, where the gentrie and troopes lying there did put themselves vnder his command.

Garrisons put
in Dunrobin,
and other
places in Sou-
therland.

James Graham comes to Southerland ; but before he parted out of Cateynes from his brother Harie Graham, he sent the Laird of Brimmes (Sinclare), Hew Macky of Delret, and Hucheon Macky of

Skowrie, unto Strathnaver, to assemble what men they could in that countrie, and that his brother should come that way with the Cateynes men, and ioyn with them, and from thence they should advance wheresoever he were, or els invade Southerland. The first night that James Graham came to Southerland, he incamped at Gartie and Helmesdail, the second night at Kintredwell, the third night at the Ruiffs; and passing by Dunrobin, some of his men were killed and taken by the garrison, having come betwixt them and the sea; but the armie past above the castle, to the hill. The next day Montros did write to William Gordon, captain of Dunrobin, to deliver him his prisoners; but he kept them still in prison, vntill they were delivered to the Leivetenant-General Leslie. The fourth night he incamped at Rein in Strathfleet. The fift day he, with his armie, lay at the Gruides, in Brae-chat. The sixt day he marched to Strathoikell, and from thence to Carsbisdail, where he stayed some dayes, expecting to hear from Pluscardin and the Earl of Seafort's friends, who promised him assistance; and now he thought himself sure, having passed the river of Port-ne-couter, and hearing by his best intelligence that there was but one troop of hors in Rosse, he directed word to the Earl of Southerland, that though he spared to burne and spoyle his countrie at this time, yet before it were long, he should make his own neighbors undoe him.

James Graham
marcheth
through Sou-
therland.

James Graham
did no harme
to Southerland.

David Leslie assembles all his troopes, and hade a randivous at Brechen. He directs, with all diligence, Hacket and Strachan north to their troops, with ane order to the troops lying in the shires of Banif and Murray, and the Irish troop to ioyne with them, and ioyntlie to draw towards the enimie. Being come to Rosse, where Collonel Ker and Strachan's two troops were quartered, those fyve troops, to wit, Collonel Montgomerie's troop, the Irish troop, commanded by Captain Cullace, Collonel Ker's troop, Leivetenant-Collonel Strachan's troop, and Leivetenant-Collonel Hacket's troop, met at Tayn in Rosse, and ioyning with the Earl of Southerland, the Laird of Balnegown, and Collonel John Monro of Leamlare, hade a counsell of warre, where it was concluded, that the Earl of Southerland should returne to Southerland, to keep the north syde of the river Portnecowter, and to oppose Harie Graham with the Cateynes and Strathnaver men, and to preserve his own countrey from them, whose chief aime was to burne the countrey of Southerland, having command from James Graham so to doe; that the fyve troops of hors, with so many foot as were then readie of the Monroes and the Rosses (not passing four hundreth) should advance to find out the enimie, who was then at Carbisdell, being espyed and found out by the travel and diligence of Collonel John Monro of Leamlare, and his sone Captain Andrew Monro, who incoraged the troops to goe

Hacket and
Strachan comes
north to their
troops.

A counsell of
warr.

on, and promised to be their leaders, which they performed faithfullie and valiently.

Upon the twentie-seaventh day of Aprile one thousand six hundreth and fiftie, Hacket and Strachan merched with their troops vp along the south syde of Portnecowter, vntill they came to Ferne, over against Creigh. There they kept themselves quiet in the broom of Ferne, within a myle and a half to the enimie, till Captain Andro Monro returned from skowring the fields. He told them that James Graham hade sent some fortie hors to trie where they were; therefore he advysed them to send out one troop onlie, that the enimie might perceave them, and to let the rest of the troops lie still in the broom, that the enimie might thinke they were no more, which they presentlie did; so the enimies hors returned with that intelligence to James Graham, which was also confirmed be Robert Monro of Achines, who was James Graham his chief scotmaster in these bounds, and who was with his three sones in James Graham's armie.

James Graham
overthrown at
Carbisdell.

Frendret ta-
ken.

Pitfoddles
slayn.

Vpon this intelligence of the approach of some hors, James Graham ordered his armie: General-Maior Vrrie led the vanguard, and James Graham commanded the bodie of the armie. Then he gave presentlie order that his armie should retire to a wood and a craggie mountain, which was not farr distant. Hacket and Strachan, immediatlie after the reitret of James Graham's hors, ordered their troops. Strachan and Cullace (with two hundreth hors, selected out of the whole troops) hade the vantguard; Hacket and the rest followed, having but a smal distance betwixt them. They all posted as fast as they could, to overtake and prevent the enimie, before he could attaine the wood and cragie rocks. Strachan overtooke and invaded them as they entered the wood, though he hade verie ill riding ground. The Danes, and some of the commanders, receave them stoutlie, and gave them ane volie of shott, which did little harme; then they began all to run to the wood, and to disband; but Hacket and the rest of the troops coming on them, they entirly dispersed them. The Monroes and the Rosses entering the wood, did kill many. Two hundreth in one companie ran to the river, thinking to passe over there, but they were all drowned. The troopes continued killing them for the space of two houres. James Graham escaped, and the Earl of Kinnowl, with some few others. There were taken prisoners about four hundreth: The Viscount of Frendrett (the Earl of Southerland's sister's sone), Vrrie, Collonel Gray, and many other commanders, were prisoners. All the rest were killed and drowned; and amongst them the Laird of Pitfoddles, younger (the Earle of Southerland's other sister's sone), being standart-bearer (a brave young gentleman), was slain defending the king's stan-

dart; and one Collonel Gordon was also killed, with many other officers. The Viscount of Frendret was hurt in tuo places of his bodie, and sent to Dunrobin to be cured of his wounds. This victorie was the more memorable, becaus not one man of the victor's syde was slayn, only one trooper was drowned in the river, following the enemie too eagerlie. This miraculous victorie hapned the twentie-seaventh of Aprill one thousand six hundreth fiftie yeares, at fyve o'clock in the afternoon, at Craigchoynechan, besides Carbisdel. In the verie field the victors gave thanks to God for their happie successe, and so returned with their prisoners to Tayn, where they kept them untill the leivetenant-general came, who gave order for conveying them south to Edinburgh to the estates. He directed also the king's standart south, with all James Graham's papers, which were found among the baggage. The countriemen of Rosse and Southerland continued the killing of such as escaped from the battle, many dayes thereafter.

James Graham and the Earl of Kinnowl escaping, with six or seaven in their companie, wandered vp that river the whole insuing night and the next day, and the third day also, without any food or sustenance, and at last came within the cuntry of Assint. The Earl of Kinnowl being faint for lack of meat, and not able to travel any farther, was left there among the mountaines, where it was supposed he perished. James Graham hade almost famished, but that he fortunied in this miserie to light vpon a smal cottage in that wilderness, where he was supplied with some milk and bread. Immediatlíe after the fight, Captain Andro Monro (formerlie mentioned) did write to Neil Mackcleud, Laird of Assint, who hade married his sister, desiring him earnestlie to apprehend any that should come in his cuntry, and chieflie James Graham. The Laird of Assint was not negligent, but sent parties everywhere. Some of them met James Graham, accompanied only with one Maior Sinclare, ane Orknay man. The partie apprehends them both, and brings them to Ardreck (the Laird of Assint his chief residence). James Graham made great offers to the Laird of Assint, if he would goe with him to Orknay; all which he refused, and did write to the leivetenant-generall, that he hade James Graham in his custodie, who presentlie directed Maior-General Holburne, with a partie of foot, to bring him to Southerland, which was done. James Graham was two nights in Skibo, and from thence he was conveyed to Brayn, and so to Edinburgh. Being presented there before the parliament, he was sentenced to be hanged publickly, at the merkat crosse of Edinburgh, and to be quartered; his head to be put above the tolbuith of Edinburgh, where his vnclie (the Earl of Gowrie) his head was formerlie placed, the year one thousand six hundreth. His four quarters were oppointed to be sent to Glasco, Stirlin, Saint Johnston,

Collonel Gordon slayn.

James Graham wanders to the hills of Assint.

James Graham apprehended at Assint.

James Graham sent to Edinb.

James Graham executed and quartered.

and Aberdeen, there to be hung vp, and his bodie to be buried in the Borrow-Mure, where the most odious malefactors are vsuallie hanged and buried; all which was dewlie performed. He was executed the twentie-one day of May one thousand six hundreth and fiftie yeares. He hade bin formerlie forfalted and excommunicated. The ministers delt verie earnestlie with him to acknowledge his offence, that he might be absolved from the dreadfull sentence of excommunication, which he refused to doe, and so dyed obstinat. He hade sent a seditious declaration into Scotland the preceding winter, full of arrogance, sedition, and vain-glorie; and he hade caused printe ane historie of his proceedings formerlie in Scotland, full of lies and untruths. One of these was put vpon either of his shoulders when he was vpon the scaffold, which were both formerlie burnt by the hand of the hangman. Thus perished James Graham (sometime Earl and Marquis of Montros), when (in his own conceit) he was at the top of his glorie; a man certainly indued with great gifts, if they hade bin rightlie imployed.

Harie Graham
escapes into
Orknay.

About the time of this conflict, the Earl of Southerland sent Captain William Gordon (formerlie mentioned), with three hundreth men, towards the hights of Cateynes, to try what Hary Graham was doing; but before Captain William could overtake him, he hade hard of the overthrow, and hade shipped all his men for Orkney. Captain William came to Thurso in pursuit of him, as he was setting sail in the road.

The gentrie of
Cateynes are
sent south to
the parliament.

The leivetenant-general coming north, he gave order at Tayn for sending south such prisoners as were taken at the fight. He directs back again to the south most part of his troops, takes only fyve troops with himself, with some of Holburn's regiment, and some of the Earl of Southerland's countriemen; so he and the Earl of Southerland march into Cateynes. The leivetenant-general calls for the gentlemen of that countrie, examins their offence in a councill of warre, and directs them south, to be censured by the parliament. Then he beseidged the castle of Dumbeth, which was valiantlie defended for some dayes, till the vse of their well was taken from them; so wanting water, they were forced to render themselves in the parliament's will. The leivetenant-general sends them all south to the parliament; most part of the commanders were executed at Edenburgh. The Danes were sent home unto their own countrie: so, having settled Cateynes, he sends Captain Cullace with his troop to Orknay, and retires to the south. Before Cullace could arryve in Orknay, Harie Graham and Collonel Johnston hade left the countrie, and very hardly escaped by sea into Holland. The countrey people gave Captain Cullace all obedience, and assisted him to apprehend such of James Graham's followers as hade remained in that countrie. George Drummond of Ballach was taken, with divers others, whom Cullace carryed south with him out of Orknay, except Drum-

The castle of
Dumbeth re-
gained.

The Danes all
sent home.

mond of Ballach, who hade dyvers times escaped before. So being returned to Cateynes, he caused him to be shot at the post, least he should escape from him. Thus, having settled the isles of Orknay, and pacified the people, he returned with his prisoners into the south.

Captain Cul-
lace pacifieth
Orknay.

In June one thousand six hundreth and fiftie, the Earl of Southerland went south to the parlament, with a resolution to settle with the Lord Rea (if it were possible), and to bring him out of prison, which could not be effected, be reason of the Lord Rea his inabilityie to give any reasonable satisfaction to his creditors. The Laird of Assint went then also south to the parlament, to creave his reward for the apprehending of James Graham, which he receaved from the estates. Twentie thousand pound Scots was secured to him, some whereof was given him in hand : he was also made captain of the garrison of Strathnaver, with the consent of the Earl of Southerland, who, before James Graham his coming out of Orknay, hade made the Laird of Assint his shriff-depute in Assint, and lykewyse hade oppointed Collonel John Monro of Leamlare his shriff-depute in Slisichiles. The estates at the same time did bistowe a reward vpon Hacket and Strachan, for their good service against James Graham. One thousand pound sterline and ane gold chain was given to either of them.

The Laird of
Assint reward-
ed for taking
James Graham.

Assint shriff-
depute of As-
sint.

Hacket and
Strachan re-
warded.

The twentie-fourth day of June one thousand six hundreth and fiftie, the king and the Scots commissioners landed at Garmouth in Murray, having come out of the Lowe countries in Holland ships. There came with his majestie about fyve hundreth in his train, among whom were dyvers lords and others of the English nation ; some also of our Scots nobilitie came with him, who, by proclamation from the parlament of Scotland, were commanded to forbear coming into the kingdome without licence ; such as Duke Hamilton, Lawderdaile, and others. How soon his maiestie landed, he subscriybed the covenant, and also the league and covenant. He parted from Garmouth to the Boig of Gith, where he stayed thre or four nights. Thither went dyvers of the gentrie of Murray, to kiss his majestie's hands, whom he receaved kindlie. From the Boig his maiestie went to Strathbogie, and from thence to Aberdeen, and so south to Falkland, one of his own houses.

1650.
The king land-
ed at Spey-
mouth,

The king sub-
scrieves the
covenant.

Sir Alexander Southerland of Duffus came home with his maiestie out of Holland, having bin abroad fyve yeares in France and Holland, being much bettered by his travels. The parlament sent commissioners from Edinburgh to his maiestie, welcoming him into Scotland, and withall intreating him to put away all those English from him, as also such Scots lords and others as were forbidden this kingdome, without licence obtained, which his maiestie did : the Duke of Buckingham only stayed with him. But these things concerne the general historie

Duffus returns
from his tra-
vells.

of Scotland, and are farr from my purpose ; therefore I will prosecute them no farther.

General Crom-
wel entereth
Scotland with
ane army.

No sooner was the king arrayved into Scotland, but Oliver Cromwell, general of all the English forces in England and Irland, invaded Scotland with a great armie, against the national covenant, and against all the oathes and treaties of the English. This unexpected coming of the English did surpryse Scotland, who expected nothing lesse ; yet in a verie short space they assembled ane armie, which (after dyvers skirmishes) forced the English to make a hastie retreat from Edinburgh to Dunbar ; where, in a stormie, tempestous night, the Scots (having so encompassed and inclosed the English armie, as that they seemed to have hade no safe retreat) were suddenlie, in a desperate manner, invaded by the English, and surprysed ; so the whole Scots armie was dispersed by their own too secure negligence, and their too great confidence in dispising the enimie. This hapned the third day of September one thousand six hundreth and fiftie yeares. Many great presumptions and probabilities there were, that the Scots armie was betrayed by some of their general persons, who gave order that night to extinguish all their matches. What proceeded betwixt the English and the Scots, whilst the English possessed all be-south Forth, except the toun of Stirlin, whether the Scots armie then retired ; how they skirmished with Collonel Ker at Hamilton, and took him prisoner ; how the castle of Edinburgh was rendered to him by the Laird of Dundas (governor thereof), and by the captain thereof, caled Abernethie, I doe not intend to prosecute, as not appertaining to my purpose, leaving them to the writters of our publick histories.

The infall of
Dunbar.

The castle of
Edinburgh ta-
ken.

The Earl of
Southerland
sent south with
his regiment.

About the end of August one thousand six hundreth and fiftie, the Earl of Southerland went south to Edinburgh, and brought with him out of his division ane regiment of ane thousand men, to assist his king and countrie ; but the fatall infall of Dunbar hapned before their arrayvall at Edinburch ; so they were commanded to stay at Stirline, and the Earl himself went to the king to Saint Johnston ; from whence he was sent north by his majestie to conveeen more forces.

The Lord Rea
prisoner with
Cromwell.

After the infall at Dunbar, that Cromwell took the touns of Edinburch and Leith, he released all the prisoners there, except John Lord Rea, whom he kept still prisoner with him. He vsed him well ; at last he gave him libertie to goe north and see his friends and his own countrie, vpon his faithfull promise to returne to him the twentie-sixt day of Februar insuing, which he did performe. In the month of May following, Cromwel gave the Lord Rea libertie again to return into Strathnaver for other six months.

About the beginning of October one thousand six hundreth and fiftie,

the king made an escape from the lords who then governed, and forsooke them hastily, to joyne with the Marquis of Huntley and Leivenant-General Middleton, Crawford, Sinclair, Ogilvie, and many others of Duke Hamilton's faction, who were called malignants; but matters falling out not to be so ready as the king expected, he was persuaded to return again from Alova to Perth, where the Marquis of Argyll and that faction did then remain. David Leslie was sent with a thousand hors against the Marquis of Huntley, and such as did assist him; who, upon the sight of his maiestie's letters, commanding them thereunto, did lay down their armes. Whereupon, shortly after, all busines was packed up again and quieted, both by church and state. An act of indemnity past to such as were ready to take armes with Huntley; and all who had bin formerly called malignants were brought in, and remitted, upon their satisfaction to the church; the particular declaration whereof I referre to the publick histories of the kingdome.

The king intends to joyne with Huntley.

The sixteen day of October one thousand six hundredth and fiftie yeares, Maister George Gordon, the sone of Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston, dyed at Dunrobin, in Southerland, of a burning feaver, and was buried at Dornogh, in the sepulchre of the Earles of Southerland, the two-and-twentie year of his age, in the flour of his youth;—a gentleman wel beloved of all that knew him; learned, godlie, and of great expectation; much lamented by the Earl of Southerland and all the people of that countrie amongst whom he then conversed, but chiefly be his parents, who had so carefullie bred him.

The death of Mr George Gordon.

This year one thousand six hundredth fiftie-and-one, began with a busines of great consequence in Scotland. The first day of Januarie one thousand six hundredth fiftie-and-one, King Charles the Second was crowned at Scoone, with a great applaus and acclamation of ioy.

1651.
Charles the Second crowned king, at Scoon.

In the month of March one thousand six hundredth fiftie-one, the Earl of Southerland sent a regiment of Southerland and Strathnaver men, wel appointed, to Stirling, to his maiestie; which the king did thankfully acknowledge by his letter to the Earl of Southerland, vnder his hand and seal, dated in April this year, for anticipating many who lay neerer, and promised more to his maiestie then he had done.

The Earl of Southerland sends another regiment to the king.

A parliament was held in Perth, in March one thousand six hundredth fiftie-and-one, where Lord Lodowick Gordon was restored (*ad integrum*) to his father's honors and estate; being formerly acknowledged by all men as Marquis of Huntley. He was the first of that name Marquis of Huntley. He did then reconcile himself to the church, having bin formerly excommunicate for assisting Montros. This Lodowick Marquis of Huntley married Marie Grant, the daughter of Sir John Grant of Freuchie, by whom he hath George, and dyvers other children.

Louys Marquis of Huntley restored.

Duffus created
lord.

This year one thousand six hundreth fiftie-and-one, Sir Alexander Southerland of Duffus was created Lord of Duffus, and Baron of Parliament; so that now two lords (Rea and Duffus) are the Earl of Southerland's vassalls.

Huntley com-
mands the gen-
trie of Aber-
deen and Baniff
shires.

This year one thousand six hundreth fyftie-one, Huntley was made commander and leader of all the gentlemen in the shires of Aberdeen and Baniff, together with all his own friends and vassalls, and such of the gentrie of Murray and elsewhere as would willinglie follow him. The Count of Saint Paule (a French nobleman), who came into Scotland to his maiestie's assistance, was made his leivetenant.

The Earl of
Southerland
commanded to
watch the
north costs
against the
English ships.

In June this year, his maiestie hearing that dyvers English ships were sent into Orkney, and to the northern parts of this kingdome, did write vnto the Earl of Southerland to stay in the north, and to watch the cost, and attend the English ships, in case they should land any men in these bounds, or attempt any thing; and withall, that he should substitute his nephew, the Viscount of Frendrett, in his place, to command the Earl his regiment in the armie till his own coming.

The English
passe into
Fyfe.

King Charles
goeth into
England.

About the beginning of August one thousand six hundreth fiftie-and-one, the English passed over with their armie into Fyfe, in flat-bottomed boats, and landed at Inverkeithing. The king presentlie therevpon went with ane armie of ten thousand men (hors and foot) into England, by the way of Carlyle. The Lord Duffus was sent from Stirling with a partie of therteen hundreth foot, to keep the toun of Saint Johnston; which being destitute of provision, he was forced to render to General Cromwell, the eight day of August one thousand six hundreth fiftie-one yeares, vpon verie reasonable conditions.

St Johnston
taken.

Dundee taken
by storme.

Presentlie after the deliverie of Saint Johnston, Cromwel followed the king into England, having left Lievetenant-Generall Monck with a part of his armie in Scotland. From Saint Johnston the Lord Duffus sent that partie which he commanded, to defend the toun of Dundee, with his Maior, Angus Southerland, there to assist General Maior Robert Lumsden, to maintain that toun against the English, which was nevertheless stormed and taken, the first day of September insuing. The said General-Maior Lumsden, and Maior Southerland, with many others, were slayn. The English found great riches in Dundee, whether the most part of the wealth of Scotland was conveyed.

The committies
of state and
kirk surprysed
and taken at
Eliot.

After the deliverie of Saint Johnston, the committie of estates went to Forfar, and from thence to Eliot, where they were surprysed be the English, about the end of August one thousand six hundreth fiftie-one, being betrayed by Maister William Buchan, general scoot-master of the Scottish armie, who convoyed and led the English thither by a secret and quiet way. Here were taken prisoners, General Leslie, the

Earls Marshall and Crawford, the Lord Bargaie, Sir James Lockart of Lee, with dyvers others ; with severall ministers, being commissioners of the general assemblie, who were all sent presentlie to London by sea.

After the taking of Dundee, the English marched to Aberdeen; then the rest of the committee of estates meet at Inverurie, where Huntley was chosen preses ; and motions were made among them for divolving the whole power of the kingdome in his hands ; but the sudden coming of the English armie into these parts brake that determination, and every man retired in hast be-north Spey, except Huntley, who went into Strathdown with his forces ; but the English returne presentlie southward.

A committie of estates meet at Inverurie.

The third of September one thousand six hundreth fiftie-one, King Charles with the Scots armie were quite overthrown at Worster in England, after a sore fight, being oversett with numbers at least fyve to one. The king escaped into France. Most part of his armie was either killed or taken ; many noblemen and commanders were taken. Duke William Hamilton was there slayn.

The Scots overthrown at Worcester.

About the beginning of September this year, Sir John Sinclare of Dumbeth, knight-barronet, dyed at Dumbeth, without any heires-male begotten of his body. He devyded his estate betwixt his brother Alexander's sone and his own daughter's children ; which daughter was married to the Barron of Kilbraike. He oppointed his brother's sone to be Laird of Dumbeth ; his lands in Rosse he settled vpon his grandchild, the Barron of Kilbreak's second sone. He hade married to his second wife Katherine Fraser, the Lord Lovat's daughter (sister to the Countesse of Southerland), by whom he hade no issue.

The Laird of Dumbeth his death.

The twentie-one of November this year, the Marquis of Huntley (who was now most powerfull in this kingdome) made ane agreement with the English at their second coming to Aberdeen. The Lord Bocarras also dissolved his troopes ; so that now all the Lowlands in Scotland (south and north) submitted themselves to the power of the English.

Huntley agrees with the English.

Bocarras disbands his troops.

What differs and controversies hapned in the state of Scotland this year one thousand six hundreth fiftie-one, and what shisme was in the church, concerning the admitting to parlament and places of publict trust, those who were formerlie caled malignants, first in the commission of the church, thereafter in July, in the generall assemblie, where it break out to a publick protestation (as it did formerlie by way of remonstrance) against the general assemblie (who owned the inbringing all the malignants), I leave the declaration thereof to those who are better acquaint with these state affaires then I am.

A division in the church.

Thus, at lenth, the English armie having none to oppose them, they crossed Spey in December one thousand six hundred fiftie-one, and came into Murray, and so to Invernes, where they planted a garrison ;

The English crosse Spey.

thence they marched through Rosse, Southerland, Cateynes, and Ork-nay, putting all these countreys vnder contribution and assessment, planting garrisons where they pleased.

Thus, with the losse of the libertie of my nation, I end both this year one thousand six hundreth fiftie-one, and my collections, having neither hart nor incoragement to proceed therein.

FINIS.

Laus Deo.

This whole Booke was copied out of the Author's own copies, in the year 1656.

APPENDIX I.

CONTINUATION OF THE SUCCESSION OF THE EARLS OF SUTHERLAND,
FROM THE CONCLUSION OF THE PRECEDING HISTORY TO THE PRESENT
DATE.

[*Abridged from Douglas's Peerage, Second Edition.*]

19th Earl.—GEORGE succeeded his father John, 18th Earl, in 1663, died March 4th, 1703, and was buried in the chapel at Holyroodhouse. He married, August 11th 1659, Jean, eldest daughter of the Earl of Wemyss, widow of Archibald, Earl of Angus, son of the first Marquis of Douglas, and mother of Archibald, Earl of Forfar; she died January 1715, leaving issue,

1. John, Lord Strathnaver,
2. Anne, married, in 1683, to the third Viscount of Arbuthnott.
3. Jane, born 1665, died young.

20th Earl.—JOHN, was of the privy council to King William, under whom he commanded a regiment of foot in his campaigns in Flanders. He was also a commissioner of the union, and a privy-councillor to Queen Anne, and rendered eminent services to government during the rebellion in 1715. He was invested with the order of the Thistle, and obtained permission to resume the name and arms of Sutherland, in place of those of Gordon, which had been borne by the Earls of Sutherland since the marriage of the Countess of Sutherland with Adam Gordon, second son of the Earl of Huntly, about 1510. He had also permission for his family to bear the double tressure in their coat of arms. He was chosen one of the sixteen representative peers of Scotland in several succeeding parliaments. He died June

27th 1733, having married, first, Helen, daughter of Lord Cochrane, son of the first Earl of Dundonald, by whom he had

1. William, Lord Strathnaver, who died before his father, July 19th 1720.

2. Jane, married to John, Lord Maitland, son of the fifth Earl of Lauderdale.

3. Helen, died young.

He married, secondly, Catherine Tollemache, daughter of the Duchess of Lauderdale, and widow of Lord Doune, son of the sixth Earl of Moray; and, thirdly, the widow of Sir John Travel; but had no issue by either of these ladies.

His son William, Lord Strathnaver, was also actively engaged against the rebels in 1715; had the command of a regiment of foot at the battle of Glenshiel in 1719, and died in 1720. He married Catherine, daughter of William Morison of Prestongrange, M. P. commissioner for the union; and by her, who died in 1765, left

1. William, who succeeded his grandfather as Earl of Sutherland.

2. Helen, married, 1740, to Sir James Colquhoun, baronet.

3. Janet, married, 1740, to George Sinclair, Esq. of Ulbster.

And other children, who died young.

21st Earl.—WILLIAM was born in 1707, and succeeded his grandfather in 1733, before which he served in parliament for the county of Sutherland; was chosen one of the representatives of the Scottish peerage in 1734, and was admitted F. R. S. He took an active part in the King's service during the rebellion of 1745, and died at Montauban in France, December 7th 1750. He married, April 2d 1734, Elisabeth, daughter of the third Earl of Wemyss, who died February 20th 1747, leaving,

1. William, Lord Strathnaver, born May 29th 1735.

2. Elisabeth, married, in 1757, to the Honourable James Wemyss of Wemyss.

22d Earl.—WILLIAM, succeeded his father in 1750; was a captain in the 25th regiment of foot in 1755, aide-de-camp to the King, and colonel of a regiment of infantry in 1763; and was chosen one of the sixteen representative peers of Scotland the same year. He married, April 14th 1767, Elisabeth, daughter of William Maxwell, Esq. of Preston, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, (sister to the Viscountess Glenorchy) by Elisabeth, daughter of William Hairstons, Esq. of Craigs, in the county of Dumfries, who became second wife of Charles Erskine of Alva, Lord Justice-Clerk, and died at London, in her 90th year, October 24th 1806. The Earl and Countess of Sutherland died at Bath in June 1766, much lamented. Their issue were,

1. Catherine, born May 23d 1764, died 1766.

2. Elisabeth, born May 24th 1765, who succeeded her father as Countess of Sutherland ; married, September 4th 1785, George Granville Leveson Gower, Viscount Trentham, since second Marquis of Stafford, K. G. Their issue are,

1. George Granville, Earl Gower, and Lord Strathnaver, born August 8th 1786.

2. Charlotte, born June 8th 1788.

3. Elizabeth Mary, born November 8th 1797.

4. Francis, born January 1st 1800 ;
and three sons, who died young.

APPENDIX II.

INVENTORY OF WRITS OF THE EARLDOM OF SUTHERLAND.

1. Charter by Hugo Freskyn, to Mr Gilbert, Archdean of Murray, of the lands of Seelbot, in Sutherland, &c. without date.
2. Charter of confirmation thereof by Willielmus Dominus de Sutherlandia, son and heir of the said Hugo Freskyn, without date.
3. Charter of confirmation of the said first charter by William, King of Scots, dated the 29th of April; but the year is not mentioned.
4. Charter of confirmation of the foresaid first charter, by Alexander II. King of Scots, dated 26th December 1235.
5. Agreement between William, Earl of Sutherland, and Archibald, Bishop of Caithness, concerning the property of certain lands therein mentioned, dated at the cathedral church of Caithness, the 10th calends of October 1275.
6. Renunciation by Kenneth, Earl of Sutherland, son of the deceased William, Earl of Sutherland, in favour of Reginald de Moravia, of all claims which the said Earl of Sutherland had upon the said Reginald's possessions and tenements within his earldom, dated at the chapel of St Andrew's, in the year 1330.
7. Extract charter by Robert, King of Scots, to William, Earl of Ross, of the lands of Dingwall, and of the lands of Frenerosherie, within the earldom of Sutherland, dated at Cullan, the 5th of August, in the 16th year of the King's reign.
8. Extract charter by David, King of Scots, in favour of William, Earl of Sutherland, and Margaret his spouse, sister to the King, and the heirs to be lawfully procreated betwixt them, erecting the whole earl-

dom of Sutherland into a free regality, dated at Lanark, the 10th of October, in the 17th year of the King's reign.

9. Extract charter by David, King of Scots, in favour of William, Earl of Sutherland, and Margaret de Bruys, the King's sister, and the longest liver of them, and the heirs to be lawfully procreated betwixt them, of sundry lands in the shires of Forfar, Kincardine, and Aberdeen, dated at Dunbritane, in the 17th year of the King's reign.

10. Extract charter by David, King of Scots, confirming a charter granted by William, Earl of Sutherland, to Nicolas de Sutherland, his brother, of the lands of Torboll and others, lying within the earldom of Sutherland, dated at Edinburgh, the 17th of October, in the 34th of the King's reign.

11. Charter by David, King of Scots, confirming a charter granted by William, Earl of Sutherland, to John de Tarale, of six davoch lands of Ruchy in Strafflete, dated at Perth, the 28th of January, in the 35th year of the King's reign.

12. Instrument on the resignation of the earldom of Sutherland by John, Earl of Sutherland, in the King's hands, in favour of John Sutherland, his son, and apparent heir, dated the 22d of February 1455.

13. Precept under the privy-seal, (following on said resignation) directed to the keeper of the great seal, for issuing a charter in favour of the said John Sutherland, and *his heirs*, of the said earldom of Sutherland, reserving the liferent thereof to the said John, Earl of Sutherland, the father, dated the 23d of February 1455.

14. Charter proceeding thereupon under the great seal, in favours of the said John Sutherland, et hæredibus suis, of the earldom of Sutherland, containing a reservation of the father's liferent, &c. dated at Inverness, the 24th of February 1455.

15. Precept under the quarter seal following thereupon, for infefting the said John Sutherland in the said earldom, dated the 25th of February 1455.

16. Brieve from Chancery, for serving Elizabeth Sutherland, daughter to John, Earl of Sutherland, heir to her father, dated 4th of May 1509, with an execution on the back, dated the 23d day of the said month of May, and year foresaid.

17. Instrument upon the judicial renunciation of the earldom of Sutherland, by Alexander Sutherland, son of John, Earl of Sutherland, in favours of John Sutherland, son and heir of the said John, Earl of Sutherland, and Elizabeth Sutherland, daughter of the said Earl, (wife of Adam Gordon of Aboyne), and their heirs, dated the 24th day of July 1509.

18. Instrument of sasine on a Chancery precept, issued on a retour, in favours of John Sutherland, son and heir of the deceased John, Earl of

Sutherland, in the lands and earldom of Sutherland, &c. dated the 14th of December 1512.

19. Commission under the quarter seal to William, Lord Ruthven, and others, as sheriffs of Inverness, for executing a brief of idiotry, for cognoscing John, Earl of Sutherland, within the court-house of Perth, dated the 3d day of May 1514.

20. Instrument upon the cognition of the said brief, whereby the said John, Earl of Sutherland, judicially declared Elizabeth Sutherland, his sister-german, wife of Adam Gordon, and her issue, (failing heirs of his own body,) to be next and immediate successors to him and to his heritage, and he interdicts himself to the said Adam Gordon, and John Sutherland, burgess of Elgin, as his curators, dated the 13th of June 1514.

21. Instrument upon the proclamation of the brieves taken from Chancery, for serving a noble lady, Elizabeth Sutherland, daughter and heir of the old Earl of Sutherland, and citing all persons to compare within the court-house of Inverness, the 3d of October, to see the said brieves served, dated the 17th September 1514.

22. Special service of Elizabeth Sutherland, sister-german of John, Earl of Sutherland, as nearest and lawful heir to him in the earldom of Sutherland, dated 3d October 1514.

23. Instrument upon the said service, wherein Mr Robert Munro, brother and procurator of Alexander Sutherland, did appear, to oppose the service of the said Elizabeth, dated the said 3d of October 1514.

13. Precept from Chancery for infesting the said Elizabeth as heir, served and retoured to the said John, Earl of Sutherland, her brother, dated the 24th of October 1514.

25. Instrument of sasine following upon the said precept, and upon the precept of the Earl of Huntley, as sheriff of Inverness, issued thereon, in favours of a noble lady, Elizabeth Sutherland, wife of Adam Gordon of Aboyn, heir to umquhill John, Earl of Sutherland, her brother, in the earldom of Sutherland, dated the last day of June 1515.

26. Contract 'twixt John, Earl of Caithness, on the one part, and Adam, Earl of Sutherland, and Elizabeth, Countess of the same, on the other part, whereby the Earl of Caithness became bound to recover the castle of Dunrobin, then in the hands of Alexander Sutherland, and deliver it to the said Adam and Elizabeth, Earl and Countess of Sutherland, for which cause the said Adam, Earl of Sutherland, and Elizabeth, Countess of the same, shall infest heritably, by charter and possession, the said John, Earl of Caithness, in twenty pounds worth of land in Strath-ullie, &c. dated at Spynie, the 3d of September 1516, with an extract or transumpt of the said contract from the cathedral church of Moray, dated the 4th of March 1524.

27. Charter granted by Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland, and heritable lady of the earldom of Sutherland, with consent and assent of a noble lord, Adam Gordon, her husband, Earl of Sutherland, in favour of the said John, Earl of Caithness, of her lands of Helmsdaill, &c. dated the 5th September 1516.

28. Precept of sasine following thereupon by the said Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland, and heritable lady of the said earldom of Sutherland, with consent of a noble and potent lord, Adam Gordon, Earl of Sutherland, her husband, dated 7th September 1516.

29. Copy bond of reversion by the Earl of Caithness, relative to the said contract, reciting, that the said Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland, and with consent of Adam, Earl of Sutherland, her spouse, anailzied to him the lands of Helmsdale, &c. dated the 5th of September 1516.

30. Gift by Adam Gordon, Earl of Sutherland, and Elizabeth Sutherland, Countess, and heritor of the same, with one assent, in favours of John Murray, burgess of Dornoch, of the marriage of Janet and Elizabeth Clyne, daughters and heirs to umquhill William Clyne of that ilk, dated the 10th of May 1518.

31. Contract 'twixt Elizabeth, Countess and heriture of Sutherland, and Adam, Earl of Sutherland, her spouse, on the one part, and Alexander Gordon, Master of Sutherland, their son and apparent heir on the other part, whereby the said Elizabeth, with consent of Adam, her spouse, shall make procuratory to resign the earldom of Sutherland in the hands of the King, in favour of the said Alexander and his heirs, preserving the frank tenement of the same to the said Elisabeth and Adam, the longest liver of them, for all the days of their lives, dated at Elgin, the 9th day of November 1527.

32. Procuratory by Elizabeth Sutherland, Countess of Sutherland, and heritable lady of the same, with the consent of a noble lord, Adam Gordon, Earl of the said earldom of Sutherland, her spouse, for resigning the earldom of Sutherland, in the King's hands, in favours of Alexander Gordon, Master of Sutherland, her eldest son, reserving to herself, and the said Lord Adam, her spouse, and the longest liver of them, the frank tenement of the said earldom, &c. for all the time of their lives as said is, dated at Elgin, the 10th of November 1527.

33. Charter by James, King of Scots, following on said resignation, in favours of Alexander Gordon, son and apparent heir of Adam, Earl of Sutherland, and Elizabeth Sutherland, Countess of Sutherland, his spouse, of all and whole the earldom of Sutherland, and all and sundry lands of the same earldom, &c. which earldom and lands thereof belonged to the said Elizabeth heritably, and were resigned by her with advice and consent of the said Adam, Earl of Sutherland, her spouse, in the King's hands, to be holden by the said Alexander Gordon, et hæredibus suis, of the King, and his successors, in fee and heri-

tage, as freely, quietly, fully, wholly, honourably, well, and in peace, in all, and by all, as the said Elizabeth, or her predecessors, Earls of Sutherland, held or possessed the said earldom and lands of his Majesty, or his predecessors, before the said resignations; reserving, nevertheless, the frank tenement of the whole foresaid earldom, and whole lands thereof, &c. to the said Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland, and Adam Gordon, her spouse, by reason of the courtesy of Scotland, and the longest liver of them for all the time of their lives, dated at Edinburgh, the 1st day of December 1527.

34. Instrument of sasine following on a precept issued on said charter in favours of the said Alexander Gordon, of the said earldom, and whole lands of Sutherland, containing the reservation above, written in *ipsisimis verbis*, dated the 20th December 1527.

35. Special service of John Gordon, as nearest and lawful heir to the said Alexander Gordon, Master of Sutherland, his father, in the earldom of Sutherland, dated 4th May 1546.

36. Instrument of sasine on a Chancery precept for infefting the said John Gordon, Earl of Sutherland, as heir to the said Alexander Gordon, Master of Sutherland, his father, in the said earldom of Sutherland, dated 7th June 1546.

37. Charter by Mary Queen of Scots to John, Earl of Sutherland, and Lady Elizabeth Campbell, Countess of Moray, his spouse, and the longest liver of them in conjunct fee, and to the heirs lawfully procreate or to be procreate between them; which failing, to the lawful and nearest heirs whatsoever, or assignees of the said Earl, of all and sundry the lands of the earldom of Sutherland, with the tower, &c.; which lands and earldom, with the tower, &c. belonged heritably of before to the said John, Earl of Sutherland, and were resigned by him in the Queen's hands, dated the 6th of August 1546.

38. Instrument of sasine on a precept of sasine following on said charter, dated 13th October 1546.

39. General service of John, Earl of Sutherland, as nearest and lawful heir of Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland, his grandmother, dated 23d June 1567.

40. General service of the said John, Earl of Sutherland, as nearest and lawful heir of Adam, Earl of Sutherland, his grandfather, dated said 23d of June 1567.

41. Instrument of sasine, dated 27th July 1573, following on a Chancery precept for infefting Alexander, Earl of Sutherland, as heir, served to John, Earl of Sutherland, his father, in the earldom of Sutherland and lands thereof.

42. Instrument on the resignation of the earldom of Sutherland by Alexander, Earl of Sutherland, in favours of John, Master of Sutherland, his eldest son, and his heirs and assignees whatsoever; reserving to the

said Alexander, Earl of Sutherland, his liferent of the said earldom during all the days of his life, dated 18th March 1580.

43. Charter by James, King of Scots, following on the said resignation, to the said John, Master of Sutherland, son and apparent heir of Alexander, Earl of Sutherland, and to his heirs and assignees of the earldom of Sutherland, and whole lands of the said earldom; reserving to the said Alexander, Earl of Sutherland, his liferent of the said earldom and lands, dated the 23d March 1580, with a precept of sasine following thereon.

44. General service of Alexander, Earl of Sutherland, as nearest and lawful heir of Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland, his great-grandmother, dated the 12th January 1590.

45. General service of the said Alexander, Earl of Sutherland, as nearest and lawful heir to Adam, Earl of Sutherland, his great-grandfather, dated same day.

46. Charter under the great seal in favours of John, Earl of Sutherland, and his heirs male therein mentioned, of all and whole the earldom of Sutherland, and all and sundry lands of the said earldom, &c. which belonged formerly to the said John, Earl of Sutherland, and were resigned by him, in the King's hands, in favours of his heirs male, and of tailzie therein mentioned, containing a novodamus of the said earldom and lands, and of certain other lands therein mentioned, then annexed to the said earldom, in favours of the said John, Earl of Sutherland, and his heirs male, and of tailzie therein specified, containing also an erection of the said earldom and lands into a regality and sheriffship, upon his Majesty's understanding, by inspection of our ancient records, and old infeftments granted by his progenitors to the predecessors of the said John, Earl of Sutherland, and particularly by King David's charter to the said Earl's predecessors, that the said earldom was granted holden into a free regality, dated the penult day of April 1601.

47. Precept of sasine following thereon, same date.

48. Instrument of sasine following on said precept, dated 3d June 1601.

49. Retour of the special service of John, Earl of Sutherland, as nearest and lawful heir male of John, Earl of Sutherland, his father, in the earldom of Sutherland, and whole lands of the said earldom, dated the 4th June 1616.

50. Retour of the general service of John, Earl of Sutherland, as nearest and lawful heir of William Earl of Sutherland, first of that name, (who died in the reign of King Alexander II.) by his other ancestors therein named, dated the 14th of May 1630.

51. Retour of the general service of John, Earl of Sutherland, as nearest and lawful heir of William, Earl of Sutherland, (who died in

the reign of King David,) by his ancestors therein named, dated the said 14th May 1630.

52. Retour of the general service of John, Earl of Sutherland, as nearest and lawful heir to John, Earl of Sutherland, (who died in the reign of King James the Fourth,) by his ancestors therein named, dated the said 14th of May 1630.

53. Instrument of sasine, dated 28th of April 1662, on a charter under the great seal, and precept thereon, in favours of George, Lord Strathnaver, eldest lawful son of a noble and potent earl, John Earl of Sutherland, and his heirs male, using the surname of Gordon, and bearing the ensigns of the family of Sutherland, and his heirs whatsoever, of all and whole the earldom of Sutherland, and whole lands of the said earldom, &c. which charter proceeded upon the resignation of the said John, Earl of Sutherland; and the precept is said to be dated the 21st February 1662.

54. Charter under the great seal in favours of John, Lord Strathnaver, only son of George, Earl of Sutherland, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to his heirs female therein mentioned, of all and whole the earldom of Sutherland, and all and sundry the lands of the said earldom, &c. under the reservations therein mentioned, proceeding upon the resignation of the said George, Earl of Sutherland, and containing a precept of sasine, dated the 24th of June 1681.

55. Precept of sasine in favours of the said John, Lord Strathnaver, of the said earldom of Sutherland, and lands thereof, proceeding on said charter, dated the 23d of April 1687.

56. Instrument of sasine following thereon, dated the 23d of May 1687, and recorded in the general register of sasines at Edinburgh, the 14th of June thereafter.

57. Charter under the great seal in favours of William, Lord Strathnaver, only son of John, Earl of Sutherland, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to his heirs female therein mentioned, of all and whole the honour and dignity of Earl of Sutherland, and all and whole the earldom of Sutherland, and all and sundry the lands of the said earldom, &c.; reserving to the said John, Earl of Sutherland, during all the days of his life, the said title, honour, and dignity of Earl, and certain lands and casualties therein mentioned, irritant, resolute, and other clauses, which charter proceeds upon the resignation of the said John, Earl of Sutherland, contains a precept of sasine, and is dated the 29th of March 1706.

58. Instrument of sasine following thereon in favours of the said William, Lord Strathnaver, dated the 27th of May 1707, recorded in the general register of sasines, at Edinburgh, the 1st day of July thereafter.

Ornibus sancti martini ecclesie filiis: hec scriptum visum ut auditum. Archebalduis miseracione divina Episcopus Eathanne: salutem. Etiam in domino. Cum diuina gratia
sua quondam exorta fuit inter venerabiles patres predecessores nostros. Gilebertum. Willm. et Valerium bone memorie Episcopos Eathanne nomine dei ecclesie ex una parte. et Nobi-
les viros Willm. clare memorie. et Willm. eius filium comites Northlandie super Easte de schychebolle cum quibusdam aliis tunc. videlicet sex ruanatis de
schychebolle. et sex dauatis de sytcherall. cum pillagio. et duabus dauatis tunc cum dimidia de cygge Wet. Shenddale. Creyth. cum piscaria de le bunnach. de
Cutheldavach. de duabus dauatis de gommoz. de duabus dauatis de Wyeler. et tribus dauatis de promsey. de una dauata de Rosscherchar de tunc quatuor de hal-
kedale. de dimidia dauata de hachencollie. de tunc dauatis de thorebolle. de duabus dauatis de kynalde. Et de quatuor dauatis de largge. In quibus tunc et Easte
dei predecessores nostri nomine ecclesie Eathanne ius sibi vendicabant a predictis comitibus. et dea gratulata in uno modo dispendium ecclesie Eathanne. et quies sumptus
eorum comitum diu fuit agitata et prelatata usque ad tempus nostrum. et Willm. filius predicti comitis clare memorie. Tandem viri fideles. et pacis zelatores plati ecclesie.
Nobiles viri. Comites. et barones. et alii quam plures fidei digni pluris et angustis ecclesie Eathanne et laboribus et expensis predictorum comitum copacientes. zelo
caritatis instincti. pres suas diligenter interposuerunt ut pacem et unitatem inter ecclesiam Eathanne nos et successores nostros. et predictum Nobilem Willm. comitem. et
eius heredes. ordinarent. et in perpetuum stabilirent. Tandem post multas ordinationes et plocutiones. deus Comes consilio doctorum platorum. primum. et aliorum fidei dig-
norum inclinatus. opera voluntate sua et spontanea concessit ecclesie Eathanne nobis et successoribus nostris. Castrum de schychebolle cum sex dauatis tunc adia-
centibus. et sex dauatis tunc de sytcherall cum pillagio. et duabus dauatis cum dimidia de cygge Wet. Shendel. et de Creyth. cum piscatura de le bunnach. et
duabus dauatis de gommoz. cum eorum pertinentiis tenendas et habendas. et in perpetuum pacifice possidendas ecclesie Eathanne nobis et successoribus nostris. salvo
forinseco summo domini regis. Si aliquis gratulata de cetero motura ab ipso comite vel heredibus suis. Reliquie tunc videlicet due dauate de Wyeler. tres dauate de
promsey una dauata de Rutherhard. tres quatuor de halkesdale. dimidia dauata de hachencolle. tres dauate de thorebol. due dauate de kynalde quatuor dauate
de largge. et una dauata de Cutheldavach. de mera voluntate nostra et consensu capituli nostri reliderunt penes predictum comitem et heredes suos in perpetuum plenarie heredita-
rie. et pacifice. Si quid dictum vel iniquitatem motum a nobis vel successoribus nostris. Ad hoc tunc ut ecclesie nostre nobis et successoribus nostris securi esset. primum. et ut plena-
riam possessionem deorum tunc ecclesie nostre nobis et successoribus nostris a deo comite concessam potuimus nancisci. Et per voluntatem et modo nobis et successoribus nostris
a deo comite collatis. de voluntate et consensu capituli nostri dedimus et concessimus predicto comite et heredibus suis unam dauatam de Ovenes valentem dimidum quartum.
et quod deus Comes et sui heredes possint nobis et successoribus nostris quod tempore fuerint. unum capitulum presentare. quod in perpetuum celebrabit in ecclesia de durnach ad altare
sancti Jacobi per animabus dei comitis predecessorum et successorum suorum. que quidem capitulum. nos et successores nostri ad presentacionem predicti comitis et heredum suorum ad-
mitteremur. et deo capitulo ad eius sustentacionem quinquaginta annas de bonis episcopalis videlicet de finibus nostris de villa nostra de durnach. per manum baluorum nostrorum
qui tempore fuerint. et successorum nostrorum ad duos anni terminos videlicet ad festum sancti martini in ieiunio duas marcas cum dimidio. et duas marcas cum dimidia ad pentecoste
colle. in perpetuum. administrabuntur. primum. et de voluntate et consensu capituli nostri per nos et successoribus nostris. quos prouidebunt faciem predicto comite et eius heredibus
omnem securitatem ad istas ordinationes concessiones in perpetuum inuolabiliter obseruandas. quam ipse et capitulum cum velint et poterint de iure ordinare vel petere. Et
ad istam ordinationem seu copositionem inuolabiliter in perpetuum obseruandam in omnibus et partibus per ut superius scriptum est. ita nos per nos et successoribus nostris.
ita decanum. Archidiaconum. precentorem. et cancellarium per se et caput Eathanne. Comes per se et heredibus suis. fidem dedimus corporalem. In cuius rei testimonium et ad
maiorem huius rei securitatem huic scripto penes consuevit et eius heredes resident. sigillum nostrum una cum quoniam sigillo capituli Eathanne. et sigillo decani. Archi-
diaconi precentoris et cancellarii Eathanne et appensum. Consummum et scriptum penes nos et successores nostros et capitulum nostrum resident. sigillum predicti comi-
tis una cum sigillo domini Willm. de monte alto. domini andree de gorania. domini Alexandri de gorania. et domini wamde de ynnilman et appensum. Actum in cathedra
ecclesie Eathanne. x. kalendas octobris Anno gratie. m. cc. septuagesimo quinto.

APPENDIX III.

INDENTURA INTER WILLIELMUM COMITEM SUTHERLANDIE ET
ARCHEBALDUM EPISCOPUM CATHANIE.

X. KAL. OCTOB. M.CC.LXXV.

OMNIBUS Sancte Matris ecclesie filiis, hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Archebaldus miseratione divina Episcopus Cathannie, Salutem Eternam in Domino. Cum diutina controversia quondam exorta fuit inter venerabiles patres predecessores nostros, Gilebertum, Willielmum, et Walterum bone memorie Episcopos Cathannie nomine dicte ecclesie ex una parte, et Nobiles viros Willielmum clare memorie, et Willielmum ejus filium, comites Sutherlandie, super Castro de Schythebolle cum quibusdam aliis terris, videlicet sex davatis de Schythebolle, et sex davatis de Syttheraw, cum passagio, et duabus davatis terre cum dimidia de Miggewet, Swerdildale, Creych, cum piscaria de le Bunnach, de Cuttheldawach, de duabus davatis de Monimor, de duabus davatis de Awelec, de tribus davatis de Promsy, de una davata de Roweherchar, de tribus quarteriis de Haskeldale, de dimidia davata de Hachencossy, de tribus davatis de Thorebolle, de duabus davatis de Kynalde, et de quatuor davatis de Largge : In quibus terris et castro dicti predecessores nostri, nomine ecclesie Cathannie, jus sibi vendicabant a predictis comitibus, et dicta controversia in non modicum dispendium ecclesie Cathannie, et graves sumptus dictorum comitum diu fuit agitata et prelata usque ad tempus nostrum, et Willielmi filii predicti comitis clare memorie : Tandem viri fideles, et pacis zelatores prelati ecclesiarum, nobiles viri, comites et barones, et alii quem plures fidedingni pressuris et angustiis ecclesie Cathannie, et laboribus et expensis predictorum comitum compacientes, zelo caritatis instincti partes suas diligenter interposurunt, ut pacem et unitatem inter ecclesiam Cathannie nos et successores nostros, et predictum nobilem Willielmum comitem, et ejus heredes, ordinarent, et in perpetuum stabili-

rent : Tandem, post multas ordinationes et prelocuciones, dictus comes consilio dictorum prelatorum, procerum et aliorum fidedignorum inclinatus, mera voluntate sua et spontanea concessit ecclesie Cathannie, nobis et successoribus nostris, castrum de Schythebolle, cum sex davatis terre adjacentibus, et sex davatis terre de Sytheraw, cum passagio, et duabus davatis cum dimidia de Miggeweth, Swerdel, et de Creych, cum piscatura de le Bunnach, et duabus davatis de Monimor, cum eorum pertinenciis, tenendas et habendas, et in perpetuum pacifice possidendas ecclesie Cathannie, nobis et successoribus nostris, salvo forinseco servitio domini Regis, sine aliqua controversia de cetero motura, ab ipso comite vel heredibus suis : Residue vero terre, videlicet, due davate de Awelech, tres davate de Promsy, una davata de Rucherhard, tres quarterie de Halkesdale, dimidia davata de Hachencosse, tres davate de Thorebol, due davate de Kynalde, quatuor davate de Largge, et una davata de Cuttheldawach, de mera voluntate nostra, et consensu capituli nostri, residebunt penes predictum comitem, et heredes suos, in perpetuum, plenarie hereditarie et pacifice, sine contradictione vel inquietatione moturis a nobis vel successoribus nostris. Adhoc vero ut ecclesie nostre nobis et successoribus nostris securius esset provisum, et ut plenariam possessionem dictarum terrarum ecclesie nostre, nobis et successoribus nostris, a dicto comite concessarum poterimus nancisci : Et pro utilitate et commodo nobis et successoribus nostris, a dicto comite collatis, de voluntate et consensu capituli nostri dedimus et concessimus predicto comiti, et heredibus suis, unam davatam de Owenes, valentem dimidiam marcam, et quod dictus comes et sui heredes possint nobis et successoribus nostris, qui pro tempore fuerint, unum capellanium presentare, qui in perpetuum celebrabit in ecclesia de Durnach, ad altare Sancti Jacobi, pro animabus dicti comitis, predecessorum et successorum suorum, quem quidem capellanium nos et successores nostri ad presentationem predicti comitis, et heredum suorum admittemus, et dicto capellano, ad ejus sustentationem, quinque marcas annuas de bonis Episcopalibus, videlicet, de firmis nostris de villa nostra de Durnach, per manus balivorum nostrorum, qui pro tempore fuerint, et successorum nostrorum, ad duos anni terminos, videlicet, ad festum Sancti Martini in yeme duas marcas cum dimidia, et duas marcas cum dimidia ad pentecostes in perpetuum administrabimus : promisimus etiam de voluntate et consensu capituli nostri, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, quod nos providebimus faciemus predicto comite et ejus heredibus, omnem securitatem ad istas ordinationem concessionem in perpetuum, inviolabiliter observandas, quam ipse et consilium suum velint et poterint de jure ordinare vel petere, Et ad istam ordinationem seu compositionem inviolabiliter in perpetuum observandam in omnibus, et per omnia prout superius scriptum est, tam nos pro nobis et successoribus nostris, tam decanus, archideaconus,

precentor, et cancellarius, pro se et Capitalo Cathannie, Comes pro se et heredibus suis, fidem dedimus corporalem. In cujus rei testimonium, et ad majorem hujus rei securitatem, huic scripto penes comitem et ejus heredes residenti, sigillum nostrum una cum communi sigillo capituli Cathannie, et sigillo decani, archidiaconi, precentoris et cancellarii Cathannie est appensum; consimili vero scripture penes nos et successores nostros et capitulum nostrum residenti, sigillum predicti comitis, una cum sigillo Domini Willielmi de Monte Alto, Domini Andree de Moravia, Domini Alexandri de Moravia, et Domini David de Ynverlunan est appensum. Actum in Cathedrali ecclesia Cathannie, x. kalend. Octobris, Anno Gracie Mo. cc. septuagesimo quinto.

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