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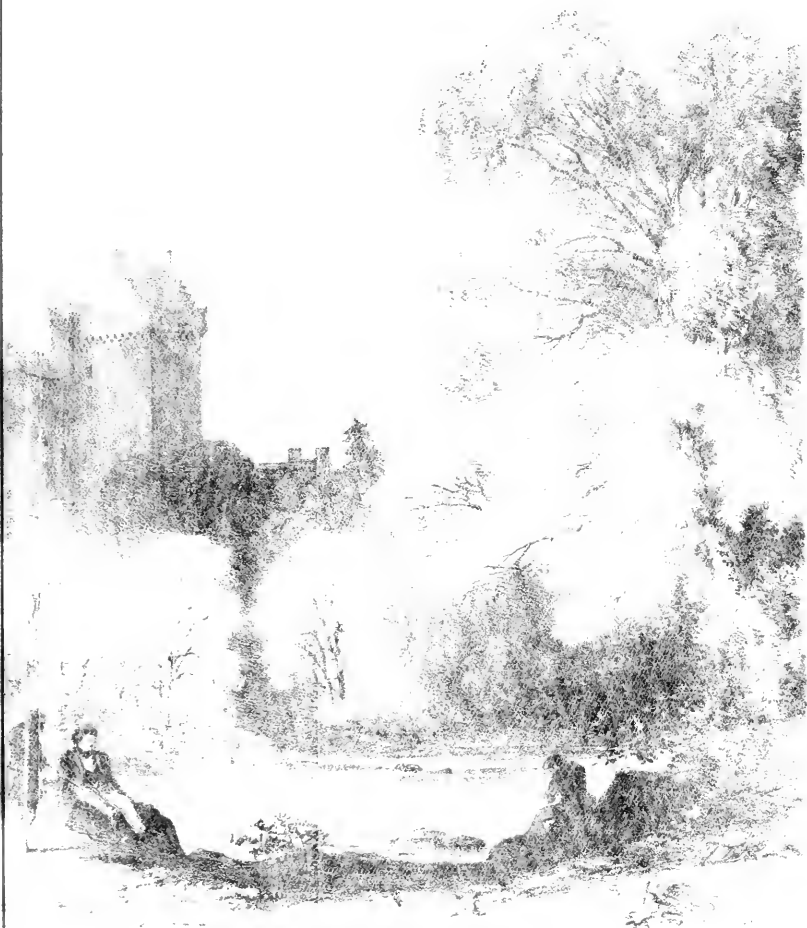












WILRAVOCK



# A GENEALOGICAL DEDUCTION

OF THE

WITH ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENTS FROM THE FAMILY PAPERS, AND NOTES.



EDINBURGH: MDCCCXLVIII.



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A GENEALOGICAL DEDUCTION OF THE FAMILY OF  
KILRAVOCK, WRITTEN IN 1683-4, BY MR. HEW  
ROSE, MINISTER OF NAIRNE, CONTINUED  
BY THE REVEREND LACHLAN SHAW  
MINISTER OF ELGIN IN 1753. WITH  
ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENTS  
FROM THE FAMILY  
CHARTER-ROOM,  
AND NOTES.



## P R E F A C E.

THE History of the Family of Kilravock, written in 1683-4. by Mr. Hew Rose, minister of Nairne, though hitherto unprinted, has been long known to Scotch genealogists; and many manuscript copies have been in circulation. When the Council of the Spalding Club resolved to print it for their members, and committed the task of editing it to my care, it occurred to me that the interest of the book might be much increased by joining to the "genealogical deduction" of the author, a selection from the papers of the family which happen to be in my hands. I have attempted this junction, with a view not merely of making an array of documents and proofs of the family history, but in the hope, by the first portion of the collection, of throwing some interesting lights upon early tenures and the legal antiquities of an unexplored district; and in the latter part of the series, of turning to account an unusually rich and indiscriminate assemblage of family papers, which seemed fitted to illustrate the life of the Scotch country gentleman for almost as long a period as it can be hoped to find written documents for its illustration.

Except in regard to selecting and arranging, and occasionally abridging the documents, I have incurred little responsibility in

discharging my task. It did not appear to me that I was entitled to overlay the antique narrative, and the family papers now joined to it, with disquisitions upon points of interest or obscurity ; and I have preferred indicating in the shortest manner such as might otherwise be passed by.

I have also thought it desirable to avoid having recourse to other sources for the illustration of the memoirs of a private family, of little public or historical importance ; and to make the experiment how far the contents of one private charter-room could throw light on the state of the country, its land, its population, their habits, customs, feelings, manners, the growth and progress of civilization.

How I have succeeded in these objects, I feel myself not well qualified to judge, and I am not aware that any similar work has been attempted in Scotland. It cannot be expected that such a collection should be popular with those who take no interest in genealogy and law antiquities, nor find a charm in the traces of old customs and obsolete modes of life. But it may be doubted whether the more extended lucubrations of an editor would secure it a wider popularity with that large class ; while they might lower its value with those who demand only authentic materials in a work like the present.

Even in a Preface, the allowed domain of an editor, I do not feel called upon to say much on the deductions to be drawn from the materials here collected. I think they will be found to mark a gradual but steady improvement in the means of life and the comforts of our people, from the earliest time when we can draw any information about these matters ; and it would seem that no period has been altogether stationary. The remarkable career of national progress and prosperity, of which the present generation has witnessed perhaps the climax, dates from 1746 ; when the storm of the

Rebellion having cleared the atmosphere, the removal of the fetters of the feudal jurisdictions allowed the country—already animated to the race—to shoot forward with unrivalled energy and speed. The half century before that event is not the most favourable for tracing this progress. It was not a period of commercial prosperity or political advancement. Yet even during that time, were silently introduced many of those small changes which are held unworthy the notice of great historians, but which tell more on the happiness of nations than dazzling political events, or the care of the most enlightened government—than all “that kings or laws can cause or cure.” Let any one reflect on the change in comfort and actual happiness effected by introducing into the North of Scotland—potatoes, tea, coals, turnpike roads, bank-notes, planting of timber, flower gardening, the sports of angling and shooting!

With regard to the subjects—the centre group of these memoirs—I think any reader must be struck by the family resemblance of the successive Lairds. One generation passes by after another, of these peaceful Barons of Kilravock, with scarcely a shade of variety in their individual characters. The revolutions of their country, or the empire, little affected them. Through changes of government and of dynasty, amid Church schisms and Celtic rebellions, they held the even tenor of their way—keeping aloof from faction—shunning the crowd; yet not merely vegetating, nor sunk in stupid indifference. They had gone beyond the secret of the old epicurean,—

“ Nunc veterum libris, nunc somno et inertibus hori-  
Ducere sollicitae jucunda obliviae vitae.”

They had felt the charms of music, and solaced themselves with old books, and old friends, and old wine. They enjoyed the society of a few neighbours; did their duty to their people: they had their garden to tend, the interest of their woods and fields, the sports of the moor-land and the river. If these memorials of their peaceful lives record few events of stirring interest, or of a political or public character, they show more than has been hitherto known of the domestic life of our northern gentry, and mark a progress in cultivation and refinement in their rank, fully keeping pace with the remarkable improvement in the physical condition of the commons.

Of Mr. Hew Rose, the author of the family history, a few memorials have been thrown together in the course of the work.—(P. 373.) His original manuscript is not now known to exist. A good old copy, which has been long regarded as the original, is at Kilravock. Another is in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Rose of Inverness, who has very kindly given the use of it for this edition. The present text is from a collation of these two, which are nearly of equal age.

Our author's method of arrangement is peculiar. He takes his eras from the chronology of his family; the periods of time being divided according to the generations of the Barons of Kilravock, just as the lawyers mark their years by the King's reign. And as he has a chapter for Scotch history, and another for "Forraigne Observables," under each generation, it comes to pass that the most important events of our own country and of the world are ranged with reference to the succession of these Nairnshire Barons! Thus, under 'Kilravock Second,' stand, not only the struggle of Bruce for the independence of Scotland, but the conquests of Othman, the great Turk, with some details of the succession

of Saint Lewis of France; while in the chapter headed 'Kilravock Thirteenth,' we have the first wars of Montrose, the great English civil war, and the death of Charles; and in the section of 'Forraigne Observables,' the deeds of the Turk and the Emperor, of Condé and Turenne, and the winding up of the thirty years' war at the peace of Munster, which last gives our author occasion to observe—"Thus ended that bloodie war of Germanie, which continewed from 1618 till 1649, being 31 years, in which time Germanie was ane field of blood, all nations in Europe running thither,—French, Spaniards, Italians, English, Scotts, Danes, Swedes, &c., besides the natives. It was often fought betwixt Protestant and Papist; sometimes on each side were both Protestants and Papists; such a medley of confusion was in it; and, who would observe nearlie, ambition and interest were the causes and fomenters, whatever were the pretences."

Unfortunately our author's facts of a public nature are all taken from books then popular and still well known; and, where the events came near his own time, and we might reasonably expect them to draw forth some expression of opinion, the caution which he professes at the outset renders his narrative quite devoid of interest. I had no hesitation, therefore, in rejecting the whole bulky "Abridgement of the Scots Affairs," as well as the "Forraigne Observables in the samen tymes."

Lachlan Shaw, the historian of the province of Moray, in collecting his materials for that work, had his attention called to Mr. Hew Rose's "Genealogical Deduction," and set so high a value upon it, that he has framed an epitome of its contents, with a continuation down to the year 1753, in which year he tells us it was written.—(P. 530.) His manuscript, in his own neat hand-writing, was purchased at the sale of the late Mr. Rose of Moncoffer for the

Spalding Club. It will readily be observed how frequently I have been indebted to this judicious and accurate writer.

The name of Kilravock indicates the cell or chapel dedicated to some now forgotten saint ; and tradition points, alas ! to the present pigeon-house as the site of that chapel, the ancient rights of which were ascertained by the verdict of an inquest in the cause between " the Lord Prior of Urquhart and Hugh de Ros of Kilravoc " in 1343.—(P. 117.) The square keep, built by " Huchone de Roos," the seventh baron, in 1460, (p. 135,) stands finely on a bank overhanging the valley of the Nairn. The buildings of different dates that surround it, though taste has been little studied in their erection, are not without a certain effect from their mass. The castle is embowered in fine old timber—beech, oak, and Scotch fir, mixed with the remains of the native birch forest, and a beautiful undergrowth of juniper. The garden, hung on the rocky bank below the house, is very picturesque. It has been much beautified of late, and the whole place preserved, by the present tenant, with an affectionate care worthy of the traces of its early cultivation.

The engraving opposite is from an old copper-plate which was used for a Scotch magazine. I believe the drawing was by Mr. Æneas Macbean, only retouched by Mr. H. W. Williams, who perhaps had not then seen the place. The bank on which the castle stands is made considerably lower than the truth.

The lithographed view which fronts the title is from an early drawing of W. Fraser Tytler, Esq., of which he was good enough to give me the use. In an endeavour to adapt it to its present purpose, I fear it has suffered both in effect and truthfulness.







A GENEALOGICALL DEDUCTION

OF

THE FAMILY OF ROSE OF KILRAVOCK.



# THE EPISTLE DEDICATORIE.

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

HUGH ROSE OF KILRAVOCK.

SIR.

I HAVE, in obedience to your commands, drawn a genealogicall deduction of your predecessors, their cadetts, marriages, with what else memorable I could inform myself off. If what is done be not soe weell performed, it must be imputed to my insuffieciencie and circumstances, in respect of both which, nothing exact could be expected from me. My securitie against the errors and defects of it is that it is but a privat manuscript, designed to yourself. Few are like to look upon it, and these probable friends, who will not be criticks or censorious, and who may corect what is amiss; it being *facile inventis addere*. The outmost commendation I desire is, *si non culpabor*.

But though I have little to say for myself, excepting obedience to you, yet I have more to say for this kinde of wryting. It hath been used by families in diverse nations. We may finde from Scripture that the Jews had their genealogicall tables, which are yet used by most of that nation, wherever they live, to this verie day.

The noble Romans had memorialls of their forefathers by genealogicall deductions, by effigies, statues, picturs, &c., as appears by the satyrists

inveighing against them, that tho' they gloried in their pedigrees, and those antique remembrances of their progenitors, they did not imitat them in their temperance, frugalitie, fortitude, and other vertues. This appears from the beginning of Juvenall's eighth Satyr ;—

Stemmata quid faciunt, quid prodest, Pontice, longo  
 Sanguine censeri, pictosque ostendere vultus  
 Majorum, et stanteis in curribus Æmilianos,  
 Et Curios jam dituidios, humerosque minorem  
 Corvinum, et Galban auriculari nasoque carentem ?  
 Quis fructus generis tabula jactare capaci  
 Corvinum, posthæc multa contingere virga  
 Fumosos equitum cum dictatore magistros,  
 Si coram Lepidis male vivitur ; effigies quo  
 Tot bellatorum, si luditur alea pernox  
 Ante Numantinos ; si dormire incipis ortu  
 Luciferi, quo signa duces et castra movebant ?

Nay, sometimes I think ther is ane innate, inbred desire in most, to know their descent, even in the mean and obscure, (if ther be not a brand of infamie,) tho' ther be nothing of reputation. Certainly, as children and posteritie are called memories of fathers and forefathers, they may be thought obliged to preserve their memories otherwayes then by being barelie descended of them.

This kinde of writeing doth not onlie transmitt and preserve the memorie of progenitors, but even of fallen families. Many states and commonwealths are overturned and buried in their rubbish, when their former being and actions are preserved by wryteing from the devouring iron teeth of time. In families, this preservs and keeps on foot the bonds of affinitie and consanguinitie, which otherwayes might come to be forgotten, as if they had never been. It does more effectually consiliat and keep up kindness and regard to the representative of the stemm or stock from which relations are descended.

Sir, your familie, through God's goodnes, hath been of auncient standing in fewer generations then later pretend to, be peradventure have reallie had in them. Young marriages, short lives, and collaterall successions by brothers, &c., may multiplie the number in a little time. Many persons are but at

most a presumptive, but noe certaine proof of antiquitie. For demonstrat-  
ing this, (*si parva licet componere magnis,*) let us compare the Royall  
Familie of Scotland with the Ottoman and Royall Familie of France.  
We finde our King Robert Bruce contemporarie with Ottoman in the  
first, and Philip le Bell in the second: and yet ther have been twentie  
persons succeeding both in the Ottoman and French families, wheras  
Robert Bruce and our present Sovereigne make but thretteen, (for Edward  
Balioll's reigne was but one with that of David Bruce,) soe that our Royall  
Familie is fewer then the other two by seavin; and yet the time is but the  
samem. And from your own familie the computation of time by persons  
may be reallie refuted; for your father survived his father not full sex years,  
wheras his great-grandfather survived his, fiftie-four years, and yet both  
equallie make one in the computation by persons.

It would appear a pretence meerlie, when privat families, for asserting  
their antiquitie, enumerat manier persons then ther have been Kings since  
their originall. Kings are not often the longest livers; and therefore to ex-  
ceed their number renders the reckoning not probable. If we reckon from  
that Hugh Rose of Easter Geddes, (who probablie lived betwixt the year  
1200 and 1220, and was probablie great-grandfather to Hugh Rose, first of  
Kilravock,) we shall finde the number of persons in your familie coincident,  
or much about one, with the number of our Kings. Your familie has still  
run in a direct line from father to son, and the fortune not warded, except  
in your own minoritie, whence it is probable your progenitors have lived all  
to a good age, excepting your father only.

Some may conceive that a privat familie can afford noe considerable  
things to committ to wryteing; but it is here as in other affairs, which are  
considerable or inconsiderable, *comparatiè*. Transactions, even of lesser  
States, are inconsiderable, compared with the transactions of the more emi-  
nent and greater, and yet are considerable in the state or nation wher they  
are transacted; soe families, tho' they afford not considerable things for a  
publict historie, yet it is considerable for the familie to know what its rela-  
tions. descendents are, or what else of accompt hath befalln it.

If anie think it was needless to write late genealogies and transactions,  
things obvious and weell known to those alive, it is answered, that antiqui-

ties were once new and weell known, and had they been then written, we had been more certain, and not soe much at a loss, after trouble in the search of them. Time passes, and with it the memorie of things; but writing may prevent forgetfullness, tho' not the flight of time.

Sir, for a character of your forefathers;—by what I observed and been informed off by others, they were of singular ingenuitie and integritie, plaine and honest in their deallings, lovers of peace, kindly and affectionat, given to hospitalitie, temperat, sober. If they were cholericke, yet their choler was but transient, neither defacing kindness, nor fixing into hatred or vindictiveness. They were rather backward then precipitant in meddling and undertakings, which, if anie think, hindered the enlarging of their patrimony, yet made them take safer courses for preservation of what they had. They were exposed to many troubles, through which God caried them in the way of suffering. The answer of your great-grand sire to the King was memorable—That his bad neighbours were his good neighbours, for they made him goe thryce a-day to God on his knees, &c. In summ I can say that tho' none are sinles, yet the representatives of your familie and those nearest them, were free of those foule and crying sins, for which a land casts out the owners and inhabitants. I have written this, not to flatter, but to propose your honest forefathers as a pattern for imitation. Follow them in what is commendable; nay, studie for to outgoe them in goodnes; and then I am hopfull that what was transmited to you will be transmitted by you with advantadge. Religion, justice, truth, mercie, and the exercise of the fear of God, are surer preservers of a familie, then all the other methods and measures in the world.

I have also, according to the series of time, deduced ane Abridgement or short Memoriall of some Remarkable Transactions in our own native countrey, and forraigne parts; that if you, or anie of yours, look upon these papers, they may know something of contemporarie great actions; soe that as you and they may know your own familie, soe may you also in some measure not be strangers to your owne nation, nor altogether to the world abroad. These short hints will revive the memorie of such who have read historie, and excite such as have not, to search for things as sett down in larger originalls.

For continuing hereafter of what is begun here, as to historieall memo-



rialls, I neither advise nor expect it. But as to what concerns your familie (which was only designed at first,) it will be easie to continew that pairt by keeping ane accompt of the births and marriages of children; if anie of them acquire a fortune, or happen to come to anie civill or militarie preferment at home or abroad: and accompt would be kept of the time of the decease of the representatives of the familie; when, and with whom they married. If ane accompt of these, and anie other thing remarkable in the familie be kept, ther needs little pains for drawing out the first pairt hereafter. But if anie publiet transaction be insert, let it be barelie the *res gesta*, without prejudicall or favourable comments, which at one time or other might prove hurtfull in a nation seldome without faction.

Sir, I shutt up all with my heartie prayers to God, that he would bless yow and yours, and the familie, which is the unfeigned desire of.

SIR,

Your most humble Servant,

[HUGH ROSE.]



A Genealogicall Deduction off the familie of  
Kilraboock, its marriages, affinities, and cadetts,  
with a short summarie of some obserbables  
Scottish and forraign deduced according to the  
series of time.

INTRODUCTION.



THE originall of nations and auncient families is often obscure and hard to be discovered. Histories anent the beginning of famous nations are filled with fictions and unwarranted traditions. Families, tho' latter, and have the help of evidents, charters, registers, &c., yet oftentimes warrs, depredations, hostile and contingent fires, have destroyed these. Sometimes auncient evidents, when preserved, are not clear nor particular in their designations. Sometimes the stemm or first person is only designed patronimicallie by his father's proper name; sometimes by the surname only; so that it is not knowne to after ages whither he were a forraign or native, of what familie, extant or extinet, descended; whither he had a former title or not: and often they are without date, so that nether can the begining be knowne, nor the continuance calculat.

The publick records and registers of this kingdom (which had given light to the inquisitive, tho' the charters of families had perished) sustained two fatall periods. First, Edward surnamed Langshanks, destroyed all the auncient monuments, liberaries, antiquities, publick and private, he could sease

upon, aiming at the utter extinguishing of the Scottish memorie. Secondly, after the defeat at Worcester, all the records of Scotland were caried to London, as a trophie of their victorie; and though they were sent down after his Majesties Restauration, yet perished by shipwreck, in the year 1660.

Besides, the whole evidents of the familie of Kilravock were burned in the Church of Elgin, 1390, as appears by the subsequent confirmation, granted by King James the First 1433. In or about the year 1482 also, Duncan MacIntosh, Angus' son, surpris'd the towr of Kilravock, committing slaughter, destroying papers; and the charters and confirmations (then renewed) escap'd his hands, yet probable there perished then severall pieces which might have cleared us in the following narative.

Nevertheless, there is extant the first originall of Kilravock, with so many other pieces, that I shall give a clear accompt of all the persons names succeeding on another in the familie, from the first to this present time.

To make our narrative more compleat and pleasing, we shall speak of the surname thereof, the coat-armorial it bears, giving the reason therof before we come to the particular successions of persons therein according to the series of tyme.

The surname is variouslie written. In the Originall of Kilravock, it is *Hugoni de Rose*. Afterwards, till K. James 3d's tyme, it is oftneest *Roos*. Afterwards, in some it is *Rois*, and often *Ross*. This difference in writting, I have observed to have been likewise in England, as will appear by severall instances addre'd from the English historie, which we shall mention hereafter upon ane other account.

And yet this difference does not make them different surnames; but, as I conceive, the samen word being differently pronounc'd in divers times or places, and written at first as then pronounc'd; after generations, from imitation of their predecessors, continued to write as they found it in the more ancient evidents and monuments of their families. Hence, these of the familie of Kilravock did reasume the more auncient way of writing the surname, (Rose) finding it so in the first original charter; and this in our fathers time, about sextie years agoe.

*Ros*, or *Roos*, is a British word, and signifies a peninsula, or promontorie in the sea; and being writen, as of old, (*Roos*.) it hath a near and

significant affinitie with the Greek word *ῥόζος*, signifying *fluctum aquar*; and these places called Ross are ever in pairt, at least, encircled with water, fresh or salt. I know the word is found in the other languages, which I forebear to mention, as not to our purpose, neather shall I need to tell, that by divers wryters the Russians are designed Rosses, and their countrie Russia.

But to return. It would be scarce possible to tell whence and when the surname was first assumed, for *Quis rem tam veterem pro certo affirmet*. Omitting many ways of assuming surnames anciently, I find, that sometimes they were patronimicall, (I doe not mean of these transient ones from the immediat father or grandfather, but) from some eminent predecessor, by whose name the whole descent designed themselves, as Macdonald, Mackenzie, &c. This kind of surname has prefixed to it in Ireland the word *Mack* or partiele *O*, as O'Neal, &c.; in Wales, the partiele *Ap*; amongst the Norman-English, the partiele *Fitz*, as Fitzgerald. In our vernacular language, the patronimicall particeall is not before, but after, as Donaldson, Williamson, &c.

There be severall noble and ancient descents in Scotland, whose surname is the proper name of a famous predecessor, without addition of the patronimicall at all, as Graham, Hay, Keith, Lindsay, Kennedy, &c. Sometimes surnames were assumed from offices, as Stewart, Butler, Marshall, &c. Sometimes from agnames, or nicknames; hence Duglass, Peircie, Scrimger, Semple, Hardie, Sharp, &c., soe that often *agnomen predecessoris cognomen in posteris*. Sometimes surnames have been assumed from the native countrie, as Scot, English, Murray, &c. Sometimes from a title, which is found both in princelie and private families. Thus, the Emperour, King of Spain, and all the branches of the house of Austria, know noe other surname but De Austria. Thus, the preceeding branch of the Royall Familie of France was surnamed, Valois; and the present, Bourbon; and both from the predecessors titles. And these designed *of that ilk*, in Scotland, had their surnames from their titles, as Innes, Calder, &c. And therefore Boethius tells, that anciently *coeperunt cognomenta ab agris sumere*. In these the surname did not give the title, but the title the surname. And till within litle more than ane age, such surnames had ever the word *De* prefixed to

them; as, upon the other hand, patronimicks were written with the genitive, as *Johannes Donaldi*, for MacDonald. Other surnames had the particule *Le* or *The* prefixed, as Sir John The Graham, The Keith, The Bruce, The Hay, &c.

I have found sometimes the particule *De*, and sometimes the particule *Le*, premitted to the surname [of Rose], soe that I cannot determine whether it was assumed from a countrie or place soe designed, or not. And if it should be thought probable that it was from a place or countrie, by converting the title into a surname, it would be yet more uncertain to condescend upon that particular place or countrie whence it was assumed. For,

First, ther is in Ireland a citie called Ross, within (if I rightly remember) the countrie of Leinster. This citie (sayes Hollinshed) lay open to robbers, till a noble matron named Rose, whose vertues were equal to her name, sourrounded it with a wall. He does not condescend whither Rose were her name or surname; but, according to the style of historie, quhere both are not exprest, it is to be understood of the surmane. Her relations and the clergie falling at variance, and the clergie proveing too strong for her concernments, they were forced to flie and disperse themselves; whence (if she and her concernments were Rose) might have been occasioned the dispersion of those of the surname into soe many severall parts.

Ross in Ireland, appears to have been ane eminent title of honour in that kingdome; for Sir Richard Baker, in his English Historie and Reigne of Queen Elizabeth, declares, that Pop Gregorie XIII. created Thomas Stukely, ane English fugitive, (who promised the conquest of Ireland for that Popes son,) Marques of Leinster, Earle of Wexford and Caterlogh, Vicecount Morogh, and Baron Ross, being the principall dignities of Ireland.

In Wales also, the Pembrok chersones is, by the Welch or British, called Ross; by the English, Haverford West, or England beyond Wales, for its pleasantnes besides the rest of Wales.

In England also, there is a place called Ross in Hereford shyre; and I have besides, in Sanderson's historie of Charles the First, read of Ross-Castell.

In Scotland, besides that countie called at this day Ross, the coun-

tie now designed Fyff was of old called Ross, as our histories mention; besides that there remain vestiges therof in the names of these places Kinross, Melross, Culross, Ardross, &c.

So that if we should conceave that originallie the surname were assumed from a countrie, place, or title, (as many famous surnames were,) it will be hard to determin from which of these it was assumed. And, peradventure, there might have been severall descents assuming the same surname from on of these places, and others from another or a third; which, as it might have been, yet the varietie is but betwixt two, for all have either for their coat-armoriall three water bouggets, or three Lyons Argent; which difference of arms will not positively infer the want of cognation, or their being two different descents, as we shall shew hereafter.

Having found out noe clearer grounds of the originall of the surname, I shall expres what I find of its antiquity; for this, I shall cite on passage fourth of Hector Boethius' Scottish Historie. He wrytes thus:—"In the reign of Fergus the Second, King of Scotts, who reigned in the year of Christ 422. (being 1260 years agoe,) *dedere et Rossij, milites ab Hibernia acciti auxiliares ad Scotorum Regnum recuperandum, (nam et hac nostra atate eodem nomine populus quidam in Hibernia insignitur,) Lugia regioni, ejus incolarum marinam partem Romano bello recens clades absumpsit, Rossiam ad nostra usque tempora nomen:*" which, if true, the surname was not assumed from that countrie; but the people gave their own surname as a name to that countrie. It were presumption to question the authoritie of so great an historiographer; and few would doe it, in a case favorable to themselves; but I fear they were few, if anie, stated surnams in that age in the nation. If what he says be true, (as I will not deny it,) the coming of those of our name to Scotland was both verie auncient and upon a most honourable accompt.

Further, to shew both the antiquitie of the surname, and how it hath flourished both in Scotland and England, I shall give some account from historie anent it. And, for England, I find in the first edition of Sir Richard Baker's Cronicle, these following instances. I have noted the page, and writen the surname as I found it in the originall, that we may see it has been differentlie written in England, as well as Scotland.

*First*, In the reign of Richard the First, who reigned 1189, in the chapter of Men of note in his time, I find mention of Robert Ross amongst the militarie : page 91 or 92.

In the beginning of the reign of Henry 3rd, which was 1216, I find amongst the Barons of England, who adhered to the Pop and Prince Lewis of France, William de Ros : page 106.

In the reign of Edward the First, amongst the ten competitors for the Crown of Scotland, I find William de Rosse : p. 130.

I find, in the minoritie of Edward the Third, 1327, there is twelve Regents of England, of whom the Lord Ross is one : p. 156.

In the reign of Edward 3d, the Lord Ross is one of the leaders of the second battalion at Cressie, where the English totallie defeat the French upon Saturday after Bartholday, 1346 : p. 163.

In the reign of Richard 2d, the Lord Ross repairs to Henrie, Duke of Lancaster, after, Henrie 4 : p. 21 therof.

In the reign of Henrie 5th, the Lord Ross attends him to the invasion of France : p. 51 therof.

In the samen King's reign, the Duke of Clarence and the Lord Ross are killed by the French through the treacherie of Andrew Fogorsa, a Lombard, their scoutmaster : pag. 56.

In the samen King's reign, (Henrie 5,) mention is made of Robert Ross, a learned Carmelit, who wrot many treatises, but declyned to impugne Wickliff : p. 61.

In the reign of Henrie 6th, Edward Hall and Sir Robert Rose are sent ambassadors to the Duke of Arminiak, for treating a mariage betwixt the King and the said Duke his daughter : p. 71.

I have been informed from ane English book of Heraldrie, of Sir Wiliam Roos and Sir Robert Roos, who lived in the days of the first and second Edward, after the conquest.

I have found also mention made of the Lord Ross of Hamlak in England. The honor and interest was conveyed by ane heir generall to the surname of Manners, now Earles of Rutland, on of whose titles it is, as you may see in Mathew Carter his Analysis of Honor. The eldest son of that familie is, to this day, designed Lord Roos.



I found also in England mention of the Lord Ross of Kendall, which title, with the interest, (probable also) belongs to the Herberts, Earles of Pembroke and Montgomrie, and is given by the said Mathew Carter as one of their titles. I have seen in one book the Earle of Pembrok's shield; and, if I mistook not, there was three water bouggets in one section of the shield.

I find also amongst other honorarie titles of the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Ross, which being one auncient title of honor born by a familie then extinet, he had it by patent from the king.

The Lord Ross followed still the Lancastrian familie and pairtie. He fled, with other of the nobilitie of that faction, into Scotland, in the reign of Henrie 6th; and being required by Richard, Duke of York, then Protector, to return and submitt, he refused; but, with the other nobilitie, attended Henrie 6th his queen in Scotland.

I find in the reign of Henrie 8th, the Lords Ross and Daeres to have entered Scotland and burned Kelso.

I find also, in Mathew Carter's Analysis of Honor, that givinge an account of the members of the Lower House of Parliament in his present Majesties reign, about the year 1670, he setts down John Lord Roos serving for the countie of Leyecester. It appears he was not a peer, else he would have sitten in the Upper House. Peradventure, he was eldest sone to the Earle of Rutland, for earles eldest sons are frequentlie elected for shyers.

In Scotland, I find of the surname, the auncient Earles of Ross; the first whereof, named Ferchar, lived in the dayes of Alexander 2d, as I found by charters in the Register of the Bishoprick of Murray; and the last of his male descent, and fyft in snecession, named William, died in or about the year 1370.

I find also mention made in the reigns of the Bruces, of Godefridus Ross, *Juridicus Arentis*, or Shireff of Air, who did good and faithfull service to the Bruce. His fortune and offic went by one heretrix to the surname of Lisle, and from them to the surname of Campbell, now Earles of Loudon, and Sheriffs of Air.

I have been also informed of Ross of Sanchar, whose fortune by one daughter went to the Creightons, now Earles of Dumfries, who carried the

water bouggets quartered with their own arms, in their sheild. I found also mention made in ane ancient evident of Godefridus Ross, *viccomes de Innernairn*, or Sheriff of Nairn, in the year 1311, whom I suppose to have been of Kilravock's familie.

Besides all these forementioned families now extinct, aither by forfeiture, or conveyed to other surnames by heretrixes, I find of old the familie of Craigie Ross, verie stout persons, but undone by their many debates, especially with the town of Saint Johnstown.

I find also the familie of Haynings Ross, one whereof marrying one of Bishop Hepburn's naturall daughters, never after that prospered.

I have been also informed of the family of Kippen Ross, whose surname really was Ross, that for his valure at Bannokburn he was agnamed the Keen Ross, which turned a surname to his posteritie.

In our time also, the familie of Ross of Banniel was conveyed by a daughter to Sir James Dalrymple of Stairs, late Lord President of the Colledge of Justice, who was intirely a freind to these of the surname.

Before I come to the particular designe of these memorialls, I shall give one ancient instance of a person bearing the surname, who appears to have been considerable. I find him mentioned in a charter granted by King Robert the Bruce. I have seen two extracts of it, one under the hand of Mr. James MacGill of Rankiller-neather, clark register, and another under the hand of Master Alexander Hay of Easter Kennet, clark register, in Kilravock's charter-khist. The charter is granted by the said king, *Domino Hugoni de Ross militi et Mathildi sorori nostra; super terram et burghum de Innernairn; In libero matrimonio ita ac cum fuerat viccomitatus tempore Alexandri Regis predecessoris nostri ultimo defuncti;* by which charter the said Sir Hugh Ross had granted to him what lands within the burgh and shire of Nairn, were of the king's property, and the superiority of the rest. But whither this Sir Hugh Ross was interested in Kilravock's familie, I can neather affirm or deny. It would appear he was of eminent qualitie, being married on the king's sister. Peradventure, he was the samen designed afterwards Hugh Earle of Ross, tho the charter being granted while his father lived, he is designed knight, the title of lord not being given to earles' eldest sons in that age, as it is now in ours. That

which confirms me in this conjecture is, that I finde after this, severall lands and barronies in the shyre of Nairn, that held formerly *in capite* of the Kings, to hold of the Earls of Ross, and that of the first descent, and not only of the last, I mean the MacDonaldis, who are supposed to have compelled men to hold of them. I finde also, in ane old manuscript, wrytten in rythmes, mention made of Sr John the Ross, married with a daughter of

Cumin, Earle of Buchan, in the reign of Alexander the 2d, or 3d.

In our own time, whilst his present Majestie was with his armie at Stirline, ther was with him one Major-Generall Van Ross, who, tho born in forraign parts, was of Scottish descent and of the surname, as himself declared; the partice *Van* was noe part of the surname, being premitted therto after the Dutch maner, as in Van Trump, Van Ghent, Van Galen, &c.

In the historie of the Iron Age, I finde of the French, Generall Ross in Luxemburg, 1649, doing much harm.

Besids the familie of Kilravock, ther remain yet of the surname in Scotland, the familie of the Lord Ross of Halkhead, nobilitat in the reigne of K. James the 3d, in or about the year 1485; and the Laird of Behnagown, descended of Hugh Ross, second son to Hugh, the fourth Earle of Ross, being brother to Eupham Ross, married to King Robert the 2d, and first of the Stewarts: which three families, tho of one name and descent, cannot, as I conceave, instruct a cadencie of anie of them from the other.

I remember to have heard my father relate, that James Lord Ross being in Kilravock, said that he doubted not, if he were the more auncient familie, that Kilravock had descended from him; and if Kilravock were the more auncient, that he had descended from Kilravock.

Having touched somewhat anent the originall and antiquitie of the surname, and what families, both in Scotland and England, have borne the samen, (the most considerable wherof are extinct, not through forfeiture, debt, or *ultimus heres*, but heretrixes transferring their fortunes to other surnames;) I shall now give a brief account of the coat-armoriall therof, without pretending to skill in heraldrie, of which I profess to have none.

I shall only, in generall, say of arms, that I conceave them to be distinctive badges or cognizances of a Prince, State, or Familie, borne and included within a shield, distinguishing the bearers from others.

I have found transient personall devises ; as Cosmo Duke of Tuscanie had the celestially signe Capricorn, which had been the ascendent in his own nattivitie, and that of the most fortunat Emperor Augustus. I have found nationall cognizances distinct from the arms of the nation ; as the Seottish give the pricklie thistle with the words, *Nemo me impune lacesset*, which I look upon as verie good. I have found emblematicall devises. Such was that of William Prince of Orange, viz. the Haleyon sitting in her floating nest upon the waves, with this word, *Medijs tranquillus in undis*.

I have found a devise sometimes exprest in a word, as it is recorded of the noble Sir Philip Sidney, that, having been long looked upon as heir-apparent to [Robert] Dudley, Earle of Leicester, his nnele, and the said Earle haveing a son born to him, Sir Philip Sidney, the next jousting, had in his shield for his devise, the word *Dached*, sporting, as it were, at his own disappointment, being in expectation.

These were devises, and not armoriall bearings. Coat arms were, at first, assumed by, or rather given by, Prinees and Generalls for some valiant and notable atchievement, and by them transmitted to their posteritie as a memoriall therof ; tho now everie peasant or mechanick may get what arms he pleases for his money.

I shall give the arms as blazoned by the Right Honorable Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, his Majestie's advocat, and that, of all the families bearing the surname in Seotland, as I extracted them from his book.

Ross Lord Ross : Or, a cheveron echeckie sable and argent, betwixt three water-budgets of the second, quartered with the arms of the house of Melvill.

Rose of Kilravock : Or, a boar's head couped gules, betwixt three water-budgets sable.

Rose of Achlossin : the samen with a border. This border is his difference as a cadent.

I finde the blazoning of the shield agreeable to the patent granted to Kilravock by the Lyon ; but, because the patent contains more, I shall sett down the shield as it gives it :—viz., “ Hugh Rose of Kilravock, for his atchievement and ensigne armoriall, bears, Or, a boar's head couped gules, betwixt three water-budgets sable. Above the shield ane helmet befitting his

degree, mantled gules, doubled argent; next is placed on ane torse or wreath of his colours, for his crest, ane harp azure. The motto in ane escroll, **Constant and true.**

I have been informed from ane English book of heraldrie, that the water budgets were thus blazoned, viz., “Three water-budgets pearle, in a field rubie,” the arms of Sir William Roos, a knight in the days of the first and 2d Edwards, after the Conquist; and thereafter, “Three water-budgets pearle in a field azure,” the arms of Sir Robert Roos, sone to the said Sir William.

I have found also from the samen English book of heraldrie, that the water-budgets have been the armorial bearing of great and verie honorable families; for four of these water budgets, with a cross in the middle, were the arms of the Earles of Eu, in Normandie, in France, as also of the auncient Earls of Essex, in England, of the surname of Bourchier, and are yet the cognizance-armoriall of all the gentlemen of the surname of Bourchier to this day.

I finde by that treatise of heraldry, written by the learned and honorable author above cited, the armes of the surname of Vallange, (now extinet,) in Scotland, were Azure, three water-budgets Or, now quartered with the arms of Creightown, by the Earls of Dumfries. But I have been credibly informed, that the Creightowns of that familie had their interest by marrying with a daughter and heir of the familie of Ross of Sanchar, so that it is probable that the budgets were quartered in their shield upon that occasion, tho that learned person might have been misinformed through mistake in the informers.

I remember a person told me, that he had seen ane inscription upon a tomb or monument at Sanchar, running thus, “Here lyes Robert Ross, and Robert Ross, and honest Sir Robert Ross.”

I remember also to have had it from a known person, that being at Helmsey Castle in England, which house formerly belonged to the Lord Ross, to have seen in many places thereof, three water-budgets, with a flour-de-luce in the middle as the coat-armoriall.

The arms of the surname, as borne by the Earls of Ross and the present Lairds of Belnagown, are, Gules, three lions rampant argent.

Having now given the coat arms of the surname, as borne by the families

therof, I shall endeavour to give the reason of their first and originall assumption.

The first bearing of the water-budgets was from the Holy Land, betwixt the Christians and the Infidels; for that countrey being verie dry, and penurious of water, (the travellers being forced to carie their water in these water budgets,) the armies often contended for places wher ther was water, it being often the easter of the ballance of victorie, the other being either starved for thirst, or forced to retire through want of water; which occasioned feightings and skirmishes for carying watering places; and persons that caryed valiantly, or did good service upon these occasions, had given them for their armoriall bearing the water-budgetts, as a memoriall of their valour, som three, som four, &c. They are *utres ex corio bubulo confecti*.

As for the boar's head in Kilravock's shield, I conceive the first assuming was from one of his predecessors marrying, in the year 1364, with a daughter of Chissolm of that Ilk, whose arms it was, and by whom he had severall lands in Strathmairn.

I shall also give a probable reason why the Earles of Ross, of the surname of Ross, had the three lyons in ther shield, which, I conceive, was this: Ferchar, first Earle of Ross, had that Earledome as an honorarie reward of his overthrowing a strong Norman wrestler in the presence of the Kings of Scotland and England. Now, the arms of Normandie being two lyons, and Scotland's being one, the said Ferchar, as a memoriall of his victorie and honor, placed in his shield the arms of Scotland, his own native countrey, above two lyons, the arms of Normandie, the native countrey of his antagonist. If, therefore, these lyons were rightlie placed, it should be one above, and two in the lower part of the shield.

If I might offer ane conjecture, without being held guiltie of presumption, I conceive, that as this Ferchar and his posterity were undoubtedly of the surname of Ross, (of which I amie certaine, both from evidents and history; and the contrary is but ane alledgeance, haveing ground from neither,) so I apprehend that his former armoriall bearing was the samen with the surname universallie in Scotland and England, viz., the water-budgetts, (which certainly were more ancient then his being created Earle of Ross, at which time he assumed the three lyous, for the reason above set down.) And

there is noe doubt but, as a gentleman, he had formerly ane coat-armoriall; and what else probablie could it be but that of the whole surname? Besides, neither is it to be thought strange, that he changed them upon soe honourable ane account, seeing great princes have done the samen; as Leopold of Austria, at the siege of Aeon, or Ptolemais, in the Holy Land, finding his whole armour bloudie, except his belt, did, in memorie thereof, assume for arms ane Fesse Argent in a field gules, deserting his former armes, viz. sex larks Or, in a field Azure. The samen did the Duke of Savoy, after his valourous resistance of the Turks at the siege of Rhodes, tho his former arms were verie noble, being the arms of the Imperiall House of Saxonie.

I have heard it often enquired of the familie, if Kilravock were descended of the Earls of Ross. Certainly it were a verie honourable pedigree for gentlemen of best qualitie, to derive their descent from these auncient and potent Earls: but especiallie for Kilravock, if he could doe it, seeing he were, in that case the most auncient extant branch of that familie. But I finde noe ground of his descending from them, for what I have seen. This I finde, that they were noble friends and patrons of the familie of Kilravock whilst they stood; and that I have found of the Earls of Ross, both Ross and M'Donald; and for the first, most of all the evidents granted to Kilravock's predecessors, have one or other of the first Earls, witnesses insert, soe that from them ther may be drawn a catalogue of all their names, excepting Fergus, the first Earle, tho I doubt not, if Kilravock's more ancient evidents were extant, his name should have been found in one or other of them.

To shutt up these preliminarie generalls, I shall only touch one thing, and soe have done with them, viz. whither does the different arms borne by the Earls of Ross and Belnagown on the one pairt, and the Lord Ross and the Laird of Kilravock on the other pairt, inferr and make out that they were different surnams, without cognation or consanguinitie to one another? To this I answer, that it does not, for ther be diverse families in Scotland of the samen surnam, who have different arms, and yet hold themselves to be but one. For proof wherof, I have copied out of Sir George Mackenzie, his Scottish Heraldrie, these following instances:—

Instance first, is in the surname of Scott,—

Scott, Duke of Buccleugh: Or, on ane bend Azure, a starr betwixt two

crests of the field. Scott of Balweerie: Argent, three lyons heads erased Gules.

Instance 2d, in the name of Guthrie,—

Guthrie of that Ilk: Argent, a plaine cross sable, quartered with the coat of Cumine. Guthrie of Halkertown: Or, a lyon rampant regardant. quartered with the coat of Cumine.

Instance 3d, is in the surname of Auchinleck, or Affleck,—

Auchinleck of that Ilk: Argent, three barrs Sable. Auchinleck of Balmanno: Argent, a cross embattede Sable.

Instance 4th, is in the surname of M'Leod,—

M'Leod of that Ilk: Azure, a castle Argent, gates and windows Gules. M'Leod of Lewis: Or, a mountaine Azure inflamed Proper.—From which instances it may appear, that tho some families of the surname carie the water-bndgets, and others the lyons Argent, yet it will not prove different surnames, or want of cognation or auicent consanguinitie, noe more then in these above mentioned, who acknowledge themselvs kinsmen to one another, of the samen clan, sept, or tribe.

The reason given by the learned and famous author, Sir George Mackenzie, why some of these above expres took different arms from the families they were descended off, was, that marying heretrixes of other fortunes, and getting noe patrimonie by their own parents, did therefore (tho they retained the surname) bear only the arms of these heretrixes by whom they got their fortunes. But we conceave, that Ferchar Ross, the first Earle of Ross, assumed the arms borne by his familie upon a more noble and honourable accompt, as is expres before.

I owe that to the memorie of the Earles of Ross, to give this short account of them.

I find Ferchar Ross, the first Earle of Ross, to have lived and enjoyed that title in the dayes of Alexander the 2d; having seen a charter wherein he was so designed in the year 1234; tho Hector Boethius refer their creation to Alexander 3d. Ferchar was father to William, who was father to another William, who was father to Hugh, Earle of Ross, slain with many others of the Scottish nobilitie, in defence of his native countrie, July 22. 1333, at Halidown Hill, by the English.



This Hugh was father to Wiliam, the last Earle of Ross, of the surname of Ross, who dyed without heirs-male in or about the year 1370.

Hugh, Earle of Ross, was father also to Hugh Ross, predecessor to Belnagown, to whom his brother Wiliam endeavoured to convey the earldome, and the honors ; but his designe succeeded not.

Hugh, Earle of Ross, was father to Eupham Ross, married to Robert, first of the Stewarts, and second of that name, King of Scotland. He was father also to another daughter, by marrying of whom The Fraser gott Philorth and Pitsligo ; and therefor the familie of Philorth quarter the Earles of Ross' arms with their own.

Wiliam, the last Earle of Ross of the surname, dying without heirs-male, the honors and estate were conveyed with Eupham Ross, his daughter and heir, to her housband, Walter Leslie of Rothies, who had by her Alexander, in his mother's right Earle of Ross ; and Eupham, married to Donaldus Insulanus.

Alexander Ross-Leslie (for he joyned both surnames) left one daughter, who, dying in the twelvth year of her age, the Earledome of Ross accreed to Donald of the Isles, in right of his wife. He asserted his title by force of arms, and fought that most bloodie battell at Harlaw, 1411. This Donald dyed in France, 1425.

To him succeeded his son, Alexander, Lord of the Isles, and Earle of Ross, slayn (as the tradition goes) by one Harper, in his chamber att Invernes. To this Alexander, succeeded his sone, Donald of the Isles, who assumed to himself the title of King of the Isles. To this Donald, succeeded his son John, in whose time the Earledome was forfeaulted, and annexed to the Crown by King James the 3d, 1474 ; the King leaveing him the Lordship of the Isles ; but dying without heirs-male lawfully begotten, that title was extinct also, tho there remained and are yet extant, considerable branches of his familie and kindred.

The genealogie of the Earles of Ross, as is above sett down, tho true, and given by Boethius himself, yet, elsewhere, he and others upon his credit tell, that David Earle of Ross killed Reginald Lord of the Isles ; whereas there was none of them called David ; but the doer of it was William, the last Earle of Ross.

The first Earles of Ross entituled themselves, *Comites Rossia et Domini de Skye*.

Besides the account above sett down, I find,

In Scotland, the familie of Ross of Gaston, deriving themselvs from the ancient Shyreffs of Air.

In England, I find Gilbert Lord Roos, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, in the reign of Henrie 4th of England, not manie years after the first institution of that noble order.

I find, in the last year of the reign of King Edward the 6th, Robert Ross, as ane officiar of command, going in the navall expedition under Sir Hugh Willoughbie, towards the North, in which the said Sir Hugh, Robert Ross, &c., were frozen to death, through extremitie of cold, at Arzina Reca.

I find also, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Robert Ross going in the navall expedition, for discoverie of a passage to China, under the comand of Generall Fenton.

Seeing the surname was wryten in England auntientlie *Roose*, which is now read as *Rouse*, I suppose the many gentlemen surnamed now *Rouse* in that kingdome, were of old of the surname; and if the coat-armoriall be the samen, or near, I think it may be verie probablie concluded.

As to the citie of Ross in Ireland, (from whence many think the originall of the surname was,) it is the most auncient, and sometime the chiefest in that kingdom, as appears by that blind prophicie yet runing amongst the Irish,—

Ross was, Dublin is, and Drogheda shall be,  
The first and chiefest citie of the three.

I find in the Duke of Queensberries titles, him designed Vicecount Ross, which, whither he has assumed because of a marriage of one of his predecessors with ane heretrix of the surname, or whither it be from a place so called, I doe not know, nor can determin where that place is situated.

HUGH ROSE OF GEDDES,  
FIRST OF KILRAVOCK.



WE come now more closlie to the designe of these memorialls, viz. to give ane accompt of the familie of Kilravock; its originall antiquitie; the persons succeeding therein; of their cadents; marriages; with whom, by themselves, or their daughters they have contracted affinities, and of anie thing else memorable, as far as can be gathered by the extant monuments of the familie. The burning of their first evidents of the barronie of Geddes, (their most auncient patrimonie,) and of Kilravock also, in the year 1390, (as we hinted before) does hinder our accompt from being soe clear both in the begining and progress as undoubtedly otherwayes it might have been: but we have made that scrutinie in process remaining, that we doubt not to give ane exact narrative of them since their coming to Kilravock.

I know it is the humor of most to pretend to greater antiquitie than they have ground. I have observed by experience that 300 years pretended standing by tradition, is scarce 200 when production of evidents is made. I have found some have verie auncient charters, which they obtruded for their own antiquitie; but, upon inspection, they were to former heretors, of other families, from whom their forefathers hade got or purchased the fortune; and, consequently, the antiquitie of these were none of theirs.

I shall candidly give ane accompt of my undertaking. If I offer ought from tradition or conjecture, I shall bearlie deliver it as such, without asserting it.

For the first of Kilravocks predecessors coming to this countrie, the tradition runs that he was a gentleman brought from Ireland by one of the M'Donalds, Lords of the Isles. This is affirmed and transmitted among the M'Donalds, and we have noe certain ground to disassent from it as false. It has procured much kindnes from them, they looking upon us as their own. I have observed somewhat which may appear to differ, and yet it is easily reconcileable with it. I do not deny, but possibly the first of Kilravocks familie might have come immediatly from Ireland to Scotland. But I apprehend, and as far as I can conclude, the first originall hath been from England.

The surname is not ane Irish but a Brittish word. Historic gives account of severall families therof in England, who had the samen coat armoriall which Kilravock bears. The Lord Ross of Halkhead is reported to derive his pedigree from England, &c.

Notwithstanding of all which, Kilravocks predecessor might have come from Ireland; for before, at, and after the conquest of that kingdome, many English gentlemen might have transported themselves to Ireland, from which one of these English planters might have come to Scotland; so that I conclude the first originall of Kilravocks predecessors was from England, and yet do not deny the truth of the above alleadged tradition, that they came immediatly from Ireland, brought hither by one of the auncient Lords of the Isles.

To give ane account of the particuler tyme when the first person of the familie settled here is uncertaine, for that reason we have given once or twice; soe that I need not repeat it. I have heard it reported of the Right Honorable Sir George Mackenzie of Tarbat, now Lord-Register, that in the foundation of the priorie of Bewlie, ther is insert as witnesses, Urquhart of Cromartie, and Hugh Rose of Geddes; which, if so, Kilravocks predecessors have been near a whole centurie of years in this countrie before their getting of Kilravock; for by search of historie and records, I conceave that priorie was built by Bisset of Lovet, either in the latter end of the reigne of King William, or the beginning of Alexander second, betwixt the years 1200 and 1220. And if he were witnes under that title

and designation at that tyme, (tho it be more than ordinarie antiquitie) yet he might have so much older standing in the countrie.

Leaving this, I come to what may be clearlie gathered from the evidents and pieces yet extant. By these I find that the first of the familie in Kilravock, was named Hugo de Rose, married to Marie de Boseo, daughter to Sir Andrew de Boseo, knight. This Hugh married his said wife before he got the baronie of Kilravock, and lived in the days of Alexander 3d and John Balzioll. This Sir Andrew de Boseo is reported to have had his estate in Ross, and partlie Redcastle. He had a son named Sir John de Boseo, who dyed without heirs-male, leaving three daughters, two wherof, with consent of their husbands, and the third in her widowhood, renounce all title and clame to the barronie of Kilravock; and their renunciations are yet extant.

This surname de Boseo is certainly forraign, and I conceave no English surname to correspond to it, except Wood. Ther was one Wilhelmus a Bosco, chancellor in the reigns of King William and Alexander 2d. The forenamed Sir Andrw de Boseo was married to Elizabeth Bisset, designed Ladie Kilravock, and daughter to a noble person, Sir John de Bisset, knight, which Elizabeth in her widowhood disposes the lands of Kilravock to her son in law Hugh Rose, and her daughter Marie his spouse, and their heirs.

This Elizabeth Bisset was one of the heirs portioners of Lovet. I finde Sir John Bisset leaving three daughters, coheirs portioners, viz. Marie Bisset, the eldest, married first to Sir David Graham, knight, by whom she had a son, named Patrick Graham. I find both these designed *Domini de Loret*, in the ancient register of the bishoprick. But it would appear that the said Sir David Graham dying, the said Marie did marrie the Fraser. And her oldest son of the first marriage dying without succession, her children by her second husband, of the name of Fraser, succeeded to the familie and estate of Lovet. The said Sir John Bisset had another daughter, named Cecilia, designed *Domina de Beufort*, married *Domino Wilhelmo de Fenton*, whose posteritie continowed for several descents; but how extinguished I know not.

A third daughter of the Bisset, was this Elizabeth Bisset, designed Ladie

Kilravock. This Elizabeth was married, as we have already declared, to Sir Andrew de Boseo, to whom (beside the one we spoke of before,) she had a daughter, married to Hugh Rose, as formerly set down.

Elizabeth Bisset disposes to the said Hugh Rose her son in law, and Marie his spouse and her daughter, and their heirs, the lands of Kilravock, to be holden of herself. The charter has no date, tho I suspect it hath been in the latter part of the reign of Alexander 3d. But afterwards she resigns these lands in the hands of John King of Scots, for getting them confirmed by him to her son in law, his spouse, and their heirs.

Because what we have written may be better known, and that these ancient papers are not legible by every person, I have resolved here to insert them *de verbo in verbum*.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Elizabeth Byseth filia nobilis viri quondam domini Johannis Byseth, domina de Kelrevoch, sponsa quondam domini Andree de Boseo, eternam in Domino salutem. Noveritis me in mea libera viduitate constitutam dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Hugoni de Rose et Marie sponse sue filie mee et eorum heredibus ex ipsis procreatis, totam terram meam de Kelrevoch, cum omnibus justis pertinentijs suis, libertatibus et aysiamentis, sine aliquo retenemento, Tenendam et habendam eidem Hugoni et Marie sponse sue et eorum heredibus ex ipsis procreatis de me et heredibus meis, in feodo et hereditate per omnes rectas divisas suas, et cum omnibus iustis pertinentijs suis, libertatibus et aysiamentis ad dietam terram pertinentibus vel pertinere valentibus in futuro, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in moris et marisijs, in vijs et semitis, in feris et avibus, in stangnis et aquis, et molendinis; Faciendo inde forinsecum servitium ipsi et heredes sui domino Regi et heredibus suis quantum pertinet ad tantam terram, et Reddendo inde michi et heredibus meis, ipsi et heredes sui annuatim unum denarium ad pentecosten pro omni servitio exactione consuetudine et demanda seculari que de me et heredibus meis exigi poterunt in perpetuum. Et si contingat quod absit dietam Mariam filiam meam sine herede corporis sui procreato in fatum decedere. Volo et concedo pro me et heredibus meis quod dicta terra de Kelrevoch cum omnibus justis pertinentijs suis ut supra scriptum est prefato Hugoni de Rose in tota vita sua sine contradictione aliqua pacifice remaneat. Et etiam

si contingat quod absit dictum Hugonem sine herede corporis sui procreato in fatum decedere, volo et concedo pro me et heredibus meis, quod dicta terra de Kelrevoch predictæ Mariæ filie mee et heredibus suis integre remaneat in perpetuum. Ego vero dicta Elizabeth Byseth et heredes mei, dictam terram de Kelrevoch cum predictis pertinencijs suis predictis Hugoni et Mariæ sponse et eorum heredibus ex ipsis procreatis contra omnes homines et feminas warandizabimus adquietabimus et in perpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, domino W. comite de Ros, domino Roberto Lovel vicecomite de Invernys, domino David de Graham, domino Johanne de Strivelin, domino Reginaldo le Chen, militibus, Gervasio de Rath. et multis alijs.\*

After the said Elizabeth had granted the former charter, sometime intervening, she resigned the lands in the hands of John King of Scots, for infesting her son in law, her daughter, and their heirs. The tenor of which resignation followes.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Elyzabet Bysheth, sponsa quondam domini Andree de Boseo militis, salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me in mea legitima viduitate dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse excellentissimo principi Domino Johanni Dei gratia Regi Scotorum illustri, ac resignasse, et per fustum et baculum sursum reddidisse, omnes terras meas de Kelravoeh, cum omnibus suis pertinencijs, ad feoffandum Hugonem de Rose et Mariotam sponsam suam et heredes suos in perpetuum: Faciendo domino Regi tantum servitium in omnibus quantum ego pro predictis terris domino Regi facere solebam. Et quia sigillum meum in regno Scotie minus notum est et publicatum, in hujus rei testimonium sigillum venerabilis patris domini Archiebaldi Dei gratia Moraviensis Episcopi, una cum sigillis dominorum Andree de Moravia tunc Justiciarii Scotie et Reginaldi le Chen militum, cum dicto sigillo meo proprio presenti scripto est appositum.

The Kings confirmation under the Great Seall, with the others of Geddes, were burned as aforesaid, 1390.

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\* The charters and other documents, whether referred to or given at length, have been collated with the originals in the Kilravock charter-chest.

Follows a valuation of the lands of Kilravock and Easter Geddes, belonging to the saids Hugh Rose and Marie, &c.

Extentus terrarum de Kyrauoce et de Estirgedeys, que sunt Hugonis de Ros et Mariote sponse sue factus apud Invernarn die Mercurij in festo Sancti Laurencij, anno gratie millesimo ducentesimo nonogesimo quinto, per bonos, probos et fideles homines patrie non suspectos, videlicet per tales, per Robertum Faleonarium, Willelmum Thanum de Motheys, Douenald Thanum de Kaledor, Thomam Venatorem, Fergusium judicem, Alexandrum Husband, Johanem filium Duncani, Duncanum de Hureheney, Valterum filium Thome filii Neuni, Ricardum Mul, Willelmum Wod, Johannem Orlet, Hugonem filium Willelmi, Henricum . . . de Kildrummy, Eliam Juster, juratos magno sacramento interveniente et diligenter examinatos: qui omnes unanimi consensu dixerunt

Quod terra de Kilrauoce cum omnibus pertinencijs suis scilicet cum molendino, bracinis, quarellis et boscis, valet per annum xxiiii libras.

Item dixerunt quod terra de Estirgedeys, cum molendino et bracina, valet per annum xii libras.

Summa utriusque, xxxvi libras.

I find also that the Dawaeh lands of Culcovie pertained to the said Hugh Rose and Marie his spouse, as appears by a contract (containing assedation of these lands) betwixt them and Sir David the Graham, yet extant, dated *die Veneris, in crastino Annunciationis Beate Marie Virginis anno millesimo nonagesimo quarto, apud Lovet in le Aird.*\*

By what is contained in these papers we cannot determine of the particular time when the lands of Kilravock were disposed to the said Hugh Rose. But we find that he was first married, and then had them disposed by his mother in law, without detaining out. We think that both might have been within some years to one another, betwixt the years 1280 and 1285. If this Hugh had children besides his son and successor, I find nothing to instruct it. I suppose he died about the beginning of the reign of Robert the Bruce, which was 1306.

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\* Printed in the Appendix.







I find him contemporarie with Sir Reginald Cheyn, who was the first of that surnam in the familie of Duffus, having gotten the title and third part of that estate with Marie de Murray, eldest daughter and one of the coheirs of Freskinus de Moravia of Duffus, the last of the Murrays of Duffus, who dying without heirs male, his three daughters succeeded as heirs portioners. And I conceave this Sir Reginald Cheyn to have been verie kindlie to Kilravocks predecessors. For in the first originall papers there be different other witnesses, yet he is still one ; so that I conelnd the kindness betwixt the families of Duffus and Kilravock has been verie auncient, and in severall descents, and is inviolablie preserved to this day.

I conceave also that the Lord Lovat and Kilravock having their estates from these two sisters, heirs portioners of the Bisset, has occasioned that great, long, and auncient kindnes betwixt these families, and should still continue, they being cousine-germans in their originall.

This Hugh Rose, first of Kilravock, died (as I suppose) in or about the year 1306.



## KILRAVOCK SECOND.



WILLIAM ROSE of Kilravock dying, as said is, 1306, was succeeded to, by his son William, whom afterwards I find Sir William. Of him I find mention in a renouneiation of all pretences to the lands of Kilravock in his favours, made by Nicolas de Karriek and Joanna his spous, which is without date.

Also I find mention of him in a renouneiation of the samen tenor, granted in his favours by Alexander de Strivling and Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Sir John de Bosco, spouse to the said Alexander, dated *die Dominico, post festum Sancti Barnabe Apostoli, 1327*, being the 21 year of Robert Bruce.

I find also mention of him in a discharge of ane annuitie, payable by him to Hugh Earle of Ross, who, with William Rose, his eldest son and appearand heir, discharges it at Balconie, June 14, 1333, which was but some weeks before the said Hugh Earle of Ross was killed at Halidownhill by the English, that fatall Marie Magdalene day, 1333, July 22d.

I finde nothing extant that makes mention of him as living after this; which, with other probabilities, makes me conceave that he was present at that fatall battell, and perished therein.

I finde he was married to Muriella de Donne, daughter to Andrew de Donne, by whom he had two sons, Hugh, who succeeded him, and Andrew, his second son.

To this Andrew, the second brother, his said mother gave her pairt of

the lands of Killayne and Pitfure, within the Barrony of Avaeh, which she does in her widowhood, with assent, and speciall consent. “*magnifici viri et domini sui Johannis de Moravia, domini de Bothuel et Auanch.*” And in another charter of the samen tenor and contents, she adds to the titles of the said Johannes de Moravia, “*Comitis de Menteith et Panetarii Scotie.*” Who he was, we may signifie hereafter in a more proper place.

It is observable that in this charter, the said Muriella does not designe herself by her father's surname, but by that of her deceased husband, for she calls herself “*Muriella de Roys, uxor quondam nobilis viri domini Vilelmi de Roys militis, domini de Kilravock.*” Her seall has three mulletts or stars above, and one water-budget below, as a pair of her husband's arms.

Hector Boethius in his historie refers to these tymes, being in the reigne of Robert Bruce, the originall of the familie of Forbes, the first thereof being, as he says, son to Alexander Boys, lord of Urquhart. This Alexander Boys being killed in King Robert Bruce his service, his widow big with child of a son, is forced to fly to the West isles, wher being brought to bed, she returns after some years with her son, but finds that the King had given Urquhart, their old patrimouie, to some that had deserved well at his hands; nevertheless, the King being unwilling that the son of a father who had ever being faithfull to him should want, gave him equivalent lands in Marr. But this young man, upon killing a wild boar, wherwith these fields were much infested, assumed at first a surname Forbest, which was smoothed unto Forbes. This, as I am informed, is denyed by the Lord Forbes and his kinsmen; neither shall I conclude it probable. The Lord Forbes is the first amongst the lords in Scotland.

To these tymes also, is referred the originall of the familie of Hamiltone; the first wherof was surnamed Hantoune as some say, and others Hamiltoun; ane English gentleman, who haveing upon some contumelious words given him by John Spenser, one of Edward 2ds minions and favourites, killed the said Spenser, and fledd to Scotland; to whom Robert the Bruce gave the lands of Cadyowe; after which they soe prospered that they married King James 2ds daughter, and are now Dukes of Hamiltoun.

## KILRAVOCK THIRD.



SIR WILLIAM ROOS, second of the familie, dying 1333, was succeeded to, by Hugh his son.

I find him mentioned in ane agreement past betwext him and the Prior of Urquhart, anent the vicar of Daleros officiating in the chappel of Kilravock, dated *die Mercurij proximo post festum beati Andree Apostoli, in capitulo eclesie Cathedralis de Elgin, anno Domini 1343.*

I find him also mentioned in a renunciation in his favors of all pretence to the lands of Kilravock, by Janet, on of the heirs of Sir John de Bosco, dated *apud Dunathan decimo die Februarij 1349.*

I do not find with whom this Hugh was married, nor (excepting his son and successor,) what children he had. I conceive he dyed in or about the year 1363.

I find contemporarie with him, Nicolas Sutherland of Duffus, and the first of that surname in that familie, which he obtained by marrying the heretrix therof, being surnamed Cheyne. He was second sone to Kenneth Earle of Sutherland, slayn at Halidownhill, July 22, 1333.

I find also contemporarie with him, Hugh Ross, predecessor to Balnagowan. He was second son to Hugh Earle of Ross, slayn at Halidownhill, Julie 22, 1333.

From Andrew Rose, 2d brother of this Hugh Rose of Kilravock, is descended, as I conceive, the familie of the Lairds of Achlossin, as I gave ane accompt to the Right Honorable Sir G. M. K. upon another occasion.

This Andrew Rose had given him by his mother, the lands of Killayn and Pittfour, in Ross, and his posteritie enjoyed them (as I have seen by evidents) till about the year 1450, and then sold them off.

He that was the seller of them was agnated (as our tradition goes) Tom Tynland. But whither his former interest went cross, either through mismanagement or misfortune, he went from these parts to Marr, where he proved verie frugall and prospered. I have heard from my father and others, that he was taken to Marr by one of the first Earles of Huntley, and made his baillye; but upon quarrell arising betwext him and the familie of Corsindea, Forbes, he was killed; but his two sons escaping, in revenge of their fathers death, killed Forbes of Corsindea, and thereupon returned to Kilravock, where they stayed long; but going over privately to visit their wives and families, were attacked in ane house by the relations of the familie of Corsindea, they making good the place in their own defence, till, being secured by capitulation, (as the tradition goes) they rendered, and were both executed. The eldest of these two brothers, in his father's right, succeeded to Achlossen. Of the posteritie of the second I can give no account.

This narrative, though it be not so clear and distinct as upon better information may be given, yet as they are certainlie descended of Kilravocks familie, so the account above sett down is commonly received, and is probable.

This is the most ancient branch of the familie, and have kept their kindnes and correspondence inviolable with the head of the familie they are descended of. Tho I cannot name the mor ancient, I found in the year 1530 Nicolas Rose, now of Achlossen, and thereafter another Nicolas, and another named Patrick. Frances Rose now of Achlossen, married to Fercharson, a daughter of the familie of Wardes and Imereauld, parents to Robert Rose younger of Achlossen, married to Maitland, a daughter of the familie of Pitrichies.



## KILRAVOCK FOURTH.



HE last Hugh dying, was succeeded by his sone Hugh, third of that name, and fourth in the familie.

I finde him mentioned in a contract matrimoniall betwixt him and Joneta de Chesholme, daughter to Sir Robert Chesholme, constable of the castle of Urquhart. He was also Chesholme of that Ilk, and in right of his mother, daughter to Sir Robert Lauder, succeeded to Quarrellwood, Kinsterie, Brightmannie, &c.

This contract, because it is Kilravocks originall right of his lands in Strathmairn, and through the character, contractions and bad ink, is scarce legible alreadie, therefore I have here transcryved it.

Presens indentura testatur quod die Jovis secundo die mensis Januarii anno gratie millessimo trecentesimo sexagesimo quarto, apud ecclesiam de Aldyrne facta fuit hec conventio inter nobiles viros dominum Robertum de Chesholme custodem castri de Urquhart ex parte una, et Hugonem de Rose dominum de Kilravock ex altera, formam continens quæ sequitur de verbo in verbum. Imprimis, viz. quod idem Hugo de Rose ducat in uxorem Jonetam filiam dicti Roberti, pro cujus maritagio idem dominus Robertus dabit dicto Hugoni et heredibus suis inter ipsum Hugonem et prefatam Jonetam procreatis, decem mareatas terre de Cantrabundie cum pertinentijs infra Strathmairn; et in casu quo diete terre non sunt decem marcatarum integrarum, refundet idem dominus Robertus dicto Hugoni de terra sua propinquiore. donec habeat decem marcas integras, quod faciet secundum



visionem fide dignorum. Quam quidam terram dictus Hugo habebit in sua possessione et dispositione a die confectionis presentium, et levabit fructus et commoditates ejusdem terre, et cum visu et consilio dicti domini Roberti de Chesholme, eadem terra erit assedata. Preterea idem dominus Robertus manucapit firmiter quod apponet suam diligentem intimam et fidelem curam modo quo poterit cum omnibus viribus suis, ad procurandum statum hereditabilem de prenomatis terris de Cantrabundie cum pertinentijs de domino Roberto de Lauder avo suo. In casu quo idem dominus Robertus de Chesholme poterit obtinere statum hereditabilem de predicto domino Roberto de Lauder, manucapit fideliter quod quantum citius statum recuperaverit de dicta terra, infeodabit predictum Hugonem in dicta terra de Cantra cum pertinentijs, in forma liberi maritagij. Et si idem dominus Robertus non poterit recuperare statum dicto Hugoni de dicta terra, obligat se heredes suos et executores quoscunque ad persolvendum dicto Hugoni et heredibus suis sive executoribus pro dicto maritagio suo centum marcas argenti usualis monete infra tres annos ad duos anni terminos, viz. Pentecostes et Sancti Martini in Hyeme. Et firma medio tempore de dicta terra per ipsum Hugonem capta et recepta, erit allocata dicto domino Roberto et heredibus sive executoribus in pacamento dictarum centum marcarum. Concordatum item est inter partes quod a die celebrati matrimonij, idem dominus Robertus retinebit et prehendiabit dictam filiam suam per tres annos integros in cibo et potibus: sed prefatus Hugo inveniet et deserviet sibi de vestimentis et ornamentis incumbentibus. Concordatum est insuper inter eosdem quod si iidem dicti Hugo et Joneta Deo duce duraverint ultra primum annum integrum celebrati matrimonij, idem Hugo gaudebit dicta terra pro tempore vite sue, vel alioquin erit solutus de dictis centum marcis infra tres annos ut prenotatur. In casu quo dictus Hugo decesserit (quod absit) sine heredibus de corpore suo inter ipsum et eandem Jonetam procreatis, eadem terra remanebit et recuperabitur dicto domino Roberto et heredibus suis post decessum dicti Hugonis. Etiam in casu quo idem Hugo decesserit (quod absit) antequam recuperaverit statum de dicta terra, et habuerit proles cum dicta Joneta, dictus dominus Robertus obligat se ad deliberandum statum hereditabilem eisdem suis heredibus. Parti hujus indenture penes prefatum Hugonem remanenti sigillum prenominati Ro-

berti est appensum, una cum sigillis reverendorum dominorum Dei gratia Moraviensis et Rossensis Episcoporum et magnifici viri domini Willelmi comitis de Ross et domini de Skye: parti vero hujus indenture penes prefatum dominum Robertum remanenti sigillum predicti Hugonis est appositum, una cum sigillis reverendorum dominorum Dei gratia Moraviensis et Rossensis Episcoporum et magnifici viri domini Willelmi comitis de Ross et domini de Skye. Datum et actum die loco et annis prenotatis.\*

Contemporary with this Hugh Rose of Kilravock, was the coming of the surname of Dunbar to Murray. Robert the second of that name, and first of the Stewarts, succeeding to the crown, 1370, gave thereafter to John Dunbar, son to George Earle of March, and Geils Randoll, his spouse, daughter to Thomas Randoll, Earle of Murray, the earldome of Murray, with one of his daughters. This John Dunbar was father to Thomas, Earle of Murray after his decease, and to Alexander Dunbar, who, marrying Mathildis Fraser heretrix of Fren draught, succeeded in her right. Thereafter Thomas Dunbar Earle of Murray was father to another Thomas, earle after his decease. This Thomas dying without heirs, was succeeded to by his cousine James Dunbar, son to Alexander Dunbar and Mathildis Fraser of Fren draught, uniting both in one. This James Dunbar Earle of Murray, had with Isobel Innes, daughter to the Laird of Innes (to whom he was betrothed, and privately married,) Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, who was debarred the succession, because the marriage was not publicly solemnized, (thus Boethius.) James Dunbar Earle of Murray, had besides Sir Alexander, by a daughter of Sir Alexander Seaton's, two daughters, wherof the eldest marrying Creightoun, he had the estate of Fren draught by her; and Archibald Douglas brother to the Earle of Douglas, marrying the second and younger, got by her the honours and earldome, through the great power of the Douglasses in those dayes; but enjoyed it not long, being forfeaulted within five years thereafter by King James the 2d.

Sir Alexander Dunbar is the stemm of all the extant families of the surname of Dunbar. His children by [Isabel] Sutherland, daughter to Alex-

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\* The charters of Cantray, though contained in the old inventories, are not now to be found in the Kilravock charter-chest.

ander Sutherland of Duffus and Morella Chesholme, heretrix of Quarrellwood, were these, viz. Sir James Dunbar of Cumnock, Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, Alexander Dunbar of Kilboyaek, Gawin Dunbar Bishop of Aberdeen, Janet Dunbar Ladie Innerugie, David Dunbar of Dures and Grangehill, Master Patrick Dunbar Chancellour of Aberdeen,                      Dunbar. student in Paris, and                      Dunbar, who died young.

I find also in the auncient Register of the Bishoprick of Murray. John Hay of Tillibothuile, with consent of John Hay his son and appearand heir, mortifying an annuitie forth of the lands of Wester Raits and Lochloy, to the Virgin Marie's chappell at Kimerraigie, 1374. It was usual at the first acquiring of a fortune, to devote something of the lands. I judge they thought it might continow the longer with their posteritie.

I found also, 1380, Michaell de Graunt amongst the Barrons attending the Earle of Marr, Lievtennant of the North; and before that, in ane agreement betwixt the Bishop of Murray and Bisset of Lovet, 1258, I found *testibus Dominis Laurentio et Roberto de Graunt*, one wherof in another charter is designed Vicecomes de Innernes. What time they came to Strathspey I do know not; but I doubt not but the forsaid Grant was the Laird of Grant's predecessor.

I find also mention made of Johannes de Brothie attending the said Earle of Marr in the samen year, 1380. I found also, in another evident, belonging to the Prior of Urquhart, in the year 1311, mention made of Michaell filius Malcolmii Thanus de Dyke et Brodie. Without arguing whither these were of the samen descent, I find the familie of Brodie auncient; tho they have made considerable improvements of their fortunes in other times, yet their standing has been none of the latest.

In the samen year also, viz. 1380, did Berthoaldus Niger or Swarts, invent gunpowder and guns, to the havock of mankind, and obscure true valor. He was a Franciscan friar and alchemist. He merited to be called *Niger* or Black, for his hellish invention;—*Conueniunt rebus, &c.*



## KILRAVOCK FYFTH.



HE last above-named Hugh dying in or about the year 1388, was succeeded by his sone Hugh, fourth of that name, and the fifth persone succeeding in the familie.

I finde not with whom this Hugh was married, nor what children he had, except his heir and successor.

In the time of this Hugh, the whole charters and evidents of the familie were burned in the church of Elgin, 1390. It is lyke they were secured there, not only for its strength, but supposed inviolable sacrednes of the samen. It is lyke that most of the families then standing in the countrie had their charters there for safetic in those broken turbulent times.

The Cathedrall of the bishoprick of Murray was fixed at Elgin by the Popes delegates, and authoritie of King Alexander 2d, 1224. The notable fabrick of the Cathedrall church was begun by Androw Murray, then Bishop of Murray, and by him finished. This Androw Murray was sone to William Murray of Duffus.

The account of the burning I have taken from the auncient Register of the Bishoprick, as follows :—

Robert 2d dies at Dundonald in Apryle 1390, and is buried at Scone. In the moneth of May thereafter, Alexander his sone, with the Highland clans, burns the town of Forres, and quire of St. Lawrence Church there. Thereafter in the moneth of June, they burned the town of Elgin, St. Giles Church, Messendew, and the Cathedrall Church, with all the books, charters, &c.

In this burning the auncient evidents of Kilravock were consumed. Therefor, when a new confirmation is granted to John Roos of Kilravock; the narrative is, *Quas quidem terras in manus nostras resignavit, &c., pro eo quod charte sue tempore combustionis ecclesie de Elgin in ecclesia predicta fuerunt rustate et destructe.*

John Innes, a son of the familie of Innes, and Bishop of Murray, began the reparation and rebuilding of the cathedrall church of Murray, continuing the samen for seven years till his death, which was 26 Aprile 1414: so that he began to repair it, 1407.

September 28, 1396, the Clanchattan under M<sup>e</sup>Intosh predecessor, fight against the Clancaie for precedencie, threttie against threttie, at Saint Johnstone. One of the Clanchattan being wanting, Henrie Wynd, a sadler, joyns for that one, getting a little money. M<sup>e</sup>Intosh predecessor getts the better, and is acknowledged chief without more. He that fought is said to have been the third in the succession, and being formerlie surnamed Schaw M<sup>e</sup>Intosh, he took the patronymick only, as descended from the Thanes of Fyfe, for his surname, not using that of Schaw anie more.\*

In the section of "Scottish Historie," this transaction is again recorded:—

"Ther being a great debate for precedencie betwixt the Clanchattan and Clancaie, the first commanded by Strate Begg, the last by Gillichrist M<sup>e</sup>Kean, which occasioned much bloodshed amongst themselves, and robberies in the countrey about them; the quarrell being irrecconcilable, by the advyce of the Earle of Crawford and Thomas Dunbar Earle of Murray, they resolve to fight for it, threttie against threttie, with swords only, before the King. The day is appointed. St. Johnstoun and the North Inch there the place. One of the Clanchattan is wanting, and so the appointment had near deserted, till Henrie Wynd, a sadler, for a small peece of money and assurance of maintenance if he were maimed, undertakes to supply the place of the absent. A desperat and bloodie combat follows in presence of the King and nobilitie, till the whole Clancaie were killed, except one who leapt into Tay and escapes by swimming. Of the other, ten and the sadler remained, but sore wounded. The sadler fought notable, 'for his own hand,' as he said. This made M<sup>e</sup>Intosh predecessor captain of the whole Clanchattan, tho ther had been two or three before. This was in the year 1396."

## KILRAVOCK SIXTH.



THE last above-named Hugh dying in or some tyme befor the year 1420, was succeeded by his sone John, being the sixth person in the familie after their coming to Kilravock.

We have hitherto made our way not without difficultie. We are now come to John Roos of Kilravock, upon whom, if we do not look as a new beginner of the familie, yet certainly he was the recoverer of the legall rights and title thereof. At his entrie, he had nether confirmation, service, or seasin of any of his predecessors, (all being destroyed as aforesaid,) yet he obtained himself confirmed in all, both by the King and M<sup>d</sup>Donald Earle of Ross, his then immediat superior, in the lands of Kilravock and Geddes, and by John Chesholme of that Ilk, his grand uncle, in the lands of Strathnairn. For of the substantiall parts of the progress, little was extant; albeit, from the originall of Kilravock, and other peeces, we have given a certain and clear accompt of the severall persons succeeding; tho as to the tymes of their entries and deaths we have sett them down as true from rationall probabilities and presumptions, which it were tedious and needles to mention.

From the first tyme I find this John mentioned, viz. 1420, to this current year, 1683, which is 263 years, I find a compleat progress without gap or interruption.

The first evident I find him in, is a charter granted to him by John Chesholme of that Ilk, (designing him *nepoti suo*, for he was his grand

uncle.) upon the lands of Cantrabundie, Little Cantray, and Ochterurehill, with their pendicles, dated Apryle 24, 1420, being the first year of the government of Murdoch, Duke of Albanie and Earle of Fyfe; King James the First being then prisoner in England.

The first step the said John took for recovering his rights, was an inquest befor Hugh Fraser, designed *dominus de Lozet*, and shireff of Innernes, upon the ij of February 1431. To the which inquest Alexander Stuart, Earle of Marr, and Lord Gareoch, lievtenant of the North, did put to cognosce, whither the said John Roos his predecessors had the Kings confirmation upon the lands of Kilravock and Easter Geddes: Two of the inquest, viz. Wiliam Mykell and Hugh Adamson, deponed they saw the confirmation upon the saids lands showen to Alexander Earle of Buchan, (it was he who burned the church of Elgin wherein they were,) *in area ecclesie de Nairn*. The other members of the inquest deponed, that it was generally believed, and not questioned, but that the said John his predecessors wer confirmed in these lands. There were upon this inquest, Walter Innes of that Ilk, Donald Calder of that Ilk, Alexander Ross of Belnagown, John Hay of Loehloy, &c.

For the second step, he obtains himself served heir to Hugh Rose of Kilravock, his father, who dyed last vest and seased in Kilravock and Easter Geddes, and that upon the ijd of Aprile, 1431, at Nairn, before Donald Thane of Calder, and shireff of Nairn.

The third step the said John took, was resigning these lands in the hands of King James the First, for his confirmation. And he accordingly, by his charter under the Great Seall, confirms him in his lands of Kilravock and Easter Geddes, designing him *Johanni de Roos filio et heredi Hugonis de Roos, quondam de Kilravock patris sui*, narrating the reason of the said John's resignation and that confirmation to be the burning of the evidents, as hath been more than once above mentioned. He is confirmed in these lands, to be holden *de comite de Ross*; and yet has *cum furca, fossa, sok, sak*, &c., which is not usual but to those who hold of the King *in capite*. But the kings of old would give (as I have seen in Earle Thomas Randolls charter.) the superiorities of baronies formerly holding of themselves, to earles; yet with reservation in other things to such barrons, of their former priviledges:

and this I conceive to be the reason why, the Kilravock was confirmed to hold of the Earle of Ross, yet had he priviledge of a barron as to jurisdiction still reserved, because he had held originally of the King immediatlie. This confirmation bears date May 30, in the 27 year of the said Kings reigne, being, of Christ. 1433.

The fourth step the said John took for confirming himself and his heirs in the saids lands of Kilravock and Geddes, was a resignation of them upon the 22d June 1440, in the hands of Alexander Lord of the Isles and Earle of Ross, for infesting Hugh Roos his son in them, (he was but his second son, as we shall shew hereafter,) with a reservation of his own frank tenement during his lyfe tyme, and of the terce to his wife if she survived him, conform to the which resignation the said Alexander Earle of Ross, confirms the said Hugh Roos in the saids lands, upon the 20 of Julie 1440, and accordingly the said Hugh is infest upon the 9th of September 1443.

This John Roos was married to Isabell Cheyne, a daughter of the familie of Essilmont, in Buchan; and the lands thereof belong now to the Earle of Erroll, yet the stock of that familie retains the title of Essilmont, and is so designed in his present Majesties first parliament, where we find amongst the commissioners for cess or assessment Cheyne of Essilmont, as one in Orkney.

He had four sons, viz. Lachlan, who turned churchman, and married not. He enjoyed of the fortune during his lyfe tyme, the two Cantrays and Ochterurehill, in which he was served and infest, as being heir to the said John his father.

Hugh, his second sone, succeeded him in Geddes and Kilravock, whereof he had been fiar in his fathers lyfe tyme. He was also served and infest after the decease of the said Lachlan, his eldest brother, as next heir to him in the Cantrays and Ochterurehill.

The said John Roos of Kilravock had other two sons, viz. Wiliam and Alexander, which Alexander I find designed Alexander Roos of Dunearne. From this Alexander Rose of Dunearne, I conclude the former familie of Bradley, (best known by the designation of the provest of Nairn) to have descended.

The succession of this branch is thus, Alexander of Dunearne was father



to Angus, who first settled at Nairn; which Angus, by a daughter of the familie of Brodie, was father to Patrick Rose, provest of Nairn; which Patrick, by a daughter of the familie of Kilravock, was father to John Rose, provest of Nairn, a daring resolute person; which John, by a daughter of the familie of Altyre, was father to Patrick Rose, provest of Nairn, and severall other sons. This Patrick was married to a daughter of the familie of Tullieh-Bayne, but had no children, and therefore disposed his fortune to John Rose, fourth sone to Wiliam Rose of Kilravock, 1613, which John was father to John Rose, now of Broadley. This is the most auncient extant branch in Murray (I speak not of these elsewhere,) of Kilravock, but is now diminished in number of persons and interest. There is of it, David Rose, (manager of the affairs in Ross belonging to the Right Honourable Sir George M'Kenzie of Roschaugh, his Majesties advocat) a person of good discretion and sufficiencie.

For William Rose, third son to the said John Rose of Kilravock, I can give no accompt. Peradventure he removed to Marr, and gave originall to some of the cadets there, who all derive themselves from the familie of Kilravock.

In the tymes wherein this John Roos of Kilravock lived, the auncient and noble familie of the Earles of March was forfeaulted by King James the First, and extinct; they were created Earles by Malcolme Canmor, but had their fortune from Kenneth M'Alpin, King of the Scotts, at the expulsion of the Piets.

A gentleman from England attending King James the First his queen, gave originall to the familie of the Lord Gray, that being his own surname.

The auncient familie of Dollace of that Ilk was extinct. It descended to Elizabeth Dollace, daughter and heir to Archibald Dollace of that Ilk, who, with consent of her husband, Duncan Fraser, (a son of the familie of Lovet,) did, in the year 1428, make over her right of Dollace to John Dollace of Easterfurd, her uncle, and heir male of the familie; who, in excaimion of his lands in the South, gott from David, second Earle of Craford, the lands of Budzet, in the year 1440; tho I find not why he recovered not the lands of Dollace, the patrimonie of his familie.

I shall insert here, ane paper I found directed by this John Rose of Kil-

ravock to a churchman, (who he was I know not) which for the antique diction may be some divertisment to the reader. Thus it is:—

Reverent Fadyr in Crist I Johne the Roos of Kilravock to your worshipfull faderhed sends honor with reverens. Lyket your faderhed and your estat to wyt that Johne of Doles of Eastafuir, your servant and my cousyng, befor the lords of my countra spirituall and temporall, sayaud with apyn langage, for the favor of witnessyng of yow and me, quhylk witnessyng I trow we acht to do him be lowe, lawe, and lawte, and for default of our testimoniall he tyns a toune callet the Blackhills, in the barronry of Doles, and in the regale of Moraw, wedset till him be a mychtie Lord Thomas of Dunbarr, unquhyle Earle of Moraw, for twentie merks, as his evident berys witnes, and as ye watt lachfullie followyt be brewis of law of our soveran lords the Kings Chapell, befor a hy and mychtie Lord, Alexander Stewart, Earle of Marr and Garvyoch, and that tyme Shirraw of Invernes, apou a mychtie Lord James of Dunbarr, that tyme Earle of Moraw, and dynt of dome at Tarnewa be yow, me, and John of Nairn, thereapou given us, as a worseipfull squyre your halie faderhed, that ye be wyslie awysit in this mater, sa that our consciens may be clin and quyt for of this mater befor God, and that ye make a testimoniall under your sele, but fraud, falsat or guyle, lolie and trewlie. Wrytten at Kilravock, under my sele. the third day of March, the yer of our Lord m.cccc.lxii yers, befor the wittnesses, William of Calder of that Ilk, Hucheon the Rose, my son and my hayr, William the Rose and Alexander, my sons, venerable chappelauns Sir William Michelson, vicar of Daleors, Sir David, chapellan to the Thane John of Calder, Alexander of Calder, and John of Angus, with mony others.



## KILRAVOCK SEVENTH.



JOHN ROSE of Kilravock, dying in or about the year 1454, was succeeded by Hugh, his second sone, (fyfth of that name, and seventh person succeeding in the familie in the lands of Kilravock and Geddes, whereof he was fiar in his father's lyfetye.

Lachlan Rose, priest, as eldest son to the said John, is served to him as heir in the two Cantrays and Ochternquhill, and infeft by a precept directed by John Earle of Ross, dated at Dingwall, penult October 1450.

This Lachlan Rose, priest deceasing, Hugh Rose of Kilravock, his brother german, as heir to him, is infeft in the two Cantrays and Ochternquill, by Morell Chesholme of Quarrellwood, 1480.

This Hugh Rose of Kilravock was married to Moir M<sup>r</sup>Intoish, daughter to Malcom Begg M<sup>r</sup>Intoish, captain of the Clanchattan. I find he had these sons, viz. Hugh, who succeeded him; Alexander his second, predecessor to the familie of Holme; William his third son, of whom I find mention that he being taken prisoner by William Thane of Calder, and putt in irons, the King ordains the Earle of Huntly to sett him at libertie, in the year 1488. I find no mention of his succession in this countrey; I know not if he settled elsewhere.

The succession of Alexander, first of Holme, is thus: Alexander was father to Walter, who was father to Alexander, who was father to David,

(a stout and wise gentleman,) who dying without heirs male, was succeeded by John his brother; who was father to David; who was father to Alexander Rose now of Holme, David, and William. Alexander is father to John, Alexander, &c.

I find this Hugh Rose of Kilravock to have had a naturall son, named John.

I find also in the year 1458, mention made of Robert and Alexander Roses, designed Squires, who I suppose were his nephews and cousin germans.

This Hugh Rose of Kilravock builded the tower of Kilravock, having obtained license by patent from John Lord of the Isles and Earle of Ross, for doing the samen, Februarie 18, 1460. I heard by tradition, that the towers of Calder, Kilravock, Ironsyde, and Spynie, were built about the samen tyme, the architector of them all being that Cochran, the great minion of King James 3d, and by him created Earle of Mar; remembered for his being hanged over the bridge of Lauder, in his own scarfe, by the auncient nobilitie.

John Earle of Ross being forfaulted in 1474, this Hugh Rose of Kilravock obtains himself confirmed by King James 3d in his lands of Kilravock and Geddes, to be holden imediatly of the King, (which originallie they did) by charter under the Great Seall, dated ij of March, in the 16th year of his reigne, 1475.

This Hugh Rose of Kilravock buys the lands of Culmors from Master James Hunter, rector or parson of Cranston Riddell, and that for the soume of nyn score merks. The said Master James Hunters charter is dated at Edinburgh, December 1, 1482, confirmed by King James 3d, July 7, 1485.

I find also by a decreet arbitrall, pronounced betwixt Duncan M'Intoish captain of the Clanchattan, and this Hugh Rose of Kilravock, (wherin Duncan Grant of Freuchie was one of the arbitrators,) the possession or duchas of Urquhart to appertain to the said Hugh, 1479.

Lachlan Rose (eldest brother to this Hugh) being priest, obtains from Rome a bull, containing priviledges to the chappell of the Virgin Marie at Geddes. He is designed Launcellot de Roos therein. We have sett it down here as follows :—

JULIANUS t.t. Sancti Petri ad vincula, Philippus t.t. Sanctorum Petri

et Marcellini, Stephanus t.t. Sancti Adriani, presbyteri, et Franciscus Sancti Eustachij, diaconus, miseratione divina sacrosancte Romane ecclesie cardinales, universis et singulis Christi fidelibus presentes literas inspicientibus, visuris, lecturis, pariter et audituris, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Splendor prime glorie qui sua mundum ineffabili illuminat claritate, pia vota fidelium de ipsius clementissima majestate spectantium tunc precipue benigno favore prosequitur cum devota ipsorum humilitas sanctorum precibus et meritis adjuvatur. Justis itaque supplicationibus dilecti nobis in Christo Lancellotti de Roes rectoris de Lenditi inclinati, Cupientesque ut capella beate Marie Virginis de Geddas sita in parochia de Adirn Moraviensis diocesis congruis frequentetur honoribus, Christiane, fideles ipsi eo libentius devotionis causa confluant ad illam, quo ex hoc ibidem dono celestis gratie uberius conspexerint se refectos; De omnipotentis Dei misericordia, ac beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus autoritate confisi, omnibus et singulis utriusque sexus Christi fidelibus vere penitentibus et confessis qui dictam capellam in Conceptionis, Nativitatis, Purificationis, et Assumptionis beate Marie virginis ac ipsius capelle Dedicationis, festivitatis, et celebritate hujusmodi devote visitaverint annuatim; et ad reparationem, conservationemque edificiorum, calicium, librorum, luminarium aliorumque ornamentorum inibi pro divino cultu necessariorum, manus porrexerint adjunctrices; nos cardinales prefati et quilibet nostrum, pro singulis ipsarum festivitatum diebus, centum dies de injunctis eis penitentibus misericorditer in Domino relaxamus, presentibus perpetuis futuris temporibus in suo robore duraturis. In quorum fidem et testimonium presentes nostras literas fieri, nostrorumque sigillorum solitorum jussimus et fecimus appensione communiri. Datum Rome in domibus nostris, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo quinto, die vigesima sexta Aprilis, pontificatus domini Sixti Pape quarti anno quarto.

I find the chappell of Geddes to have been old, and of great repute for resort to it in those days. In the year 1448, there is a contract, wherein the penaltie is 40 lbs. for the fabriek of the chappell of Geddes. I suppose it built by the first of Kilravocks predecessors who acquired the baronie of Geddes. It was usual to devot, at first, som what of their acquests, judging that what they had would prosper the better, and continue the longer.

I find a band of amitie and friendship betwixt the Lord Forbes, M'Intosche, and this Hugh Rose of Kilravock, there being other friends also insert, which I have put myself to the trouble to transcrive here.

Ane indentour made at Forbes, the nyynth day of August, the year of God m<sup>c</sup>ccccc. sextie and vii years, betwixt ane honorable Lord Wiliam Lord Forbes, Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo, Alexander Forbes of Tolquhon, Arthur of Forbes, and John of Forbes of Brux, on a pairt; and richt honorable men Duncan M'Intosche, chief and captane of Clanchattan, Huchon Rose Barron of Kilravock, Allan M'Intosche, and Lachlan M'Intosche, brother to the said Duncan, on the other pairt, properts and bears witnes, that it is fullie appointed and accorded betwixt the saids parties in maner and form as after follows:—That is to say, the forsaid Lord Forbes and his partie befor written, binds and obliesses them, both for therselvs and all and sundrie their kin, men, partie, adherents that will adhere to them, to keep heartilie friendship and kinrent, love and kindnes, and to take oppen, upright part in all and sundrie their causes and quarrells, with the forsaid Duncan, Huchon, Allan and Lachlan, and till all their kin, men, partie, and inherence; and if any maner of man scheaps or would scheap for their dead, disheriting, banishing, or undoing, the said Lord Forbes and his partie, shall defend them at all their gudlie power, baith be slicht and nicht, and do for them as for his owen person, kin, or men, keepand his allegiance and service ever to our soveraign Lord the King; and the said Wiliam Forbes, Alexander, Arthur, and John, keepand their allegiance to their over lords. And in like maner the forsaid Duncan and his partie befor written, binds and obliges them, baith for themselves and all and sundrie their kin, men, partie, and inherents, or that will inhere to them, to keep heartilie friendship, kinrente, love and tendernes, and to take oppen upright pairt in their cause and quarrell, to the forsaid Wiliam Lord Forbes, Alexander and Alexander, Arthur, and John, and all their kin, men, partie, and inherents: And gif anie maner of man scheaps or would scheap for their death, disheriting or banishing, or undoing, the said Duncan, Huchon, Allan, and Lachlan, and their men, partie, and inherence, shall defend them at all their goodly powers baith be nicht and slicht, and defend them and do for them as for their awin persons, men, and kin, keepand their alle-

geance ever to our soveraigne Lord the King; and the said Duncan and Huchon keepand their alleagance to the Earle of Ross. And ther attour ilk ane of the saids parties are obliissit to other, that they shall never ane of them, nor of their men, for anie maner of means nor reward, to come na gang to make harship, slaughter, or distrublanee, one to the other partie in any tyme to come; and that all and sundrie thir accordance and poyntment shall be leallie and trulie keepit, but fraud or guile to the longest livand of them, and their bairns gotten of them, and all that coms of them; and this band perpetuallie till endure for ever mair. And to the securitie of this, either of the partie has mad till others the great bodilie aith, the halie evangell touchit, and who so ever breaks in any of thir conditions, shall be halden infamie, mensworn, and renunce the faith of Christ, and never to be heard in proof nor witnes, nor ly in kirk nor Crissin berres. In witnes hereof the forsaid parties to thir indentouris interchangeablie has affixit their seals for the langest livand of ather parties.

I find this Hugh Rose of Kilravock, and Wiliam Thane of Calder, at high debats. They remit to James Innes of that ilk to nominat four arbitraters, who with himself may decide all controversies anent slaughters, &c., amongst them. The persons chosen by the said James Innes of that ilk, were Sir James Ogilvie of Deskfurd, knight, Walter Ogilvie, his brother, Robert Stewart in Abernethie, and Mr. Thomas Grant, official of Innernes. Whither they decided, or what the decision was, I find not. But I perceave the debats of the parties were not then composed. The reference is November 8, 1475.

In the year 1481, there is a band of mutuall kindnes betwext Duncan M'Intosche, captain of the Clanchatten, and this Hugh Rose of Kilravock, to assist one another in all their actions and quarrells, wherein M'Intosche refers all debats betwext them anent tacks and possessions, to George Earle of Huntly. This band, dated at Perth July 25, in the year forsaid, is ratified by Ferchar, eldest sone to the said Duncan. The which kindly and mutuall adherance to one another is ratified by another band of mutuall friendship, dated November 17, 1490. By the which last band Huchon Rose, eldest son to Huchon Rose, younger of Kilravock, should marie a daughter of the said Ferchars, gotten in lawfull spousage. The tocher and conditions were referred to friends therein exprest.

But I heard that the said Ferchar died young and unmarried, and the said Hucheon married Agnes Urquhart, daughter to Mr. Alexander Urquhart of Cromertie. I find that this Hugh Rose of Kilravock had a combination made against him betwixt Lauchlan M<sup>t</sup>Intosche of Galloway, (his ladies uncle, as the tradition goes) and Donald M<sup>t</sup>Intosche Angusson, containing that the said Donald should take the castle or great tower of Kilravock; for doing whereof the said Lauchlan was to make the said Donald joynt constable with himself of the house, so long as they could keep it, and to give him the whole land betwixt the last biggit mill and the Holme, with ten merks worth of land yearly, and to marrie him to his daughter Margaret, with fourtie merks of tocher, &c., dated at Invernes, May 15, 1482. To this the seall of a neighbour was affixed, because they had not seals of their own.

This contrivance took effect: for the said Donald M<sup>t</sup>Intosche Angusson did, under trust, surprisè the tower of Kilravock; kill the constable and watchman; take the said Hugh to his bed, &c., (so say the letters) detaining the said tower, plenshing, &c. At what time he did so, I find not. But I find summons and action intented against him by Hugh Rose, son and heir to the said Hugh, in the year 1498, for that deed. Nether find I, if he kept it for any tyme, nor how he was putt out.

The Earle of Huntly, upon the 24 of June 1482, gives to this Hucheon Rose of Kilravock, the keeping of the Redcastle, and the administration of the lordship of Ardmeanoch, and discharges him the rents of the lands of Urquhart and Glenmoristoun. The house of Redcastle is seized by Hector M<sup>t</sup>Kenzie, and the countie of Ardmeanoch spulziered by William Forbes in Strathglash, Chesholme of Comer, and their complices; against whom Kilravock obtains sentence upon xii May 1492. And I find that George Earle of Huntly, lieutenant of the North, gave commission to M<sup>t</sup>Intosche, Grant, Kilravock, and others, to the number of three thousand, to go against Cainoch M<sup>t</sup>Cainoch and his kin, for spulziering Ardmeanoch, and killing Harold Chesholme in Strathglash, and that they did harrie, spulzie, and slay the Clankynich by his comand, as the Kings rebels and oppressors of the liedges.

This George Earle of Huntly was a great noble friend to Kilravock; for he does not only bind himself to pay to this Hugh Rose of Kilravock a sume of money for his losses sustained in Redcastle and Ardmeanoch, but



also in another paper he obliges himself to deal with the King and Earle Bothwell, for getting what tacks he can to himself and Kilravock, of the Redcastle, &c., and that he shall not be born fra this by his son Alexander Lord Gordone, nor no other maner of way. This last implied great affection.

There being a debate betwext Andrew Bishop of Murray and this Huchon Rose of Kilravock, in the year 1492, K. K. James 4, 5, &c., by their letters directed to the bishop and dean from tyme to tyme, declare against the samen, and forbid the execution till it was rescinded. There is ane instrument extant, wher one of the witnesses (who hade deponed against Kilravock) dying at Mideoule, did (post extremam unctionem et omnia sacramenta) say to Kilravock, "Hugo ! Hugo ! Hugo ! graviter peccavi in Deum et in te : nam herus meus fecit me perjurare me ipsam jurando quod lapis steterat in tali loco, cum verum erat quod tu dicebas," &c.

This Huchon Rose of Kilravock was the King's tenant in the lands of Flemingtoun, Easter Bracklie, Halhill, within the lordship of Pettie, and of the lands of Clune and Inermasseran, within the lordship of Strathern and Strathnairn *respectively*.

The familie of Tillisnacht in Mar, derive themselves from a sone of Kilravocks, and I conceive it might be from William, third sone to this Hugh. For upon presumptions, Tillisnachts predecessor was descended of a sone of this or the subsequent generation. I may gett a clearer information ; only I have them reported for kindly honest gentlemen.

## KILRAVOCK EIGHT.

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HE last abovenamed Hugh dying in the year 1494, was succeeded by his eldest son Hugh, sixth of that name, and eight person succeeding in the familie, who was infeft in the barro- nies of Kilravock and Geddes, upon the 20th of May 1496.

This Hugh was first married in his fathers lyfetye, with Isabel Sutherland, daughter to Wiliam Sutherland of Ber- ridal, eldest sone and appearand heir to Alexander Sutherland of Duffus, and Morella Chesholme of Quarrellwood, his spouse; the tocher being three hun- dretth merks, for securitie whereof he gott the lands of Kinstearie. This was in the year 1474.

He was next married to Margaret Gordoune, sister to George Earle of Huntly, in the year 1484; the tocher being three hundred and fourseor merks, to be payed, fourtie libs. yearly, twentie libs. at Martinmas, twentie libs. at Whitsunday, till it were payed off. This, June 26, 1484.

Som through mistake have alleaged this Margaret Gordone to have been a naturall daughter of the familie of Huntlie; but George Marques of Hunt- ly, (called with the lukken hand) who certainly might best have known the truth of anie, told Mr. John Rose, father to the laird of Pettindreich, that he had her mothers contract of marriage in his charter kist. Her mother was Cuning, a daughter of the familie of Altyre, called, for her singular beauty, the Fair Maiden of Murray; and it was nothing strange that ane aged nobleman should marie such a gentlewoman for his fancie. There was another of her daughters married in the familie of Innes.

This Margaret Gordone dyed in the year 1506; and her testament or later will is dated the penult of Februarie that year. She was aunt, or father sister to that George Earle of Huntly who dyed at Corichie.

Margaret Gordon deceasing as said is, her husband, in the year 1507. maries Marion Nieneachin, designed relict of James Alexanderson. Who she was, I do not find; but she was of good substance, and appears to have been the widow of some gentleman in the Highlands, and I conjecture since the Laird of Glengarric designed himself M'Kalistier, which answers to Alexanderson in the English, that peradventure she might have been the relict of one of that familie.

This Marion Nieneachin dying, I find this Hugh Rose of Kilravock married Janet Innes, designed Ladie Greenship; she was a daughter of the familie of Innes, and formerly married with one of the Lairds of Duffus, and, as I conceave, sister in law to that Wiliam Sutherland of Berriedale, (whose daughter her husband married first,) who, dying without heirs male, was succeeded to by his brother, first husband to this Janet Innes. Her lyfrent, if we compt it at our modern reckoning, was not great, for she discharges

I find that by Margaret Gordon he had these sons: The eldest, Hugh, who succeeded him.

His second son, by the samen mother, was John, being first of the familie of Bellivat, whose genealogie is as follows:

John Rose, first of Bellivat, by Marjorie Dunbar, a daughter of the familie of Kilboyack and Conzie, was father to John Rose of Bellivat. This second John, by Urquhart, a daughter of Bursyards, was father to John Rose of Bellivat. Which third John married first to Falconer, a daughter of the familie of Halkerstone, by whom he hade John, Hugh, and David Roses. John, his eldest son, by Dunbar, a daughter of the familie of Grangehill, was father to Captain John Rose of Blackhills. Who, by Joan Sutherland, a daughter of the familie of Kinstearie, was father to John Rose, now of Blackhills. Captain John Rose dyed September 30, 1673. Hugh Rose, second son to the said John Rose of Bellivat.

by Kathrine Ord, his spouse, is father to Patrick Rose, Lochielhills, and David Rose, his brother. David Rose, the third son, was father to that Captain William Rose, who dyed fighting valiantlie for his king and countrie, in the citie of Dundee, when the samen was taken by Generall Monk, in the tyme of the usurpation, 1651.

John Rose, third of Bellivat, married for his second wife Christian Gordon, a daughter of the familie of Letterfurie, by whom he had these four sons: The eldest, Livetenant Colonell Lachlan Rose of Logh, who in Germanie, England, and Scotland, gave great proof of his gallantrie and valor. He was father to John and Hugh Roses, the last being of verie good hopes. The second son of that marriage was Walter Rose of Corridowen, father to John Rose, now of Corridowen, and Lachlan, his brother. The third son was Captain James Rose of Allanbuie, father to John Rose, now of Allanbuie. This Captain James Rose was of good repute in the wars of Germanie; but after his return would not medle with the intestin wars at hom. The fourth sone of John Rose of Bellivat by Christian Gordon, was Andrew Rose, father to John Rose, ane apothecarie and practitioner of phisick, of good esteem (as I am informed) at London.

This cadet of Bellivat proved in a short tyme verie numerous: for I heard it from a good and eye-witnes, that John Rose, third of that familie, cam once to Innernes with fourtie-fyve proper and personable men, all descended of his own branch, and were all cousin-germans, twice, or at most thrice only, removed from himself.

They were generally men of courage, and (som few excepted) men not unpeaceable disposed.

Of this branch of the familie of Bellivat are descended, besyds these above exprest,                   Rose of Bandenwoqhell.

Hugh Rose of Kilravoek, by Margaret Gordon, was father to a third sone, (as I have learned) named Alexander, predecessor to the present familie of Rose of Inch, whose genealogie is thus, as I have receaved it.

This Alexander Rose, son to Kilravoek, removeing from this cuntry, acquired the lands of Larachmoir, and was father to Henrie Rose of Larachmoir; who was father to Mr. James Rose of Inch, and minister of Aber

deen ; who was father to Mr. John Rose of Inch, and parson of Inch in Mar ; who was father to Mr. Alexander Rose of Inch, parson of Monimuss, and to the most Reverend Arthur, Bishop of Argyle, and afterwards of Glasgow, one of the Lords of his Majesties Privie Council and Exchequer, created Archbishop of St. Andrews and Primat of Scotland, 1684. Mr. Alexander Rose, parson of Monimuss, was father to Mr. John Rose, now of Inch and parson of Foveran, married to a daughter of the familie of Udnie ; and to Mr. Alexander Rose, professor of Divinity in the Universitie of Glasgow.

This branch of the familie have been mostly men of the gown ; for beside what we have enumerated, there was descended of it, that Alexander Rose, who, living in England, wrot that supplement to Sir Walter Raleigh ; and Doctor Alexander Rose, who, with the other doctors of divinitie in Aberdeen, exchanged these papers in the beginning of the late troubles, with Mr. Alexander Henderson and Mr. Andrew Cant, anent the Covenant.

I find this Hugh Rose of Kilravock to have had three daughters : the eldest named Isabel, contracted with John Calder, designed son and appearand heir to Wiliam Thane of Calder, May 10, 1492 ; this Hugh, his father, then living. This Isabel appears to have been daughter to Isabel Sutherland, his first spons : for that she was not daughter to Margaret Gordon appears from this, that betwext the date of Margaret Gordons contract, being 1484, and her own in 1492, there interveens but eight years, in which this Isabel could not have been mariageable ; but betwext the contract with Isabel Sutherland in 1474, and her contract 1492, there interveened eighteen years ; at which tyme the said Isabell might have married. I find by the contract that Wiliam Thane of Calder had an elder son, begotten betwext him and Marion Sutherland, his first spons ; but he obliedges himself to dispossess the said Wiliam, his eldest sone, of the lands of Mulquat and Dunvern, and anie others he possessed, and to infest his second, John, in them and all his other lands (excepting that he will give his said eldest sone, Wiliam, a pension to his living of twentie pundis, while he be promoted to some benefice of Halie Kirk,) so the contract hath it.

Of this mariage betwext John Calder, sone to Wiliam Thane of Calder,

and Isabel Rose, was born Morella Calder, heretrix of that familie, being a posthume, born after her fathers death, and severall years before the decease of her grandfather, William Thane of Calder. The Earle of Argyle getting the ward of her marriage, had the keeping of her, and married her to Sir John Campbell, his second son, whose descendents enjoy that fortune by that right until this day. I find, by the bond of maintenance and friendship, granted by the Earle of Argyle to Hugh Rose of Kilravock, her grandfather on the mother syde, that she was caryed to Argyle in the year 1499, for that bond is dated February 1, in that year, and was granted, as we have the tradition, at her giving up. William Thane of Calder, had two other sons, viz. Alexander and Hutcheon Calders; and lived verie long, for I have found him witness in a paper 1440, and have also found him subscribing another in the year 1501, (*Wilhelmus Caldor de eodem Thanus.*) which will be 61 years after his entrie with his fortune.

The title of Thane in Scotland, died, I may say, in Scotland with him; for I never read nor heard any so designed after him, albeit the title itself be more ancient than any other now used either by nobilitie or gentrie. The tocher Kilravock gave with his daughter was nyne hundred merks; for payment whereof he gave the lands of Kinstearie, impignorat to him for 300 merks; he gave a fourth part of his lands of Geddes in securitie of payment of another hundred; and for the other 500 he was to give sure burroughs (cautioners) to be paid 40 merks yearlie, 20 merks at Whitsunday, 20 merks at Martinmas, till it were compleitly payed.

I do not find what became of this Isabel Rose, tho she survived her husband, and could be but verie young at his decease.

I find this Hugh Rose of Kilravock had a second daughter, named Helen, contracted with James Gordon of Ardbrylick, upon the 12th of March 1498. Her tocher was 100 merks, payable ten pounds at Whitsunday, ten pounds at Martinmas, &c., till it were compleated. The dates of the respective contracts compared, she appears also to have been daughter to Isabel Sutherland, his first spons.

This Kilravock had a third daughter, named Elizabeth, contracted with Alexander Calder, designed son to the deceased William Thane of Calder, upon the 6th of May 1515. The tocher was six score merks and eight

oxen. Mr. John Calder, chanter of Ross, is burden-taker for the said Alexander, and was to give him Easter Brachlie, &c. I find the said Alexander, in part of payment, receiving malt at 16s. the boll, meall at 14s., and rye at 9s. the boll.

This Kilravock had another daughter, named Janet, married to Robert Stewart of Clava.

I cannot pass one observe I have hade of all these contracts matrimoniall: That all contain ane obligation for paying a dote or tocher, but none for infesting in a lyferent the woman, which, it seems, then hade not come in use, reliets being left to the course of law, viz., the third of the free moveables, and a lyferent teree of the husbands land estate.

This Hugh being allyed to the noble familie of Huntly, and the honorable families of Calder and Duffus, I hold it not extrinsick, but proper in this place, to give a short hint or account of them.

To begin with the Earle (now Marques) of Huntly, being amongst the first and most noble families of the kingdom: To give a full and exact account of it, were to write a volume, and to transcribe for a long tyme, the whole historie of the nation, seeing there have been few memorable transactions, wherein they have not been observablie interested, for these diverse centuries, and mor particuarie verie signallie since the beginning of King James the First.

This noble familie (as I have learned) derive their originall from France, where there have been noble families bearing the surname of Gordon. I have read, that Bertrand de Gordon (som write it Gurdon) killed Richard I., King of England, in the year 1199. Their antiquitie in Scotland was in the Mers, where lyes the Baronie of Gordon, and they heretors thereof, entituled Gordons of that Hk. From this, before their coming to the North, they hade diverse cadets and brauches descended of the familie, as Lochinvar, (now Vicecount Kennmure,) &c. The superiorities of that, their auncient patrimonie, were but in our fathers tyme sold off, by George Marques of Huntly, grandfather to the present Marques. They hade great vassalages by these superiorities; the Earle of Hume being obliged to hold the Marques of Huntlys stirrup at certain tymes, to follow and attend him, &c.

What tyme they cam to the North, I do not find; but it is not late, for in the reigne of David Bruce, Alexander Gordon, predecessor to Huntly, killed David Cuming Earle of Atholl, at the battell of Kilblain, near Kildrummie Castle in Mar.

I do not find when they were nobilitat, which they were befor their being created Earle. Mr. Wiliam Drummond of Hawthornden (if I well remember) tells, that Alexander Lord Gordon was created Earle of Huntly 1445, by James 2d. Sir John Skeen of Curriehill, clerk register, in his Genealogicall Table of the surname of Stewart, mentions Jean, daughter to King James 2d, Countess of Huntly; whence it would appear, that either they have been earls sooner, or this Jean behoved to be daughter-in-law to the said Alexander Earle of Huntly. She was mother to that Ladie Kathrine Gordon, maried to that pretended Richard Duke of York, Perkin Warbeck; and tho her husband was discovered a cheat, yet Henrie 7th of England held the said Ladie Katherine Gordon in high esteem for her great beautie and vertues, as the English histories mention.

To say no mor here, Alexander Earle of Huntly, defeating David Earle of Crawford at Brechin, which Earle was confederated with the Earls of Douglas and Ross, obtained from King James 2d, Badzenoch, with the lands they have yet in Loehabber, with this verie honourable clause, viz., "For keeping the Crown upon our head;" the King adding, at that samen tyme. to his shield, ane coat of augmentation, viz., three Lyons heads erased, as a memoriall of his breaking that tripartit formidable confederacie.

I have found that, besyds their patrimoniall estate, they have at once possessed the Earledoms of Mar, Murray, Ross, Caithnes, (the Earledom of Sutherland belonging to their kinsman,) being besyds heretable shireffs of Aberdeen and Innernes, which last, at that tyme, comprehended all northward the shire of Nairn to Orkney; so that then they appeared to have the territorie of a prince.

And as yet, in this year 1683, there is of the familie, the Marques of Huntly, the Earls of Sutherland, Aboyn, and Aberdeen, (the last being High Chancellor of Scotland,) and the Lord Vicecount Kemmur, besyds a great manie considerable barons, gentlemen, &c.

For the familie of Calder, I find Hector Boethius declair, That Duncan



King of Scots, and father to Malcome Canmoir, forfaulted the then Thane of Calder, and caused execut him at Forres, giving that Thanedome to Macbeath, afterwards King of Scotland, as was fortold the said Macbeath by one of the fairie spirits mentioned in the apparition he had, being with Bancho Thane of Loehabber. Next, in the reign of Malcom Canmoir, the Historic of The Douglas mentions Hugo de Cadella. But that which I have learned is that Alexander King of Scots, (which of the three King Alexanders I find not, tho I have heard it referred to Alexander the First, called the fierce, and son to Malcom Canmoir,) gave Alexandro de Horstrat Thanagium de Caldor, which Alexander de Horstrat, according to the auncient custome, which was *cognomena ab agris sumere*, converting his title unto a surname, was, himself and his descendents, surnamed Calder; which continued for manie generations, till Morella Calder, (grandchild and heir to Wiliam the last Thane of Calder,) marrying Sir John Campbell, second son to the Earle of Argyle, transferred the fortune to the surname of Campbell, where it yet continues, the succession being as follows: Sir John Campbell, by Morella Calder, was father to Archibald; who was father to Sir John; who was father to Sir John; which Sir John was father to Sir John; which last Sir John, dying without heirs-male, was succeeded to, by Sir Hugh Campbell, now of Calder, his nephew, by his brother Colin Campbell of second son to the said Sir John.

For the familie of Duffus, I find the samen, (tho in three different surnames) yet still to have run in that naturall descent and channell from heir to heir for diverse ages, and is of great antiquitie; for the familie is still the samen, tho it be not always by heirs-male, as may be seen in the Royall familie.

First, I find the Murrays to have been heretors of Duffus, and I have collected forth of the auncient register of the Bishoprick of Murray, that Freskinus de Moravia was Dominus de Duffus, in the days of David the First, and Malcom the 4th, who dispersed the Moravii. But it seems that this Freskinus de Moravia, not joyning with the rebellous Moravians, had his familie preserved. I do not find that he was the first of the Moravii in Duffus; but seeing he appears to have been at or befor the dispersion of

the Moravii in Murray, the familie, as to its antiquitie, may be said that *caput inter nubila condit*.

This Freskinus de Moravia was father to Wiliam de Moravia de Duffus, who lived in the reigne of Wiliam King of Scots. This Wiliam de Moravia de Duffus appears to have had these sons, viz. Hugh de Moravia, who succeeded him in the estate of Duffus; Wiliam de Moravia, his second son, who acquired a great estate, being designed De Pettie, Braehlie, Boharme, &c.; Andrew de Moravia, his third son, parson of Duffus, then dean, and thereafter Bishop of Murray, a verie active man, who founded the great fabrick of the Cathedrall of Murray, 1226. He had also for his fourth son, Gilbert de Moravia, Bishop of Caithnes, who built the cathedrall of Caithnes at Dornoch. He was reputed a saint, says Spotswood, and canonized after his death, says others. His fifth son was Ricardus de Moravia, to whom King Alexander gave the barronie of Coulbim, designing him *fratri Gilberti Episcopi Catuic*. It seems the Bishop had obtained it for him.

Hugh de Moravia, eldest of the brothers, succeeded in the familie of Duffus, and was father to Walter de Moravia of Duffus; which Walter was father to Freskinus de Moravia of Duffus, who, dying without heirs-male in or about the year 1260, leaving only three daughters, co-heirs-portioners, the eldest, Marie, caried the title, with one third of Duffus, to Sir Reginald Cheyne, her husband, in or about the year 1268. The second, named Christina de Moravia, was married to Wiliam de Feddereth, who had another third. I find not the name of the third daughter, nor her husbands; but it is like it might be Keith of Innergie, whose descendents long enjoyed a third part of Duffus.

The Cheyns succeeding in that family, kepted it not long; for I find that Nicholas de Sutherlandia had it about the year 1360, by marrying the heretrix of Cheynes, who lost it by one woman, as they had gott it by another.

This Nicholas de Sutherlandia was second son to Kenneth Earle of Sutherland, who, with other noble heroes, lost his life in defence of his native country at Hallidownhill, July 22, 1333.

Alexander Sutherland of Duffus gott Quarrellwood, Kinstearie, Brightmanie, in the reigne of James 2d, by marrying Morella de Chesholme, here-

trix of them. The Chesholmes, her predecessors, had gotten the samen lands by marrying the daughter and heir of Sir Robert Lauder of Quarrellwood, and Constable of the Castle of Urquhart, of whom our histories make honourable mention. Her father was Chesholme of that Ilk, being heritor of Chesholme in Teviotdale, and of Paxtoun. But it seems these have been talzied to heirs male, and thereupon she was secluded from them.

Farther, this Morella Chesholme was heretrix of the lands of Grieship, which she impignorat for twelve score merks, and gave the samen as tocher with her daughter, Dovach Sutherland, to Alexander Rosse, younger of Belnagowen; as also of the lands of Clunc, Clava, and Wester Urquhell, which she gave with her daughter, Ussia Sutherland, to Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, of which marriage are descended all the families of the surname of Dunbar.

But to return to the genealogie of the Murrays of the familie of Duffus. William Murray of Duffus hade fyve sons. Of the eldest, we have allreadie given ane accompt. His second son, Wiliam, who (whither by the Kings donation, marriage, or what way else, I find not) acquired a great estate; for I find he had Pettie, Brachlie, Boharme, with a great manie of the lands of the Bishoprick feued to him. I find these verie lands enjoyed by the great Andreas de Moravia, twice Regent of Scotland, in the reigne of David Bruce; the succession being thus: Wiliam de Moravia, second son to Wiliam de Moravia of Duffus, was father to Walter de Moravia de Pettie; which Walter was father, or grandfather, to that Andreas de Moravia, Justice-Generall of Scotland, killed by the English at Stirling; which Andrew, by a sister of King Robert Bruce, was father to that noble Andrew de Moravia, twice Regent of Scotland, as said is; a man so excellent, that it is too little to say, he was ane honor to a familie, he being the glorie, and one of the strong bulwarks of his countries libertie. Our histories tell, that coming to see his fortune in the North, he dyed, and was buried in Rosemarkie; but, at least, I conceave this accompt mistaken as to the place of his buriall, for I find in the register of the Bishoprick of Murray, a mortification by his son furth of the lands of this diocess, of a certain annuitie, for officiating and burning wax tapers yearly at the anniversary of his funeralls within the Cathedrall at Elgin.

This branch of the familie of Duffus acquiring fortunes both in the South and Ross, besyds their first patrimonie in Murray, I find John and Thomas de Moravia, sons to the said famous Andrew Murray, successively Domini de Bothwel et Avach, Comites de Mynteth, panetarij Scotiæ, &c. He had another son also, called Maurice. But all, I conceive, dyed without succession, and so the familie was extinet.

Richard Murray, fyfth son to Wiliam Murray of Duffus, gott, as said is, from King Alexander, the barronie of Culbin, which, after severall successions, was transferred to the Laird of Kinaird of that ilk, by his mariage with Geils Murray, heretrix of Coulbin.

From the Murrays of the familie of Coulbin, are descended the Murrays of Pulrossie, as I learned from this present Pulrossie, whose predecessor was second son to Alexander Murray of Coulbin.

Having this far digressed, I return to give ane account of som things that occurred in his tym.

I find, whilst his father yet lived, in the year 1492, that Duncan M'Intosshie, Captain of the Clanchatten, Ferchar M'Intosshie, his eldest son, and this Hugh, with their complices and followers, spulzied the lands belonging to Mr. Alexander Urquhart of Cromertie, committing a verie great depredation, as appear by the lybelled horse, oxen, cows, goats, sheep, oats, bear, &c., for which the said Mr. Alexander Urquhart of Cromertie getts decreet against Kilravock for 800 merks, reserving action to him for his relief against M'Intosshie, his said son, and their complices, according to their severall sharings in the bootie, or rather the robbie; and accordingly Kilravock getts Duncan M'Intosshie, Captain of the Clanchatten, the said Ferchar, his son and successor, with their complices, to relieve him. The price of the horse spulzied was twentie-six shillings eight pence; oxen and cows, thirteen shillings four pence; sheep and goats, two shillings; victuall, the boll, six shillings eight pence; which shews the low rate of such things in these days, for lybelled pryces are ordinarily above the true value. I find, that in a sudden fray, himself, with his son John, and their servants, killed Alexander and John Nobles, Wiliam Gollan, and a chaplain of St. Maurice, in the churchyard of the Cathedrall of Ross, for which they are remitted by King James 4th,

upon the 26 February 1497. This is the one only remission for blood I ever found, God haveing preserved the representativs of the familie from that crying sin. I find the Earle of Argyle giving him a bond of maintenance and defence, February 1. 1499.

In the year 1498, I find, that James Duke of Ross, and Apostulat confirmed of St. Andrews, did, by his factors, intermeddle with the rents of Culmors, (it seems as alleadging the saids lands of Culmors to be a part of the Earldome of Ross ;) but this Kilravock intends action against the said duke, his chamberlains, and gets himself restored. This James Duke of Ross was brother german to King James 4th, and was entituled Duke of Ross, Marques of Ardmnoch, Earle of Ormunde, Lord Brechin, being besydes Archbishop of St. Andrews, and Chancellor of Scotland. Spotswood, in his Church Historie, mentions him; but none else of our historians.

I find, that in or about the year 1513, Lauchlan M'Intossh, Captain of the Clanchatten, Hugh Rose of Kilravock, with their friends and followers, take, spoil, and demolish the Castle of Halhill, belonging to James Ogilvie, designed Lord of Strathnairne. I do not find, nor can conjecture, what enmitie they had at the said James Ogilvie. I have heard by tradition, that M'Keachin, who killed M'Intossh in Sloichmuick, fled to the said house of Halhill, and that his concurrents seased upon it, and put to death the comitter of the slaughter; and it is not unlyke that it was at this samen tyme.

I find also, in the year 1513, mention made of Wiliam Rose of Kinstearie, and that his sister was married to Dollace of Cantray. He was, I conceive, of the Provost of Nairns familie.

I find ane instance of the frugalitie of our princes in these tymes; for this Hugh Rose of Kilravock, and David Ogilvie of Boyne, being directed by the Earle of Huntly, for his getting the administration of Ardmnoch, Margaret Queen Dowager, and relict of King James 4th, she discharges the said Earle for what he hade formerly intronitted with, because of the expense he had bein at in recovering the Red Castle, he, nevertheless, providing her fyfte good marts for her lardner in Stirling.

Sir James Dunbar of Cumnock, and David Dunbar of Durris, spoile Pettie, Geddes, &c. This Kilravock pursues for himself, and those in

Pettie, for the prejudice done ; wherein the Earle of Huntly not only concurs, but binds himself to persue the law to the outmost, for reparation of the damage.

This Hugh Rose of Kilravock appears to have been skilled in the laws, acting for himself and friends. Being a grandchild of the familie of M'Intosshes, he concurred with them to his great loss, especially in the depredation of Cromertie, and demolishing of the house of Hallhill, a castle in Pettie, wher the M'Intosshes inhumanelie murdered a great manie gentlemen of the Ogilvies.



## KILRAVOCK NYNTH.



HE last above-named Hugh deceasing (as said is) March 17, 1517, was succeeded by his eldest sone, named Hugh, seventh of that name, and nynth person succeeding in the familie, being infeft in the Barronie of Kilravock and Geddes upon the 18th day of February 1520, which was the seventh year current of King James V. reign. He was married to Agnes Urquhart, daughter to Mr. Alexander Urquhart of Cromartie, with whom he was contracted, being a child, by his father, in the year 1501; which contract was ratified in the year 1503, October 13, at Cullan; and finally ratified and reiterated with Thomas Urquhart of Cromartie, her brother, upon the 3d of Februarie 1510, at the Kirk of Keith. Her dote or tocher was 400 merks, being half of 800 merks decerned to Cromartie for the spuilzie of his lands by M'Intosse, with whom Kilravock concurred. It was contracted, that if the said Hugh, eldest sone to Kilravock, should have dyed before the mariage, that his next brother, John Rose, should have married her upon the samen terms. That which Kilravock elder contracted to give his sone and the said Agnes Urquhart, was the milntown of Kilravock, except the miln and alehouse croft, with some part of Orchartown, which he obliedged himself to be worth to them ten pounds yearlie rent, or otherways to make it up to them. This is the first joynture I find given to anie in the familie; and I suppose, that this Hugh Rose of Kilravock was married with the said Agnes Urquhart, in the year of the last contract. I mean 1510, being seaven years before his fathers deceass.

I find, that by this Agnes Urquhart he had three sons, viz., Hugh, who succeeded him; the second, Mr. William Rose, educated at St. Andrews, who lived single and unmarried, and reported to have turned hypochondriac, because his father would not give him Geddes for his patrimonie. His third sone was John Rose, afterwards of Wester Drakies, and Provost of Inverness. This John Rose married Margaret Vaus, daughter to the laird of Lochslin, and relict to Alexander Cutlibert, (predecessor to Cutlibert, afterwards of Easter Drakies,) slayn at the battell of Pinkie, 1547. By her he had considerable souns of money. I conceave he carried her away before marriage, for he is indieted at Invernes before the Justice; but she declared, that what passed was done by her own consent, upon which George Earle of Huntly took protestation, August 23, 1562. This John Rose, by the foresaid Margaret Vaus, was father to Master John Rose of Wester Drakies; which Mr. John, by Stewart, daughter to Stewart of Culcouie, was father to Mr. John Rose of Wester Drakies, and afterwards of Pittendrich, and of James Rose of Markinsh, Robert Rose, Provost of Invernes, and William Rose, his youngest son.

Master John Rose, his eldest son, in his youth, was a person of great hops. He first married a daughter of Lindsay, Bishop of Ross, by whom he had a daughter. Next he married Margaret Douglas, heretrix of Pittendrich. In which last marriage ther was a daughter, named Katherine, married to Sir James Strachan of Thorntown.

This Mr. John Rose had a verie competent fortune of his own; but the difficulties upon his ladies patrimoniall fortune have undone both.

The second brother was James Rose of Markinsh, Provost of Invernes, father to Alexander Rose, one of the present magistrats of that burgh.

The third brother was Robert Rose, Provost of Inverness, a frugall prudentiall persone, who dyed March 23. 1679. This Robert was father to William Rose, now of Markinsh, and to Mr. John Rose, who dyed a youth of good hops, October 31, 1666, and of Robert and Mr. David Roses, yet liveing.

The fourth brother was William, father to Robert Rose, citizen of Invernes, yet liveing in good accompt.

This Hugh Rose of Kilravock, by Agnes Urquhart, had nyne daughters.



The eldest was married to Strachan, Laird of Culloddin, who, leaving only daughters heirs-portioners, M<sup>r</sup>Intosshie gott from them the right of their father's interest, paying some portion to each of their husbands. The second married to Cuthbert of Castlehill, slayn at Pinkie. 1547. after whose death she married (as is reported) a gentleman of the name of Robertson, predecessor to Robertson of Inches.

The familie of Castlehill, in the surname of Cuthbert, have been of good antiquitie. I found in the reigne of David Bruce, mention of Susanna and Eda, heirs-portioners of the barronie of Old Castlehill, by the mariage of the elder of the two. I suppose it probable, that the first of the Cuthberts had the title and lands from them; and of their surname have been verie substantiall persons, magistrats, and citizens, in our own times. From this familie, Monsieur Culbert, the great French minion, derives himself; and seeing it was in Queen Marie's time his father went, he might have been a sone of that mariage with Kilravock's daughter.

Another of this Kilravocks daughters, named Janet, married Mr. George Gordon of Beldormie, being contracted January 27, 1537; and because they were within prohibited degrees of consanguinitie, ther was a dispensation obtained, dated at Placentia in Italie. The tocher was eight scor punds.

The familie of Beldormie, as I am informed, is descended from a third sone of the second Earle of Huntly, and the said Janet, her grandmother, being Margaret Gordon, they behooved (as I conceive) to be little more than cousine-germans, once or twice removed.

Off this marriage, as ther be many persons, males and females, descended, soe have they kepted their kindness verie intirelie.

A fourth daughter of this marriage, named Kathrine, was married to John Fraser of Farralen, (whose familie is best known by the title of Bailzie of Stratherriek,) who, with the Lord Lovat, and most of the name of Fraser, were killed at Kinlochlochie 1543. She was one of the four scor widows who, by haveing posthume sons, restored the name of Fraser, almost extinct by killing of their husbands, as aforesaid. What his tocher was, I find not, only I find a receipt of eleaven merks Scots, in compleat payment of his tocher. This Kathrine Rose, after the deceass of John Fraser, her

first husband, married Donald M'Intosh Williamson, by whom she was mother to Angus M'Intosh, (called Williamson also,) a verie wittie and daring man, predecessor to the present M'Intosh of Kylachie.

A fifth daughter of this marriage, named Helen, was first married to John M'Intosh Williamson of Termet, and after his deceass, to Stewart Barron of Kincardine in Strathspey.

A sixth daughter of this marriage was first married to Patrick Rose, Provost of Nairn, and after his deceass, to Bailzie of Dunean.

A seventh daughter of this marriage was married to Grant of Kinchirdie.

Agnes Urquhart, Ladie Kilravock, was a good woman, according to her principles, devote, being verie charitable, a great reliever of the poor by her alms deeds. She caused build the house of Geddes wher it now stands, (near the chappell, for conveniencie of her devotions,) whereas their former dwelling-place at Geddes was below, near the water of Nairn.

As to the familie of Cromartie, whereof she was descended, it was verie auncient; Sir George Mackenzie of Tarbat, now Lord Register, reporting that Urquhart of Cromartie, and Rose of Geddes, were witnesses in the fundation of the Priorie of Bewlie, which behooved to be betwixt the year 1200 and 1220, as farr as I can gather. I conceave they have been heretors of Urquhart, from which (as others designed of that ilk) was the originall of the surname. It was long a flourishing familie of gentlemen, havinge a great and verie full estate, pleasantly situated, and contigue. They had all the privileges of ane honourable familie; their estate erected in ane sherifdom, whereof themselves were sheriffs. They were patrons of churches, and titulars of their own tyths. Their principall dwelling and residence statly, havinge a goodlie prospect into the famed *Portus Salutis*. &c. I shall say noc more, but *nihil certum sub sole et omnium rerum vicissitudo est.*

I find a strict bond of amitie and friendship betwixt Sir John Campbell of Calder (who married the heretrix thereof) and this Hugh Rose of Kilravock, for them and ther heirs, dated February 13, 1523. I finde also, that ther were great broyls betwixt the Clanchattan and Clanchameron. Ther are extant the assurances of truce betwixt Hector M'Intosh, Captain of the Clanchattan, and Ewn Allanson, Captain of the Clanchameron. in

the year 1527. I find, by a complaint made by James Dunbar of Tarbat, that the Clanchattan had wasted his lands in Brea Murray, and slayn his men, that therefore, and for other enormities, and quieting the countrey, King James V. gives commission to the sheriffs of Kincardin, Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Nairn, and Innernes, and to James Earle of Murray, his brother, and Lient.-Generall of the North; and to the Earle of Sutherland, Alexander Master of Sutherland, John Earle of Caithnes, John Lord Forbes, Hugh Lord Fraser of Lovet, John Grant of Freughie, William Allanson, John M'Cay of Strathnaver, John Mackenzie of Kintaile, William Chesholme of \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ Urquhart of Cromartie, to pass against the Clanchattan in Pettie, and Strathmairn, and to destroy them and their assistantes, except priests, women, and bairns; and that they should transport in ships, upon the king's expences, the women and bairns to Island, Friesland and Norway; remitting them for all they should doe in execution of that comission; in the 29th year of his reigne.

I find this Hugh Rose of Kilravock to have been long prisoner in the Castle of Dunbartoun, as appears by discharges for his mantinance, granted by George Stirling of Glorat, captain of the castle, in 1536. Why he was soe confyned, I do not find. I was informed from a manuscript historie of the Abbey of Kinloss, written by John Ferrerius Pedemontanus, that Hugh Rose of Kilravock seased upon the Abbot of Kinloss, and kept him prisoner. Circumstances make me conclude, that this was that Kilravock that did soe; and that for soe doing, he was imprisoned. Att his releasement, he indents with Thomas Davidson, burgess of Paselie, to become his gardiner.

I finde mention in this Kilravock's time of Robert Rose, descended of his familie, who, I conceave, was father to John Rose, Sheriffe-deput of Nairn, who was father to Angus Rose, who was father to another John, and he father to another Angus. This is that cadet called the burgess of Nairn familie, but now extinct; and their interest bought by William Rose of Clava.

## KILRAVOCK TENTH.



ne last above named Hugh dying, he was succeeded by his eldest son Hugh, eighth of that name, and tenth person succeeding in the familie, inest in the lands holden of the king. upon the penult of December 1544.

He married Katharen Falconer, daughter to David Falconer of Halkertoume, and Dunbar, of the familie of Conzie and Kilboyaek, his spouse. He was contracted in his fathers tyme, in the year 1523, January 31, with Janet Falconer, daughter to the said David; and by ane after condescendence it was agreed, that either he should mary Janet or Katharen Falconers, which of the two should be most expedient or speedfull; and he did mary Katharen. The other sister, Janet, married Wishart of Pittarow, and dyed childles. The tocher was 375 merks; and Kilravock elder was to give them ten pound land in the baronie of Kilravock.

Albeit there were severall sons of this mariage, there survived only William, the youngest, and naturallie of the weakest complexion of them all, who succeeded his father.

There were eight daughters of this mariage, of whom I shall give account according to the dats of their matrimoniall contracts.

First, Janet Rose, daughter to the said Hucheon, is contracted with David Dunbar, eldest son, and appearand heir to Robert Dunbar of Durris, upon the 15 of January 1559. The tocher was 650 merks. It appears

the marriage did not follow thereon, for there is another contract betwixt the samen parties, dated June 14, 1560.

Another of his daughters, named Marjorie, was first contracted, Julie 6, 1560, to James Innes, brother german to Wiliam Innes of that ilk ; but it deserted, and some things intervening, though she was the eldest daughter, was contracted to James Cuming of Drummynd, November 20, 1563. The tocher was 400 merks.

Another of his daughters, named Katharen, is contracted, November 8, 1569, to Wiliam Urquhart, son and appearand heir to Alexander Urquhart of Burriezards. The tocher 1100 merks. I conceive and find his fortune then considerable ; and by what I have seen, I judge he is the eldest extant cadett of the familie of Cromertie.

Another of his daughters, named \_\_\_\_\_, contracted to John Hay, son and appearand heir to John Hay of Lochloy, upon the first of June 1571. The tocher was 1300 merks. There were sons of this marriage ; but they died without issue.

Another of his daughters, named Isabell, contracted to Wiliam Douglas of Earlsmilne, June 14, 1575 ; and failzeing her by decease, the said Wiliam stood obliedged to marrie Elizabeth Rose, her sister ; and if the said Elizabeth should dy, Agnes Rose, her younger sister. The tocher was 600 merks, being the composition of the ward, marriage, and nonentrie of the lands of Kings Cramond, belonging to the said Wiliam Douglas, and to which Kilravoek was the kings donator.

Another of his daughters, named Elizabeth, contracted to Walter Urquhart of Cromartie, upon the last of August 1579. The tocher 2000 merks. After the decease of the said Walter Urquhart of Cromertie, this Elizabeth was maried to the Laird of Foulis ; and after his decease, to Cuming of Ironside ; and thereafter, to Wiliam Gordone of Carnbarrow, (therafter Rothimay ;) by all which husbands, there is none descended of her but Monroe of Inveran and Achness, by a daughter, though she had sons both to Cromertie and Foulis.

Another of his daughters, named Agnes, contracted with David Rose of Holme, upon the 6th of May 1582. The tocher 1000 merks. And after

his decease, she married Mr. William Campbell, brother german to Sir John Campbell of Calder.

Another of his daughters, named Helen, first married to Robert Innes of Drynie, (whose contract I find not ;) and after his decease, to John Rose of Holme, with whom she was contracted upon the 24 of December 1585.

By considering these matrimoniall contracts, I find, that within not many years, both tochers rose considerable to a higher pitch; and that joyntures were introduced with tailzeing to airs-male, &c.

Katharen Falconer, Lady Kilravock, (as is above exprest,) was a daughter of the ancient and honorable familie of Halkertoune. The originall of it was in the reigne of Wiliam King of Scotts, who gave Ranulpho Falconer, *filio Walteri Falconer in lie Curse de Gourie, terras de Halkertoune et Balbeano, propter seruitium corporis sui, et si facere non possit, unum idoneum archarium, &c.* I have not been informed of the year, though it must be verie auncient; for King Wiliam, after a long reigne, died in the year 1214. I sett down this the rather because the evidents of that familie were burned, with a part of the house of Halkertoune, in November 1679. The familie of Halkertoune have keptit their kindnes inviolable with the familie of Kilravock, esteeming Kilravock still as grandchild or nephew of their own familie. There is in our tymes, besids the Lord Halkertoune, Colin Bishop of Murray, Sir David Falconer of Newtonne, President of the Colledge of Justice, besids gentlemen, of whom many, of a long time, have been officiers of his majesties mint.

This Katharen Falconer dyed July 24, 1591. She was a frugall and good manager, being verie assisting to her husband, particularly in paying the debt and burden upon his fortune, which (as I have been informed) extended, the tyme of their mariage, to the value of the halfe of their whole estate.

This Hugh Rose of Kilravock fews from Patrick Hepburne, Bishop of Murray, the lands of Kildrummie, Culmomie, and Daltulie, upon the 5th of May 1545. He had immemorable possession of the said lands, formerly called Duchas, which was reputed a right in these tymes. He gave to Mr. William Gordone, parson of Duthell, threttie-four pounds ten shilling, for

obtaining the pops confirmation of the few. A commission is directed from Rome in the 13 year of Pop Paul 3d, to severall of the chanoins of the diocess of Aberdeen, who revise and ratifie the few granted to him of these lands, August 27, 1548.

This Hugh Rose of Kilravock was taken prisoner by the English at the defeat of the Scotts at Pinkie, in anno 1547. He was put to the ransom of ane hundred angels nobles; for payment whereof, John Pringle of Smailhame, George Pringle of Torwodlie, and Wiliam Pringle in Wowhousebyre, becam surities to John Ker of Wark, Richard and Wiliam Johnstouns, the English agents and trustees; and at the day prefixed, Kilravock payed the money to Wiliam Pringle, designing himself of Arkindouecht. Sometyms these sureties surnams are written Pringle, and other tymes, Hoppringle. It would appear there hath been kindnes, if not relation, betwixt Kilravock and these gentlemen of the name of Pringle; and I think it should yet be entertained. I know Torwoodlie still continues in the samen surname.

I find, that in the year 1544, Mathew Earle of Lenox, having bein in arms upon the Muir of Glasgow against James Duke of Castleherault, then Governor of Scotland, in Queen Maries minoritie, and John M-Intossie Wiliamson of Ternet being with the said Earle of Lenox, Kilravock being his brother-in-law, obtains his remission at Aberdeen, Julie 8, 1552.

This Hugh Rose of Kilravock builded the lower part of the mannor place of Kilravock, as appears by his contract with John Anderson, mason, dated January 2, 1553; by which contract he was bound (if I read rightlie) to give the said John Anderson meall at 2sh. 8d. the boll.

In the year 1555, Queen Marie Dowager and Regent, in respect of the rebelliousnes of the Highlanders, and manie of them refusing to give pledges for keeping of the peac, comissionated the Earle of Atholl to go against them, appointing the randezvous at Abertarfe; and by a particular letter, signed with her hand, directs Kilravock, with his friends and followers, to keep the day and place, for the effect forsaid, with 40 days viciuall. Her letter dated June 27, 1555.

Archibald Earle of Ardgyle, Justice Generall of Scotland, gives comission

to this Hugh Rose of Kilravock, as Justice Depute from the eastmost part of the shyre of Nairn, till Badzenoch and Ross, October 20, 1556.

I find John Oig M'Leod to have murdered M'Leod, brother to Wiliam M'Leod of Dunvegan, and to have seased upon the house of Dunvegan; for reducing and punishing of whom, the Queen Regent, designing to send forces both by sea and land, by a letter signed with her hand, requirs Hugh Rose of Kilravock, with his friends and followers, with 40 days victuall, to be readie to concurr, upon six days advertisment, dated May 12, 1557.

Queen Marie Regent, by a letter signed with her hand, directed to Kilravock, declares, that notwithstanding of the aggreement made betwixt Monsieur de Oysell and the Earle of Huntly, for the lords of the congregation near Lieth, yet the said lords of the congregation are to attempt some high interprise against her person and authoritie; that therefor he, with his friends, should be readie to joyn with her, if any such thing were attempted, dated August 10, 1559. To which letters he gives a fair and respectful answer, the full double written and subscribed with his hand, being yet extant.

I find, that Robert Ritchie, Prior of the Friers Predicants at Invernes, gives to the Bailzies of Invernes their utencils for keeping, upon the 24 June 1559.

Queen Marie being in the North befor the battell of Corichie, James Earle of Murray, her brother (afterwards Regent) writes to Kilravock to meet the Queen at Strathbogie, with his friends, and to bring his neighbour, Donald, with him. I conceive this was Donald M'Intosshie Wiliamson, brother-in-law to Kilravock. Dated October 21, 1562.

Queen Marie, by a letter, signed with her hand, directed to Kilravock, desires he may concurr with his neighbours for discovering the rebels; and that their names were to be transmitted for their discoverie and apprehension. Aberdeen, 3 November 1562.

Master George Gordone, brother-in-law to this Kilravock, and Alexander Gordone, his eldest sone, haveing bein in arms against the queen at the Battell of Corichie, and at divers convocations at Aberdeen, in August,



September, and October, preeeeding, are remitted at Seatone. Februarie 26, 1562-3.

I find debats and blood betwext this Kilravock and severall of the name of Grant, anent the Duchas of the lands of Farnes and Atnach. These lands being fewed by Bishop Hepburne to Mr. John Wode of Tillidivie, John Roy Grant of Carran renounces all kindnes and pretension to them; and yet, Mr. John Wood haveing sold them to Kilravock, John Grant of Glenmoristone, with his eomplices, comitts slaughter, and spoils the tenents of these lands, till, after much jarring, the debate being putt to the arbitration of the Lord Lovat, and John Gordone of Camborrow, they decern the Laird of Grant to pacifie these broyls, that Kilravock might peaceablie possess them. 1564.

Henrie and Marie, King and Queen of Scotland, constitute this Hugh Rose of Kilravock Shirreff-Principall of Invernes, by letters signed with their hands, September 22, 1565.

Lykways the said Henrie and Marie direct their mandat to George Monroe of Davachcartie, to deliver up the Castell of Invernes to Hugh Rose of Kilravock; whom alsoe, by their letters, they require to accept the samen. Dated and signed September 22, 1565.

James Earle of Murray constitute the said Hugh Rose of Kilravock his bailzie in the lordships of Strathnairn and Cardell, October 7, 1566.

George Robertson, smith in Elgin, maks the iron gate to the towr of Kilravock, which gate weighed 34 stone and 3 lbs; for which he grants the receipt of threttie-four pounds 3 sh. 9 d., with three bolls meall, ane stone of butter, and ane stone of eheese, by his receipt, Februarij 5, 1568. This iron gate was taken off by the English when they were in this cuntry.

James Earle of Murray, Regent, by his letter directed to Kilravock, declares, that the nobilitie were to meet at Brechin the first of June, then ensuing, and requirs him, with his friends, to meet that day at Invernes, with others advertised, either to go forward, or to receive farther directions, wherby he should testifie his regard to the king; to whose obedience all men mann be brought, (so the letter.) Dated Aprile 18, 1569.

The kingdome being sadlie divided betwixt two parties, the one appearing for Queen Marie, the other for King James, her son, a Parliament

being indicted at Linlithgow, the Earle of Huntly, for the queen, by his letters, desires Hugh Rose of Kilravock, with his friends and followers, bodin in fier of war, to meet at Couper of Angus the 12 of August, to go to Linlithgow, upon the queen's accompt. Dated July 27, 1570.

George Earle of Huntly gives assurance, under oath, to Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, and Dame Annas Keith, his spouse, with fourtie persons, men and gentlewomen, to travell to the North at their pleasre; and his assurance to last for fyve months from the date, being the 14 Februarie 1571. It would appear, that this Sir Colin Campbell had an elder brother, who dying, he was Lord Lorne, and after his father's death, Earle of Argyle. This assurance shows the Earle of Huntlys power then in the North, and the brokennes of these tymes.

John Earle of Mar, Regent of Scotland, by his letter, directed to Kilravock, informs of the murther of the Earle of Lenox, former Regent, and of his own election, requiring him to persist in the mantainance of the kings cause, and to stand upon his guard; September 10, 1571.

The Earle of Mortoune, Regent, by his letter, directed to Kilravock, desires, that since his cousin and servant, Hueheon Rose off Logie, was killed, that he would protect his widow and children, and keep them in their possessions. Tomtallon, 16 September 1572.

I find, that in the year 1573, there was great debats between the M'Kenzies and Monroes. M'Intossh, as a friend to the Laird of M'Kenzie, charges all bewest the water of Nairn to go to Ross, for assisting the M'Kenzies against the Laird of Foulis. But Colin Lord Lorn, by his letter to Kibravock, desires, that not only himself should not goe in that expedition, but that he should prohibite all in the Lordship of Strathnairn (lyfrented by his lady, Dame Annas Keith, Countess of Murray) to concur with M'Intossh or M'Kenzie against the Laird of Foulis. 1573.

The Earle of Crawford being ordained to underly the law for the alleadged slaughter of the Lord Glamis, Chancellor, by his letter, intrtreats Kilravock, as one of his confident friends, to meet at Edinburgh, to advise with his other friends what he should do, protesting, that God know his innocencie, and how willing he was to be put to a legall tryall. September 5, 1579.

George Earle of Huntly, Alan M'Coilduie, and Alexander M'Reynold

of Glengarrie, designing an expedition against Pettie and the Clanehatten, give assurance, under their hands, to Hugh Rose of Kilravock, that himself, kinn, and tenents, should be free from them and their armies, March 18. 1592-3. This was att the harship of Pettie. King James 6th, by his letter, signed with his hand, requires this Hugh Rose of Kilravock, that either himself or his son should attend the Parliament to hold Julie the first, thereafter, as he tendered his service, and the weell of their native countrie. Dated June 1, 1593.

This Hugh Rose of Kilravock died June 10, 1597, having lived 54 years after his fathers deceass, and after his being contracted 73 years, though I think his mariage was not consummated till diverse years thereafter.

I have had it from the aged men who knew him, that he was 90 years old when he dyed. But since his father and mother were contracted 1510. he behoved to be severall years short of that age.

For his character, I look upon him as ane excellent person, not inferior to anie that have bein in the familie. He found the fortune low, and under great burden, which he not only defrayed, leaveing it free to his son, but also acquired the whole lands now holden of the Bishop of Murray.

He had seventeen sisters and daughters, all whose portions, mediately or imediatly, he payed, though there verie portions were a considerable debt. He lived in a verie divided, factious tyme, there falling out then great revolutions in Church and State; Religion changed from Poperie to Protestant, and the queen layed aside, liveing in exile; yet such was his even, ingenuous, prudentiall cariage, that he wanted not respect from the most eminent of all the parties, as may, in part, be gathered from the short accompts above sett down. He hade troubles from neighbours, which he patientlie caried, and yet knew how discretie to resent them, as appears. that a debate being betwixt him and two neighbours, he subserived. (Hucheon Rose of Kilravock, ane honest man, ill guided betwixt them both.) This was *Ridentem dicere verum*.

He was a man that could make a good use of his troubles, as appears by his answer to King James, who, being in Kilravock in his progress to the North, (in the year 1589, as I suppose,) enquired how he could live amongst such ill turbulent neighbours, made this reply,—That they were the best

neighbours he could have, for they made him thrice a-day go to God upon his knees, when, perhaps, otherways he would not have gone once. And at the samen time, as I have learned manie years agoe from old persons, the king was pleased to honor him with the name of Father, and desireing he might be covered.

He was, in his time, Shirreff of Innernes, then comprehending Ross all. He was Constable of the Castle of Invernes. He was Justice Depute in considerable bounds. He was Bailzie in the Lordship of Strathnairn and Cardall, by the Regent, in which he was not only continued by Colin Lord Lorn, who married Dame Annas Keith, relict of the Regent, but the said Colin having the ward of the familie of Calder, he had the administration of all of that estate belonging to the heir, with the office of Shirreff of Nairn, during the ward.

And as to his person, I have had it from such as knew him, that he was of a tall, and of a square well compact body, but not corpulent. He was of a venerable grave aspect; his beard white and long in his old age. He dyed full of dayes, not so much of sicknes, as nature being worn out. The night befor his death, he went furth to his orchard, and there supped upon a little broth, and then going to his bed, dyed the next morning, without trouble, uttering these words in Latin, at his expyring.—*In manus tuas Domine comendo Spiritum meum.* He had the constant favor of the Earls of Huntly, Argyle, and Murray; and his good and kind friend was Dame Annas Keith, Countess of Murray.

## KILRAVOCK ELEVENTH.

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HE last above named Hugh Rose of Kilravock dying, as said is, June 10, 1597, was succeeded by his only son, Wiliam, second of that name, and eleventh person succeeding in the familie.

He was the most valetudinarie and youngest of manie sons, who all dyed in their fathers lyfytyme; the said Wiliam only surviving.

This Wiliam was contracted and married in his fathers lyfytyme to Liliast Hay, sister to Wiliam Hay of Dalgatie. The contract is dated January 5, 1571. The tocher 2200 merks, for which she was infest in Easter Kilravock, Aldtoun, and Daltaligh. The provision for the daughters, failzieing heirs-male, was 1000 pounds; and if more then one, 1000 pounds to the eldest daughter, and 500 merks to everie of the remaining.

He hade of this mariage fyve sons, who lived to mans estate. First, Hugh, who succeeded him.

His second son, named Wiliam, designed first of Flines, and thereafter of Clava, was married to Chissolme, daughter to Chissolme of Comer.

Wiliam Rose of Clava was father to Hugh Rose of Clava, who, by Elspet or Elizabeth Sutherland, a daughter of the familie of Duffus, was father to Wiliam Rose, their eldest son, a young gentleman of great hops, who dyed in the prime of his years. Aprile 30, 1671; and to Alexander Rose, now younger of Clava, married to Jean Innes, daughter to Sir Robert Innes of that ilk, (she dyed Febuary 10, 1684;) and to David and James Roses.

The said Hugh had these daughters,—Anna, married to Alexander Kynaird, fiar of Coullin; and Margaret Rose, married to Hugh Rose, younger of Broadley, in January 1684. The said Hugh Rose of Clava dyed March 2, 1684.

The forsaid Wiliam Rose of Clava was father to Mr. Alexander Rose, Minister of the Gospell at Daviot; and to Lilius Rose, spous to Colin Lord Bishop of Murray.

Wiliam Rose of Clava died August 13, 1664, aged towards 80. He was a person religious, and of great integrity. He buildd for the publick good two ston bridges upon the water of Nairn; one at the town of Nairn, in the year 1631; another farther up, in Strathnairn, about the year 1660. This I not only mention for his comendation; but also to the shame of the age, where publick works are little, or not at all mynded, by men of greatest fortunes.

William Rose of Kilravock, his third son, named Alexander, was designed of Cantray. By his wife, Chissolme, daughter to Chissolme of Comer, he had only four daughters. The eldest, Rose, married to Grant of Corimonie. The second, Rose, married to Donald M'Pherson of Nuid. The third, named Magdalen, married to Alexander Innes of Dippell. The fourth, named Lilius, married to William M'Queen of Clune. This Alexander was a person of a sharp witt, prompt in expression, and knowen in the law; loveing to go handsom. He dyed in the 36th year of his age, in or about the year 1622.

The fourth son of the said Wiliam Rose of Kilravock, named John. He had disponed to him by Patrick Rose, Provost of Nairn, the lands of Bredley and others belonging to him, in the year 1613, and thereupon was designed John Rose of Bredley.

This John, by his wife, Anna Chissolme, a daughter of the familie of Cromlix, had these sons, John Rose, now of Bredley, who, by Jean Kynaird, a daughter of the familie of Coullin, is father to Hugh and John Roses.

John Rose of Bredley had, by the said Anna Chissolme, James Rose, a gallant gentleman, who dyed a captain in the Earle of Irwins regiment, in France, 1643, after the Battell of Roekroy. Item, Captain Wiliam Rose, sometyne of Meft, and Provost of Nairn, who dyed November 25, 1678. Item, Hugh Rose, sometyne of Newtoun, who dyed December last 1682.

Item, Alexander Rose, who dyed in Caithnes, having the sole trust of the Earle of Caithnes his affairs, in or about the year 1661. And Marie Rose, yet living.

The said John, by his wife, Anna Chissolme, was father to these daughters, viz.,—Anna Rose, married to Alexander Dunbar of Boath. Item, Marie Rose, married to Mr. John Dallas of Budzet, Dean of Ross. She dyed July 22, 1669. Item, Jean Rose, married to Mr. James M'Kenzie, a son of the family of Inverlaell, and Sub-dean of Ross.

This John Rose of Bredley was a proper gentleman, well-behaved, chearfull, without offence. He dyed Aprile 16, 1662. And Anna Chissolme, his spouse, May 31, 1658.

William Rose of Kilravock, his fyfth sone, named David, designed of Earlsmilne, who, by his wife, Christian Cuthbert, daughter to James Cuthbert of Easter Drakies, was father to Mr. Hugh Rose, minister of Nairn; James, William, (who perished by shipwrake, intending for Rotterdame, in March 1680,) and Mr. Alexander Rose, parson of Botarie.

The said David Rose had another son, named William, who served in the wars of France, England, and Scotland; and returning to the country after the defeat at Worcester, gave proof of a good and solid judgment. He dyed October 9, 1668.

The said David, by his spouse, Christian Cuthbert, was father to these daughters, viz.,—Lilias Rose, married to Mr. David Dunbar, second son to Ninian Dunbar of Grangehill. She dyed in February 1654. Item, to Kathrine Rose, married to John Stewart of Newtown. She dyed December 8, 1671. Item, Margaret Rose, married to William Grant, sone to William Grant of Achinarrow. She dyed November 10, 1683.

This David was a person verie ingenuous, single-hearted, and affectionat; in his youth, of great strength and courage. He dyed May 30, 1669, aged 77 years. His spouse, Christian Cuthbert, dyed September 18, 1658, aged 43.

The said William Rose of Kilravock had three daughters.

First, Margaret Rose, contracted to Murdoch M'Kenzie, son and appear-and heir to Rorie M'Kenzie of Ardafailzie, afterwards Red Castle, upon the 13 of June 1599. The tocher 4500 merks. This Rorie M'Kenzie was second brother to the first Lord Kintaille.

The second daughter, named Kathrine, was contracted to Mr. James Grant of Ardnellie, and second brother to John Grant of Freughie, upon the 8th of June 1602. The sons of this marriage were John Grant of Moynes, and William Grant of Ardoch. The tocher was 3000 merks. After the said Mr. James Grants deceass, the said Kathrine was maryed to Symon Lord Lovat. She dyed September 19, 1658, aged 77 years.

William Rose of Kilravock, his third daughter, named Marie, contracted to David Hay of Lochloy, in September 1605. The tocher was 4000 merks. Sons of the marriage were John Hay of Lochloy, father to the present John Hay of Lochloy; item, William Hay and Hugh Hay of Brightmonie. Tutor of Park, who dyed January 30, 1665.

The said Marie Rose dyed Februarie 2, 1672, aged 88 years. And I heard her grandchild, John Hay, now of Lochloy, say, that the tyme of her deceass, there were descended of her, sons and daughters, males and females, elder and younger, ane hundred and ten persons then on lyfe.

I may affirm, without being selfish or vain, that the sons and daughters of this marriage were *pulcherrima proles*. The sones had each in their dispositions something peculiar and different; but all were well favored, prettie gentlemen, and in good repute where they lived.

This Lilius Hay, Ladie Kilravock, was a daughter of the familie of Delgatie, soumtyme verie considerable barrons. She was (as I gather) grand aunt to that Sir William Hay of Delgatie, in whom the familie was extinct. He was apprehended, executed, and buried, with James Marques of Montross; and in the year 1661, by order of King and Parliament, taken up with him and reburied, with greatest magnificence and splendor, at the publick charge.

This Lilius Hay was a woman of a masculine active spirit. She was a mother of good children, and a mother good to her children, keeping somtymes two or mor of her younger sons and their families with her, and yet did good offices to her eldest son and the familie, living with all hospitalitie and fullie. Her stature tall and straight. Her hair full blaek, yet she of a fair and lovely countenance. She lived till eightie years of age, retaining perfectlie her judgment, memorie, and senses; her eye being so sharp, that a little befor her death, she could read the smallest letter without the help



of glasses. Her health, notwithstanding of her long lyfe, was broken—she professing in her last sicknes, that though she hade lived so manie years, she never had one fourthnight's health sound together. She dyed about the last of Aprile 1632, having lived 21 years a widow, (though she had considerable suiters,) and after her mariage 61 years.

Because the familie of Delgatie were descended of a second son of the noble familie of the Earle of Erroll, high constables of Scotland, I do not judge it improper to the designe of these papers, to give som short account of that noble familie also.

In anno 984, or thereabout, and in the reigne of Kenneth 3d, the Danes invade Scotland; the Scots fight them at Lonearty, and are put to flight. But a countrie man, named Hay, with his two sons, being at their labor in the field, did, with the yoaks of their oxen, stop the flying Scots at a narrow passage, foreeing them not only to return upon the Danes, but also entering with these homlie weapons amongst the thickest of their enemies. By their valor and encouraging example, the Danes were put to flight, and Scotland preserved from slaverie. In reward of such signallie good service, the king giving him severall options, he accepted of what lands a falcon, letten flie, should fly over befor she alighted, which were the lands of Erroll, and others verie considerable, which were enjoyed by his descendents, till sold off in the minoritie of Gilbert, late Earle of Erroll, having continued with the familie towards 700 years.

This first Hay, though a countrie man, may match any of their heroes. After his glorious atehivement, when both king and subject heaped praises and applauses upon him deservedly, he was not elated, but caried moderatlie and soberlie, refusing to be gorgeouslie attired, but marching with his sons in their homly countrie habite, bearing their yocks befor the king unto St. Johnstoune. His courage, his modest composednes, after so much glorie, (which might have mad a proud and weak mind vertigenous,) shew, though he had bein of a mean fortune, that probablie he was noblie descended. I am sure they prove he was of a noble spirit, a fitt stem for such a brave descent, who have frequentlie been pillars of their prince and native country.

Of this noble familie was that Sir Gilbert Hay who, when King Robert

Bruce was at the lowest, and the whole nation, yet never deserted the person of his king in all his fortunes, attending him in his lurking places, when not owned by anie, still waiting for opportunities to act for his oppressed prince and countrie, then appearing to breath their last. So that if Alexander the Great could say of his two friends, that Clytus loved the king, and Hephestion, Alexander, it may be trulie said, that this noble gentleman was to King Robert Bruce both Hephestion and Clytus.

This Sir Gilbert Hay (as he well deserved) was created by Robert Bruce Lord High Constable of Scotland, which office was not only honourable, but of eminent authoritie and advantage whilst our kings resided in Scotland, and is yet a verie great jurisdiction whilst parliaments are sitting; besyds, that thereby the Earls of Erroll are still counsellors, as it were, by birth-right, without particular commissions.

To this Sir Gilbert Hay, K. Robert Bruce gave the half of the whole estate belonging to the Earls of Buchan, of the surname of Cuming, which was great, and makes now a considerable part of the patrimonie of the familie of Erroll. His being nobilitate, and created High Constable, and getting his lands in Buchan, was in, or shortlie after the year 1306.

William Lord Hay, Constable of Scotland, with his whole kindred, and the Southerne nobilitie, (through the contrivance of Androw Murray of Tillibarden,) were cut off at Duplin, 1332; and that tyme the whole name of Hay had bein extinct, if the said William, and other his kinsmens wives had not bein with child of boys, who restored the race. So Hector Boethius in his Scottish Historie.

The particular tyme when they were created earles, I know not. I suppose it was by King James 1st or 2d. [1452.] I believe now, in the Parliament Rolls, they are third, if not second, amongst the earls. Besyds, by virtue of their office of High Constable, they ryd upon the king's right hand when in this kingdome, &c.

I doubt not but the originall and antiquitie of this familie is as clearlie demonstrable from undoubted historie, as any in the nation; for all our historiographers write of the Battell of Loncartie, and never write of that, without givinge the originall of that familie.

Lilias Hay Lady Kilravock her mother, was Margaret Innes, one of the

nyne sisters of Benwell, which sisters, though daughters of a familie not rich, yet were so married, and have so many descended of them, that a verie grave and sober person told me, that a person might journey from Berwick to Caithnes, without lodging in any place for one night, but with one of their descendents. She had other two sisters; the elder married to the Laird of Towie Barelay, the other with the Laird of Boiggs Stewart; both which families yet remain, but not fullie in the formerly splendor.

In the tymes wherein this Wiliam Rose of Kilravoek lived, I find there was much trouble betwixt the name of Rose, of the familie of Bellivat, and those of the name of Dunbar. which, by the letters raised by the name of Dunbar, began October 8. 1598; upon which severalls of the name of Rose, were alleadged to come to the houses of George Dunbar and Wiliam Falconer in Clune, to have raised fire and spoiled their goods.

The ground of the quarrell was, because David Rose M·Wiliam alleadged the Cluin to be his kindlie possession, and therefor quarrelled with these, as encroachers upon him. This begot such quarrells betwext the name of Rose and Dunbar, that they were not extinet fullie, till the year 1603. Though David Rose M·Wiliam, leader in the quarrells, was killed in or about the year 1600, being betrayed by a confident of his own, of the name of M·Grigor, hanged afterwards at Edinburgh. In this quarrell, the Laird of Tarbat was killed; Dumphail, Mondoll, and Sanehar, burned by one partie, and the house and lands of Geddes spoiled and burned by the other partie. These that mainlie concerned themselves in the one partie, were John Dunbar of Moynes, Alexander Dunbar of Tarbat, and Robert Dunbar of Burgie. Upon the other, were David Rose M·Wattie, David Rose M·Wiliam, Alexander Rose M·Wattie, George Rose M·Wiliam, Wiliam Rose M·Wattie, Angus M·Coiloig, David Rose in Lyne, Wiliam Rose, his son, Ferchar Buy, Androw M·Conachie in Little Etnach, John Dow M·Eane Roy, (alias Grils,) John M·Wattie M·Huechon, David M·Conachie, Duncan M·Androw, John M·Wiliam Oig, Thomas M·Conachie, Donald M·Conell Riach. Against whom the name of Duubar brought in Highlanders, and particularlie the Clanrenold; and though Wiliam Rose, then of Kilravoek, were both a good man, and innocent of any accession to their actions, yet upon the Generall Band, as chief, he was decerned to pay such soums of money, as might have endangered the

familie; being himself and his son at other times persewed upon their lives, and his person imprisoned at Edinburgh, as appears by King James his warrant, under his hand, to sett him at libertie, dated August 24, 1603.

In or about the year 1605, John Rose of Bellivat sold off his interest, whereof he was able to have kept the far more considerable part, and retired himself beyond Spey. His adviser was said to be Walter Rose of Badenwohell, of his own familie, whose posteritie keep the few of that place till this day.

This William Rose of Kilravock obtains a charter of *de novo damus* from K. James 6th, of the lands and barronie of Kilravock, Geddes, and Culmors, annexing them unto one baronie, changinge the holding from simple warding, the liquidat tax 200 pounds for each year, dureing the heirs warding, non-entrie, and for relief; and the mariage of the heir at ane thousand pounds. In it he also erected Geddes in a burgh of baronie, with a Mondays mercat, *cum potestate creandi Balivos et Burgenses, et vendendi vinum et ceram et mercemonia quocunque, &c.* In this charter, he tailzied his estate to his fyve sons and their heirs-male successivelie, the one failzieing the other. This charter, with the precept under the quarter seall, bears date May 8, 1600; and the seasing taken thereon, is upon the 4th of Julie the samen year. This charter was manie way advantageous, particularlie in tailzieing the estate to the heirs-male, whereas formerlie it was always to the heirs whatsoever. Notwithstanding of which, Providence preserved it from falling to heretrixes, a sort always fatall to the surname of the familie.

This William Rose of Kilravock was a good and inoffensive man, a lover of peace, one that desired to trouble none, though he was troubled by others. That one trouble with the name of Dunbar, included manie troubles, though he was no ways accessorie to the illegalities of some of his kinsmen which procured it; yet as to that and anie other troubles, he was *patiendo victor*. God carying him out, though in the way of suffering. He was low of stature; his hair and beard betwext red and yellow, and himself of a fair complexion. Sitting in his chair within the hall of Kilravock, he was taken with ane apoplexie, and after ane years languishing, dyed in peace, Aprile 8, 1611, aged 66 years, having survived his father but fourteen years, and lived after his mariage 40 years, or thereby.

## KILRAVOCK TWELFTH.



THE last above named Wiliam Rose of Kilravock dying, as said is, Aprile 8, 1611, was succeeded by his eldest son, Hugh, nyinth of that name, and twelfth person succeeding in the familie. This Hugh was infest in the baronie of Kilravock, (comprehending Geddes and Culmores by annexation,) upon the 11th day of October 1611, being the 44th year of the reigne of King James 6th over Scotland.

He was married in June 1603, (his father living,) to Magdalen Fraser, daughter to Thomas Fraser of Streehin, Tutor of Lovat, and Forbes, a daughter of the familie of Tolphon.

This Thomas Fraser of Streehin was a second son of the familie of Lovat, by a daughter of the familie of Calder.

There was only two children of this mariage; the first, a daughter, born in the year 1616, who dyed young; the second was Hugh, their onlie son, born 1620, and succeeded his father. More they had not, though the mariage continued 40 years.

This Magdalen Fraser was a good, religious, and vertuous woman. She was one that, with good countenance and great discretion, did entertain comers to the familie, wherto in her tyme there was a great resort.

In the tymes whercin this Hugh Rose of Kilravock lived, I find, that the broken men of the name of Rose were, by act of Counsell, Julie 28, 1611, bound upon M<sup>r</sup>Intosshie, and he ordained to be comptable for them. This

was then expedient and just, they having their main dependencie upon him; and the father of this Hugh Rose of Kilravock had suffered so much by their illegalities, to which they were instigated by others, and not by him.

I find, that there being verie great debaets betwext Bellandallach and Carron, both of the name of Grant, in which Carron was killed, and Bellandallach carried away by James Grant of the other familie, and imprisoned for a long time in a secret place, and not known where he was, upon which there arose much trouble, not only amongst their mutuall concernments, but in the whole countrey; for appeaseing wherof, the King's majestie appointed the Earle of Tillibardine to repair to the North; and the Lords of his Majesties Privie Counsell write to Kilravock, to concurr with the said earle to that effect, as knowing his honourable and worthie disposition (so the letter) to further and promote a purpose of that kind, &c. This letter, of the date August 1, 1632, is subscribed by these counsellors, viz., Winton, Hadingtowne, Mar, Adam Bishop of Dumblane, Jo. Isles, J. Erskin, Napier, Jo. Scotstarbet, Archibald Acheson.

I find, that in and after the year 1622, the familie of Belnagown being under difficulties, the friends and weelwishers thereof, south and north, concerned themselves for its preservation; and Kilravock was a great interposer betwixt all, in order thereto. John Earle of Mar appears very much for it, and amongst other expressions, he hath this verie kindly one, in a letter to Kilravock,—that he hoped, however old he was, to see that house recover or he dyed.

About the samen tyme, the Clanchattan broke out against the noble James Earle of Murray, who obtained the full of the law against them, bringing north a great manie of the name of Stewart, from Doune, Monteth, and Balquhadder. In composeing of which, this Hugh Rose of Kilravock was verie instrumentall, particularlie for the familie of Kylaehie, called the Slick Allan, and for all the rest, reconciling them to the Earle of Murray.

I find, as a proof of the esteem that this Hugh Rose of Kilravock hade, that the nobilitie standing for the Covenant, by their letter, March 26, 1638, desire him to meet at Invernes, Aprile 25th, with the commissioners

whom they had appointed to meet there, with the Earle of Sutherland, Lord Lovat, Master of Berridale, Grant, Belnagown, and other barons, where he should be informed of the state of affairs, and what was done (as they said) against the Service Book, High Comission, Books of Canons, &c. subscribed by Montrose, Boyd, Home, Loudon, Balmerinoch, &c.

This Hugh Rose of Kilravock fewed from James Earle of Murray the lands of Flemingtoun, for the sowm of 3000 merks; though his forefathers, for manie generations, had that place and land in possession, before their alienation from the Crown, paying less ferm of old then few-dutie, since the Earle of Murray, being verie kindlie, gave them a good bargain. 1639.

This Hugh Rose of Kilravock was a person of great reach and solid judgement, though certainly he could not have bein but considerable greater, if holpen by ane exacter education. He was a person dexterous, and of good success in reconciling differs betwixt friends and neighbors, though he was no officious pragmatiek medler. He was provident and frugall, given to hospitalitie, friends and strangers being kindlie entertained at his house; nay, som of the best qualitie would com to it, leaving their emulations, without jealousying or being offended at his kindnes shewn to others they were not in a good understanding with, his hous being as a comon Inns where all were welcome. When I consider his great hospitalitie, (whereof when I was a boy I was partlie ane eye witness,) I must rather referr it to his frugalitie and good management, then to the greatnes of his fortune, which it exceeded. Though he had but one sone, yet was he a father to manie of the younger amongst his relations, keeping diverse of them in his familie, and a person to teach them. He would also, when they were grown up to som years of discretion, take them apart and give them verie sound advise, acquainting them with busines, and how they should behave themselves when they stept upon the stage of the world. He was of good stature, and a square bodie, infirm, and somewhat paralytick in the whole right syd, but verie strong in the other. For his garb, it was decent, and yet but homlie. He so attended his affairs, that he was never in Edinburgh but once in all his lyfe. He shunned all pleas of law. A friend of his wrot to him, (though he was a lawier himself,) that such as went to law, had gott their mothers malison. He dyed of a dropsie, June 10, 1643, aged 66

years; and Magdalen Fraser, his ladie, dyed in December 1644, being buried the 26 of that month.

The surname of Fraser had their originall from France, *Booth*: in the life of Maleom Canmor. Of this name were verie observable Wiliam Fraser, Bishop of St. Andrews, and one of the six regents after the death of Alexander 3d; John Fraser of Teviotdale, by whose help mainlie the notable victorie at Roslin was gained; Symon Fraser, delivered by Cuming to the English, and by them executed; Andrew, John, and Symon Frasers, slayn at Halidownhill, Julie 22, 1333. They were ever faithfull to Robert Bruce. Buchanan says that they were *Gens numerosissima, et sape de re Scotica bene merita*.

Some say the Frasers came over the time of Achaius, and one Fraser was made Thane of the Isle of Man, and after, was settled in Teviotdale, under the name of Lord Olipher Castle, &c.





## KILRAVOCK THRETTENTH.



ne last above named Hugh Rose of Kilravock dying, as said is, in June 1643, was succeeded by his only sone and child, named Hugh, tenth of that name, and threteenth person succeeding in Kilravock.

This Hugh had dispoed to him, at his mariage, the baronie of Kilravock, Geddes, Culmors, as also the whole lands held of the Bishop of Murray, appertaining to him; and a resignation being made in his fathers lyfetye, he obtained a charter upon all, annexing the lands formerlie held of the bishop to that baronie of Kilravock, which charter, and precept under the quarter seall following thereon, are dated Julie 1. 1643, whereupon the said Hugh was infest upon the 17 of Januarie 1644.

This Hugh Rose of Kilravock was maried to Margaret Sinclar, daughter to Sir John Sinclar of Dunbeath, Knight Barronet, and Christian Mowet, a daughter of the familie of Bulqhollie. The said Sir John Sinclar was a grandchild of the familie of the Earle of Caithnes, by a daughter of the familie of the Earle of Bothwell, Hepburne.

Of this mariage, though there were diverse other children, yet these only survived their parents,—

First, Hugh Rose, now of Kilravock, who succeeded his father.

The second was John Rose, to whom his grandfather by the mother, the forsaid Sir John Sinclar, dispoed the lands of Wester Rarichies and Culiss, which he sold off to his brother.

Hugh Rose of Kilravock, at Whitsunday 1681, for 50,000 merks. bought

the baronie of Hiltown, &c. in Buchan, from Master Wiliam More of Hiltown, advocat. He hath gotten the name and designation of Hiltown changed to that of Rosehill. He married Margaret Udnie, daughter to John Udnie of that Ilk, in Aprile 1669.

There was also a daughter of this mariage named Magdalen, married in the year 1668 to Mr. Wiliam Robertson of Inches, descended originallie of the Laird of Strowan. This Magdalen dyed within little mor then a year after her mariage, upon the 12th of March 1669, leaving only one daughter, which also dyed a child. This Magdalen's untymly death was much regrated—she being a person of a verie good disposition.

This Margaret Sinclar, Ladie Kilravoek, was a goodlie person, not without sharpnes. She dyed in November or December 1654.

These of the surname of Sinclar were originally forreigners, and called de Sancto Claro, which was contracted unto Sinclar. I find in the reigne of Robert Bruce, mention of Sir Henric de Sancto Claro, knight, one of the wittnesses in Earle Thomas Randal's charter. I find also Wiliam Sinclar, bishop of Dunkell, for his valor so dear to Robert the Bruce that he called him his own bishop. I find also in the samen King's reign, Wiliam Sinclar, a great friend to the Dowglas, whom he accompanied in his voiage with the King's heart, intending for Jerusalem; but both were killed by the Saracens. I find also mention of Henric, Earle of Orkney and Lord Sinclar, a person of great action in publick affairs. He lived in the dayes of King Robert 3d., James 1, and James 2d. This Henric Sinclar had one son, (and one daughter married to the Master of March;) and both the earle and he were forfeaulted, and thereby lost Orkney, &c. But how they got Caithnes I know not.

By the mariage of the said Hugh Rose and Margaret Sinclar, the familie had considerable advantages for money; the tocher being 10,000 pounds. There was also left in legacie by the said Sir John Sinclar to Hugh Rose, now of Kilravoek, 10,000 pounds; to John Rose, his brother, 5000 merks; to Magdalen Rose, his sister, 5000 merks; besides the lands of Rarichies and Culiss, disponed to the said John, worth 50,000 merks; so that the income by the mariage was no less than 60,000 pounds Scotts; though it might have been of more advantage, had it not been for a plea of law, intended for

reducing and improving the disposition of the lands of Culiss and Wester Rarichies, by Sir William Sinclair of May, heir-male and of conquest to the said Sir John Sinclair of Dunbeath, (whose nephew he was by his elder brother;) which plea of law being long entertained, and spun out by quirks of law, proved verie prejudiciall to both parties, but at length was accommodated; and the said John, by the Lords of Session, decerned to have the full and absolute right.

This Hugh Rose of Kilravock was constitute Shirriff-principall of Invernes (comprehending the now shire of Ross) in the year 1647.

He was also comissionated to be Collonell of Dragoons in the year 1648, in that engagement (called Duke Hamiltoun's) against England, declared to be for rescuing King Charles the First from those who designed to murther him, (as afterwards was done;) but that partie being defeat by the English, his commission proved hurtfull; he haveing of his own money and credite raised considerable soums for expediteing his said regiment; all which was not only lost, but at the next turn, his son was in hazard to pay 10,000 pounds, for which his father had a bill, but had never received anything of it. This I look upon as the true occasion of any burden he left his familie under.

He had the accomplishments befitting a gentleman. He was of a civil discreet behaviour and deportment. He loved mostlie the converse of his superiors and betters, amongst whom he was in good accompt. He was verie kindlie and affectionat. He was wittie and prompt; one proof whereof was, that even after he was taken with a lethargie, he would dietat letters pertinentlie, and continue the period without enquiring at his amanuensis where he had left. He was verie skillfull in musick, both vocall and organicall. He was of a middle stature, somewhat of a swarthie complexion, and befor his death very corpulent. He dyed of a dropsie and lethargie in March 1649, aged 29 years, haveing survived his father fyve years and ten months, and after his mariage nyne years.

## KILRAVOCK FOURTEINTH.



ne last above named Hugh Rose of Kilravock dying, as said is, in March 1649, was succeeded by his eldest son, Hugh Rose, now of Kilravock, being the eleventh of that name, and fourteenth person succeeding in Kilravock. He had not, at his father's death, completed the eight year of his age; so that the ward of his fortune and mariage (according to the taxt) fell in the king's hands. He was the first that I have found in the familie, whose ward fell through minoritie of the heir. There was payed to Master Wiliam Burnet of Barns, donator to his ward and mariage, the half of the taxtward dutie, being 100 pounds dureing his mother's lyfetye, (she being conjunctlie infest and confirmed in the one-half with his father;) and after her deceass, the whole taxt duty being 200 pounds yearlie; and thousand pounds for the mariage, and 200 pounds for the relief. His tutor, in his minoritie, was Wiliam Rose of Clava, his granduncle, of whom elsewhere.

This Hugh Rose of Kilravock was infest in the baronie of Kilravock, &c., holden of the king, upon the 29th of October 1662, being the 14th year of the reigne of Charles 2d.

This Hugh Rose of Kilravock was first married to Mistris Margaret Immes, eldest daughter to Sir Robert Immes of that ilk, and Dame Jean Ross, daughter to James Lord Ross of Halkhead, and Scott, a daughter of the familie of Buccleugh. By the said Margaret Immes he had these sons—viz., Hugh Rose, appearand and fear of Kilravock, born in Januarie 1663, at Immes.

He had also Robert, Wiliam, James, and John, who dyed young. He hath also yet surviving of the samen marriage, two daughters, viz., Margaret and Elizabeth.

I shall be sparing, or rather forbear, to give comendatorie charrecters of the living, unwilling to be or appear a flatterer. But of Margaret Innes, Lady Kilravock, I can say, that she was a person not only of a good and great spirit, but also religious, and of great action, as is yet well known. She dyed May 20, 1676, att Geddes.

As to the familie of Innes, whereof she was a daughter, it is of great antiquitie. For Malcome, King of Scotts, gave *Berewaldo Flandrensi* (the stem of that familie) *terras de Innes, &c.* And Alexander 2d confirms *Waltero filio Johannis filii Berewaldi Flandrensis, terras de Innes, faciendo sercitiū unius militis in Castro suo de Elyin a que libere et plenarie ac prafate terra fuerant donate Berewaldo Flandrensi aco dicti Johannis per Malcolmum Regem, &c.* And this confirmation by the said king Alexander 2d, is dated at Innes. [The grant] to Berewald of Flanders by King Malcome, was for his good service done against the rebellious Moravians, who were verie turbulent, both in the reign of Maleom 3d, called Canmoir, as also in the reign of Maleom 4th, called the Maiden, by whom they were finally extirpated and dispersed. Of this familie, there have been many gentlemen of good account. I forbear to speake of the living, for the reason I gave. There was in the reign of Robert 3d, John Innes, doctor of the civil and canon law, and a son of the familie. He was reputed a learned and good man in the tymes wherein he lived. He was Bishop of Murray, and began the reparation of that great edifice of the Cathedrall at Elgin in the year 1407, and continued it till the year 1414, in which he dyed. In our own tymes, there lived Sir Robert Innes of that ilk, father to the present Laird of Innes; and Sir Robert Innes of Muirtoun, who, for prudence and courage, might have bein counsellors to, or comandars under, any prince. There was also Sir John Innes of Sandside, a verie stout and gallant person, who had much of the favor of his present majestie. And to say no more of this familie, I conceive it to be amongst the most auncient in this part of the kingdom, taking in withall that it still continues in the surname, of male descents.

The said Margaret Innes dying, this Hugh Rose of Kilravock married Mistris Marie Forbes, daughter to Alexander Lord Forbes and his spouse Dame Elizabeth Forbes, a daughter of the familie of Riras, upon the 30th of January 1679.

The said Alexander Lord Forbes being a commander in the Swedish armie, lived many years with his said spouse in Germanie. Their daughter, Mistris Marie, now Ladie Kilravock, was born at Stadt in Germanie, living severall years at Bremen, where her mother dyed; her father having dyed at Stockholme in Sweden. She returning home after her parents' deceass, in anno 1676, was married to Hugh Rose of Kilravock, as said is.

By her Hugh Rose of Kilravock had these sons, viz., Alexander, Charles, (who dyed ane infant.) William, and George, yet living.

The Lord Forbes is the first amongst the lords in Scotland; and have been allied even unto the royall familie. Off the originall and antiquitie of this noble familie, I know no mor, then what Boethius hath write in his Historie, of which I have given ane accompt elswhere upon his own credite. There be off this auncient descent the Lords Forbes and Pitsligo, besyds many gentlemen of great fortunes; and now in Ireland there is Sir Arthur Forbes, Lord Vicecount of Granard, a man famous and well known for his gallantrie in all the three kingdoms.

I shall give no character of this Mistris Marie Forbes, Ladie Kilravock, she being alyve and well known. It were comending to the faec, which a modest (though deserving) person shuns, and might be construed by others a flattering partialitie.

In the year 1664, at a mercat in Darnway, one John Ross killed M<sup>r</sup>Intoshe of the familie of Connadge. Some concerned in the person killed (as it is lyke,) houghed Kilravock's oxen in Flemingtown; upon all which there followed *hinc inde* debates in law, which begat much expense, and animosities grew till these differences were rather hushed then reconciled.

This Hugh Rose of Kilravock acquired from Alexander Urquhart of Kinowdie the lands of Kinowdie, Hunterbog, Belmakerdoch, Woodfield, and others in Aldearn, at Whitsunday 1670.

He sold off the lands of Culmor, at Whitsunday 1678, to Colin M<sup>r</sup>Kenzie of Redeastle; and the saids lands by annexation being a pairt of the baronie

of Kilravock, they were affected in the vendition with the fyfth part of the taxt ward and mariage dutie, bein L.40 yearlie of the first, of L.200 of the mariage, when the ward falls.

The said Hugh acquired from his brother John Rose of Colliss, (now Rosehill in Buehan,) the lands of Colliss and Wester Rarichies, at Whitsunday 1681.

Hugh Rose appearand of Kilravock, married to Mistris Margaret Campbell, eldest daughter to Sir Hugh Campbell of Calder, and Ladie Henriett Stewart, upon the 19 of October 1683.

Ladie Henriett Stewart was daughter to James Earle of Murray and Ladie Margaret Hume Countess of Murray, a daughter of the Earle of Humes.

As formerlie we have given accompt as far as we could, not onlie of families with whose daughters the Lairds of Kilravock have married, but also of some eminent and remarkable persons in these families; so here we shall do the same of the two last they have allyed with, I mean the Lord Forbes and the familie of Calder.

For the familie of the Lord Forbes, besyde what we have written already, I find mentioned John Lord Forbes in the year 1384, so that long since they were nobilitat. Some write it was but in the 1423. I find, after the death of King James 3d, Alexander Lord Forbes (who had been verie faithful to him,) carried the King's bloodie shirt, to stir up the subjects to revenge his death. I find after this Alexander Lord Forbes, married to Graceina Boyd, King James 3d his neece, by his eldest sister.

I find also in the wars of Germanie, Alexander Lord Forbes (father to the Ladie Kilravock,) collonell of two regiments of foot, under Gustavus Adolphus. He dyed Aprile 20, 1672, at Stockholm, in Sweden. Wiliam Forbes (brother to the said Alexander Lord Forbes,) collonell under the Suede, in whose service he was killed May 16, 1654; Alexander Forbes of Ardmurdo, collonell under the Suede; Arthur Forbes, brother of Ardmurdo, collonell under the Suede; Alexander Forbes, agnamed the Bauld, collonell under the Suede; Arthwidus Forbes, born in Finland, first collonell, then generall-major, governor of Pomerania for the Suede, nobilitat by Queen Christina. and created a senator of Sweden; John Forbes, collonell under

the Suede ; John Forbes, collonell in France ; Mathias Forbes (brother to Arthwidus Forbes,) collonell under the Suede.

Besydes these of the militarie, we shall mention some few of the gown, verie famous : as,

Patrick Forbes of Corse, Bishop of Aberdeen, a wise and grave man : John Forbes of Corse, his son, Doctor and Professor of Divinitie in Aberdeen, a man inferior to few (if to any) in learning : Wiliam Forbes, Bishop of Edinburgh, a man of great parts, who is reported to have said, *Nescio quid sit oblitisci* : Mr. John Forbes of Delf, a man reputed pious and learned, but tho he were brother to Patrick Bishop of Aberdeen, and father to Patrick late Bishop of Cathnes, yet was himself ane eminent Presbyterian.

Next we are to speake of the familie of Calder, of which before in part. We may either consider it as descended from a sone of the Earle of Argyle, or as representing the ancient and honorable familie of the Thanes of Calder, of both of which we shall give some few instances in the more auncient unknown tymes.

For the surname of Campbell, Hector Boethius, in the life of Malcom Canmoir, writes that its original was from France. Campbell seems contracted from de Campo Bello, as Sinclar from de Sancto Claro. I find in the reign of David 2d, (he then being beyond sea in France) when that King's affairs were verie low, Robert, the Great Steward of Scotland (and after King,) by the advise and assistance of his cousine Colin Campbell (Boeth. calls him Dougall,) chief of his name, surprises and takes manie forts, &c., putting the King's affairs in such a posture, that his friends being encouraged, go to arms, and recover the kingdom from the English.

I find mention of another Colin Campbell of Lochow, in the reigne of James First. The King was prisoner in England, and his libertie little endeavored by Murdoch Duke of Albanie, Regent, and next heir to the crown, till (provoked by his sons) by advise of the said Colin, he indicts a parliament, where commissioners are sent to England, who procure the King's libertie, and he is restored to his throne.

I find, in the dayes of King James 2d and 3d, Colin Earle of Argyle, remarkable for his justice, particularlie for rescuing the Stewart of Lorn from his younger brother, who had imprisoned and designed to starve him.



In the reign of Queen Marie, Colin Earle of Argyle, tho a zealous protestant, disaproved and declared against her being laid aside from the throne.

In the reign of King James 6th, Colin Earle of Argyle is created Chancellor, being the first officer of state and of the highest trust, in the year 1579.

I find the Earle of Argyle collonell in Flanders for the King of Spain, under Spinola; and his son, the Earle of Irwin, collonell in France under Lewis 13th.

For the Thanes of Calder, I have spoken of their original formerlie in the life of Kilravock eighth. I find mention of Dovenaldus Thane of Calder, 1295, and of Wiliam Thane of Calder, 1311: of Thomas Calder, an eminent active person in the wars betwixt Bruce and Baljoll, in which he was killed: of Donald, Thane of Calder, 1420. Boethius, in the reign of James 2d, writes that Calder, with other persons of best qualitie, went with the Earle Douglas to the jubilee at Rome, 1450. His name was Wiliam, Thane of Calder.



## CONCLUSION.

**I**HAVE NOW finished and concluded my designe, which was not only to give ane account of the familie of Kilravock, but also a short summarie of some of the more observable transactions in our own native countrey, and forraigne parts also. What I have done is so far from a historie, that it merits not the name of ane abridgement, being also indigested through my insullicencie, and many impeding circumstances. Historie is the transmitting of former ages to the succeeding, giving in a narrow prospect what hath been transacted in a great intervall, both of tyme and place. It lets us see that there is no new thing under the sun; that tho the potent, ambitious, politick dy, yet ambition, policie, and overturnings still continue. The object of historie is ordinarily the great actions, whirleings, and motions of states and kingdoms. Private and unexperienced persons look upon state affairs as caried on by a high sublimitie of witt. But Philip de Comines, that grave historian and statesman, observed, that however at first he conceived it was so, yet when he had tryed and experimented publick busines, and the cabinet it self, he found state matters were managed and prosecuted by the sainen measures and methods that

meaner matters were. The methods are the samen, tho the objects be different. Certainlie (to say no more) the monarchie of Scotland (tho none of the greatest,) and historie thereof, may afford the lyk observations for nature, as the Roman or the Ottoman; for the motions of greater and lesser bodies may be uniforme, tho the motions of the greater bodie be extensively greater. Of this we shall give some instances.

1. If we would see what couragious princees, and a nation consisting of a stout and free people (tho not rich,) can do for preservation of their libertie, let us look upon Scotland, which continued a free monarchie in one familie for 2000 years, mangre Romans, Piets, Danes, English, all by far more potent than they. None of the four universall monarchies, I mean Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, or Roman, continued so long. If Scotland were sometym low, it recovered, according to the motto, *Luctor et emergo*.

Not to ascend higher than our abridgement:—

2<sup>ly</sup>. If we would see the fatall consequences that attend the death of the prince, when his heir is not known, let us look upon the death of our King Alexander 3<sup>d</sup>. and his grandehild Margaret of Norway, upon which these long wars began, which, comencing with their death, 1285. were not ended (and searse then extinguished) till the releasement of King David Bruce, 1357, being 72 years. A warr longer and bloodier then that so much talked of betwixt the families of York and Laneaster, for the crown of England.

3<sup>ly</sup>. If we would see to what base unfortunat courses ambition may drive away a weak low spirit, let us consider King John Baljoll.

4<sup>ly</sup>. If we would see what wonders a gallant heroick prince may doe for recovering a broken and vanquished state, let us look upon King Robert Bruce.

5<sup>ly</sup>. If we would see verified that saying, *Requis ad exemplum, &c.*, let us consider the reigne of the samen Robert Bruce, in whose tyme there was never so manie noble heroes in Scotland at once as then.

6<sup>ly</sup>. If we consider how much interest overbalances faith and affinitie in princees, let us look upon the usage King David Bruce mett with from his brother-in-law, Edward 3<sup>d</sup>, King of England.

7<sup>ly</sup>. If we would see how successfull ane aged wise princee may prove by directions (tho he go not to the field himself,) let us look upon Robert 2<sup>d</sup>,

who, though aged before his coming to the crown, yet, *belli feliciter gessit per leuatos*, says the historian.

*Sly.* If we would see the ticklish estate of princes, and how unsafe they dare commit children and affairs to war concerns, let us look upon the reign, or rather life, of Robert Third.

*9ly.* If we would have the exact pattern of an excellent prince, wholly intent for the publick good, let us look upon King James I.; who, for impartial execution of justice, quieting the countie, reformation of the kingdom by laws and his own example, planting and reforming the Church (as far as the papall soveraigntie would admitt,) for introducing and encourageing manufactories, &c., for all which at his death he had deservedlie given him by the historian the character of *Rex longe optimus*, he equalled, at least, the speculative character of a king given by Seneca in Thyeste, in the second chorus, beginning at the words, *Regem non faciunt opes, &c.*

*10ly.* If we would see the various enterludes and scenes of court, the ups and downs of minions through the potencie and policie of competing favorites, or change in the prince's affections, let us look upon the reign of King James 2d; and the sudden ryse and fall of the Boyds in King James 3d his reign.

Not to descend farther in instances of this nature, we shall speak of these who are next to kings; I mean the nobilitie, and greatest of them: anent whom the historie of our nation may let us see that greatnes is a bulk which crusheth it self with its own weight. Look upon the great, numerous, and flourishing families of the Cumings, the Earle of March, the Earle of Ross, Lord of the Isles, and the great Earle Dowglass. All four were so great, that I think none of them was matchable in Scotland, excepting by one of their own number, and yet greatnes and not debt undid them all. All of them were defaulted, and none of them restored. Their greatnes made themselves faultie and ambitious, the prince jealous and suspicious, the nobilitie and other fellow-subjects, emulons and afraid. From these three, as a circumference, were lynes drawn, terminating in the center poynt of their undoing. So applicable to great persons is that which the grave tragedian Seneca, in Troade, said of the son of Hector:—

Grave pondus, illum magna nobilitas premit.

I shall shut up all with some sentences of the same Seneca, in Thyeste, shewing the worlds mutabilitie, and its tossednes by the highest power:—

Nulla sors longa est, dolor ac voluptas  
 Invicem cedunt. Brevior voluptas.  
 Ima permutat levis hora summis ;  
 . . . . .  
 Omne sub regno graviore regnum est.  
 Quem dies vidit veniens superbum,  
 Hunc dies vidit fugiens jaacentem.  
 . . . . .  
 Nemo tam divos habuit faventis,  
 Crastinum ut posset sibi polliceri.  
 Res Deus nostras celerè citatas  
 Turbine versat.

Which moved him to preferre solitude and a private lyfe to greatnes and the Court, as he expresses himself in these notable verses, in Thyeste:—

Stet quicumque volet potens  
 Aule culmine lubrico ;  
 Me dulcis saturat quies ;  
 Obscuro positus loco,  
 Leni perfuar otio.  
 Nullis nota Quiritibus  
 .Etas per tacitum fluat.  
 Sic cum transierint mei  
 Nullo cum strepitu dies,  
 Plebeius moriar senex.  
 Illi mors gravis incubat,  
 Qui notus nimis omnibus,  
 Ignotus moritur sibi.

Which are so well paraphrased in English by the learned Judge Hale, that I shall sett them down, tho I think the translation, (tho verie noble) short of the neat and significant conciseness of the original.

Let him that will, ascend the tottering seat  
 Of courtly grandeur, and become as great  
 As are his mounting wishes. As for me,  
 Let sweet repose and rest my portion be.

Give me some mean obscure recess, a sphere  
Out of the road of busines, and the fear  
Of falling lower, where I sweetly may  
My self and dear retirement still enjoy.  
Let not my lyfe or name be known unto  
The graudees of the tyme, tossed to and fro  
With censure and applause ; but let my age  
Slyde gentle by, not overtwart the stage  
Of public actions ; unheard, unseen,  
And unconcerned as I ne'er had been.  
And thus, when I have past my silent days  
In shadye privaie, free from the noise  
And bustle of the world, then shall I  
A good old innocent plebeian dy.  
Death is a meeer surpris, a very snare  
To him who makes it his lyfe's greatest care,  
To be a publick pageant known to all,  
But unacquainted with himself doth fall.



ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENTS  
AND NOTES.





## Illustrations.

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### HUGH ROSE OF GEDDES, FIRST OF KILRAVOCK—1280-1360.

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THE "Extent" or valuation of Kilravock and Geddes in 1295, was long regarded as the earliest extant evidence of a general valuation of land for the purpose of taxation. It was printed by Shaw in the History of the Province of Moray; and, somewhat more carefully, in the Register of Moray—the contribution of the Duke of Sutherland to the Bannatyne Club. From this last work, the fac-simile engraving is taken, which is placed opposite the copy here given in the text.

The convention between Hugh Rose and Sir David de Graham, A. D. 1294, touching the dauach of Culcowy, is of some importance for the history of the Lordship of Ardmanach; and may be held to ascertain the hitherto doubtful site of Edirdour, one of the two castles founded by William the Lion in his expedition into Ross in 1179. But all transactions of the nature of a lease of lands, of that age, and especially of the more northern districts of Scotland, are interesting to the antiquarian lawyer. It is here given at length. At the end are placed the seal of Elizabeth Byseth, appended to the first charter of Kilravock, (p. 28;) and that of David de Graham, attached to this indenture.

## Cyrographum.

Anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo nonogesimo quarto, die Veneris in crastino annunciationis beate Marie virginis, apud Lovet in Le Ard, facta est

hec conventio inter Hugonem de Ross et Mariam sponsam suam ex parte una, et dominum David de Graham militem ex altera, videlicet, quod dicti Hugo de Ross et Maria sponsa sua unanimiter concesserunt et ad firmam assedaverunt et dederunt dicto domino David de Graham unam dawatam terre in teneamento de Edirdowyr, scilicet totam illam dauuatam terre que vocatur Culcolly, cum omnibus pertinenciis, libertatibus, juribus et aysiamentis ad dictam terram pertinentibus vel pertinere valentibus: Tenendam et habendam dicto domino David de Graham et heredibus suis vel assignatis usque ad terminum octo annorum proximo et continue completorum; primo anno incipiente ad pentecostem anni cicli suprascripti. Cujus terre firmam totam prenominate Hugo de Ross et dicta Maria sponsa sua de primis quatuor annis, a prefato domino David pre manibus totaliter receperunt de qua contentos se tenuerunt et bene pacatos: Reddendo inde in primis quatuor annis per annum dicto Hugoni de Ross et heredibus suis vel assignatis, duos denarios sterlingorum, videlicet unum denarium ad quindenam post festum pentecostes, et unum denarium ad quindenam post festum Sancti Martini in hyeme, et reddendo per quatuor annos proximo consequentes octo marcas sterlingorum ad duos anni terminos, videlicet, quatuor marcas ad quindenam post festum pentecostes, et quatuor marcas ad quindenam post festum Sancti Martini in hyeme, pro omni servitio, consuetudine aut demanda seculari. Salvo tamen dietis Hugoni et Marie sponse sue et heredibus suis vel assignatis bosco suo de Culcolly, pariter cum una acra terre quam Johannes dictus Dalt quondam tenuit; ita quod dictus dominus David et heredes sui vel assignati et homines sui habeant et capiant de dicto bosco ad voluntatem eorum in dicta terra de Culcolly, comburendi et edificandi. Et si contingat, quod absit, quod prenominate terra devastata fuerit per guerram patrie, pactum est quod dicta terra in manu dicti domini David et heredum suorum vel assignatorum remanebit quousque recipiant de dicta terra tot fructus quot per tantum tempus amiserunt. Et etiam si contingat dietos dominum David vel heredes suos seu assignatos aut firmarios suos dampna aliqua pro defectu dictorum Hugonis et Marie sponse sue et heredum suorum vel assignatorum in dicta terra sustinere aut recipere, predicta terra de Culcolly in manibus dictorum domini David et heredum suorum vel assignatorum ultra terminos suos

remanebit, quousque de prefata terra dampna sua habuerint et levaverint, vel dicti Hugo et Maria sponsa et heredes sui vel assignati dictis domino David et heredibus suis vel assignatis per visum virorum fidedignorum satisfecerint. Et si contingat dictos Hugonem et Mariam sponsam suam et heredes suos vel assignatos dampna aliqua incurrere vel recipere pro defectu solutionis firmarum suarum ad terminos suos eis statutos, dicti dominus David et heredes sui vel assignati, dicti Hugoni et heredibus suis vel assignatis per visum virorum fidedignorum satisfaciant tam de dampnis suis quam de principali debito. Dicti vero Hugo et Maria sponsa sua et heredes sui vel assignati prenominatam Dawatam de Culeolly cum pertinenciis suis dictis domino David et heredibus suis vel assignatis usque ad prefatum terminum octo annorum plene completorum contra omnes mortales warandizabunt, adquietabunt et defendent. Completo autem termino dictorum octo annorum, dicta Dawata terre de Culeolly cum pertinenciis suis prenominatis, Hugoni de Ross et Marie sponse sue et heredibus suis vel assignatis, salvis conditionibus suprascriptis, pacifice sine contradictione aliqua et benigne revertatur. In cujus rei testimonium parti hujus scripti in modum cyrographi confecti penes dictos Hugonem et Mariam sponsam suam residenti, sigillum domini David de Gram est appositum, et alteri parti penes dominum David de Graham residenti, sigilla dicti Hugonis et Marie sponse sue sunt apposita.



## KILRAVOCK SECOND—1306-33.

DURING the period occupied by this generation, King Robert I. made a remarkable grant to the great family of the Earls of Ross, in two charters, which are preserved in the Kilravock charter-room. As they have never been published, and are very important for Northern history, they are here given. Their date is December 1316, eight years after the reconciliation of Bruce and the Earl of Ross, at Auldearn.—*Act. Parl.* i., p. 117.

Robertus Dei gratia rex Scottorum omnibus probis hominibus totius terre sue salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Hugoni de Ross militi, filio et heredi Willelmi comitis de Ross, dilecto et fideli nostro, pro homagio et servitio suo, totum vicecomitatum et burgum de Crumbathy, per omnes rectas metas et divisas suas. Tenendum et habendum dicto Hugoni et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris, libere, quiete, plenarie et pacifice, cum omnibus libere tenentibus, burgeisibus, libertatibus, commoditatibus, aisiamentis et singulis aliis pertinentiis tam infra burgum quam extra, ad dictum vicecomitatum seu burgum spectantibus seu aliquo tempore de jure spectare valentibus. Faciendo inde dictus Hugo et heredes sui nobis et heredibus nostris forinsecum servitium quantum ad dictam terram pertinet, pro omni alio servitio, exactione, seu demanda seculari, salva nobis custuma que dicitur malatouta. In cujus rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum nostrum precepimus apponi. Testibus, Bernardo abbate de Abirbrothoe, cancellario nostro, Alexandro Senescallo, Gilberto de Haya, Roberto de Keth, et Hugone de Erth, militibus. Apud Abirbrothoe quinto die Decembris, anno regni nostri decimo.

The other, of two days later date, narrating the previous grant, concludes with the following obligation of warranty:—

. . . . manucapimus nichilominus, nos et heredes nostros acrius obligantes, ad warentizandum . . . . . in predicto Hugoni et heredibus suis, predictum vicecomitatum et burgum de Crumbathy cum singulis suis pertinentiis ut supradictum est contra omnes homines et feminas qui in eisdem aliquem modum petitionis facere poterunt vel temptare. In ejus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi. Testibus, Bernardo abbate de Aberbrothoc, cancellario nostro, Alexandro de Meigneris, Gilberto de Haya, Roberto de Keth, et David de Berelay, militibus. Apud Abirbrothoc, septimo die Decembris, anno regni nostri decimo.

The “Renunciation of all pretences to the lands of Kilravock,” by Nelo de Karrick, of whom no information is afforded, proceeds, not upon any statement of connexion or kindness, but on the narrative of a payment of money. It is endorsed in a hand of the 15th, or early of the 16th century,—

“Ane Resingnatioun of the lands of Kilrevoek, maid be the Barroun therof  
in favor of William Ros, son to Huchon Ros.”

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Nelo de Karrik et Johanna sponsa sua salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis nos concessisse et hoc scripto nostro confirmasse et resignasse in perpetuum, Willelmo de Ros filio et heredi quondam Hugonis de Ros, heredibus suis et suis assignatis, totum jus nostrum et elemum quod ullo tempore habuimus vel quoquo modo habere poterimus in terra de Kilravok a nobis heredibus nostris et nostris assignatis, pro quadam summa pecunie nobis pre manibus soluta de qua tenemus nos bene contentos et pagatos: subicientes nos jurisdictioni venerabilis patris domini episcopi Moraviensis qui pro tempore fuerit, ut liceat ei per omnem censuram ecclesiasticam nos, heredes nostros et nostros assignatos de die in diem stricte compellere, excommunicare et interdiciere, si contingat quod absit, nos heredes nostros vel nostros assignatos in parte vel in toto contra presentem donationem seu resignationem venire seu contradicere. Et ad

majorem hujus rei securitatem, obligamus nos in viginti libris sterlingorum ad fabricam cathedralis ecclesie de Elgyn nomine pene solvendis tam per nos quam heredes nostros et assignatos, si contra presentem resignationem in aliquo venerimus vel contradixerimus, quod absit. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto, juxta sigilla nostra, sigilla venerabilis patris Johannis dei gratia tunc Moraviensis episcopi, magistri Andree canonici Rossensis ecclesie, et Alani de Wentuna tunc camerarii Moraviensis, diligenti procuracione nostra fecimus apponi. Testibus dominis Hugone comite de Ross, Waltero electo et decano Moraviensi, Gilberto de Haya de Lochwordard, et aliis multis.

The other resignation indicates plainly the ground of the transaction. It is by a daughter of Sir John de Bosco, and one of the heirs-at-law of the lands of Kilravock,—

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Alexander de Strevelyn et Elsabet filia domini Johannis de Bosco militis, eius uxor, salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos de unanimi consensu nostro ac spontanea voluntate, pure et simpliciter renunciassse et in perpetuum quitavisse pro nobis et heredibus nostris seu assignatis, omni juri si quod habuimus in terra de Kylrauoeh, actioni seu clamacioni, Willelmo de Roys et ejus heredibus seu assignatis. Et si contingat, quod absit, nos aut nostrum alterum, heredes nostros seu assignatos contra presentem renunciacionem seu quitam clamacionem aliquo tempore venire, obligamus nos fide media et nostrum alterum, heredes nostros seu assignatos ad solvendum quatragesima libras sterlingorum bonorum et legalium fabrice ecclesie cathedralis de Elgyn nomine pene ante omnem litis ingressum, quociens nos contra presentem renunciacionem seu quitam clamacionem venire contigerit, principali scripto nichilominus in suo robore permanente; subicientes nos et nostrum alterum, heredes nostros seu assignatos, jurisdictioni domini episcopi Moraviensis seu archideaconi ejusdem qui pro tempore fuerint, ut liceat eisdem aut eorum alteri nos aut alterum nostrum heredes nostros seu assignatos tam ad dictam penam levandam quam ad presentem renunciacionem seu quitam clamacionem servandam, per omnimodam censuram ecclesiasticam compellere et cohercere, nullo proponendo ob-

stante. In ejus rei testimonium, sigillum mei Alexandri nomine meo et uxoris mee una cum sigillo reverendi viri magistri Ade Penny tunc temporis archideaconi Moraviensis ac discreti viri domini Johannis vicarii de Invernīs presentibus est appensum. Datum apud Invernīs die dominica proxima post festum beati Barnabe Apostoli anno domini millesimo ccc<sup>o</sup> vicesimo septimo.

The discharge of Hugh Earl of Ross, exists in duplicate, or rather the first draft has been preserved along with the completed charter. The date in both, is June 15, 1333.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel auditoris Hugo comes de Ross salutem eternam in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos remisisse et per presens scriptum nostrum plenarie condonasse dilecto et fidei nostro Willelmo de Ros, domino de Kylravok, illum annum redditum videlicet tres marcas sex solidos et octo denarios sterlingorum, in quibus nobis et heredibus nostris tenebatur de tenemento de Estergedes. Ita tamen quod predictus Willelmus de Ros et heredes sui solvant nobis et heredibus nostris annuatim ad festum Pentecostes unum denarium argenti vel unum par cirothecarum albarum tantum pro toto annuo reddito predicto. In ejus rei testimonium una cum sigillo nostro sigillum Willelmi de Ross filii nostri et heredis presentibus est appensum. Data apud Balkeny in Ross quintodecim<sup>o</sup> die mensis Junii, anno Domini millesimo trescentesimo tricesimo tertio.

The seal of Reginald le Chene, affixed to the resignation by Elizabeth Byseth, (p. 29.) is given below.



## KILRAVOCK THIRD—1333-63.

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THE charter of Muriel, the widow of Sir William de Rose, is preserved in duplicate. One copy is here given. The other only differs in expressing the consent of the Superior, who is, in it, styled **Comitis de Meneteth et Danetarii Scotie**.

### Carta Andree de Roys.

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel auditoris, Muriella de Roys uxor quondam nobilis viri domini Wilelmi de Roys militis, domini Kylrauoke, filia et una heredum quondam Andree de Dou, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra me in mea legitima et plena viduitate, de assensu et consensu atque licentia magnifici viri et domini mei, Johannis de Moravia domini de Botheuyle et de Auanch, dedisse, concessisse et hac presente carta mea confirmasse dilectissimo filio meo Andree de Roys secundo genito, et heredibus suis, totam partem meam terrarum mearum de Kyllayn et Pethfouyr in Baronia de Auanch mihi jure hereditario contingentem, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, commoditatibus, libertatibus et aysiamentis, a me et heredibus meis imperpetuum. Tenendam et habendam predicto Andree de Roys et heredibus suis quibuscunque, cum omnibus suis rectis metis et divisis, in planis, culturis, boscis, silvis, nemoribus, moris, marisiis, petariis, turbariis, aquis, ripis, stangnis, bracinis, molendinis, vivariis, venationibus, aucupationibus, piscariis, viis et semitis, atque cum aliis commoditatibus, libertatibus, aysiamentis et justis pertinenciis tam



non nominatis quam nominatis ad dictas terras de Kyllayn et Pethfouyr spectantibus, sen aliquo titulo vel jure inposterum spectare valentibus, adeo libere, quiete, pacifice et honorifice sicut quondam Andreas de Doum, pater meus, easdem terras possedit aut liberius tenuit aliquo tempore; et faciendo inde tantum dieti Andreas de Roys filius meus et heredes sui quicunque annuatim, domino capitali earundem servitium debitum et consuetum, prout antecessores fecerunt de eisdem proportionaliter pro parte me contingente. Ego que Muriella de Roys et heredes mei predicti partem terrarum mearum de Kyllayn et Pethfouyr supradictam predicto Andree de Roys filio meo et heredibus suis quibuscunque contra omnes homines et feminas warandizabimus, acquietabimus et inperpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillam meum apposui. Hiis testibus, reverendo patre in Christo domino Rogero Dei gratia episcopo Rossensi, discreto viro magistro Johanne de Kynkellee, decano ecclesie Rossensis, magistro Andrea de Bosco canonico Rossensi, magnifico viro et domino Willelmo comite de Ross, nobili viro Johanne de Berkelay, Adam de Owrehard, Johanne de Mor, ballivo de Anauch, Willelmo dieto Gray, et multis aliis tam clericis quam laycis.

The very curious and interesting inquisition regarding the ancient foundation of the Chapel of Kilravock follows; which settles the rights of the Prior of Urchard, and his duty of defraying the expense of the vicar of Daleros, who is to perform service twice a-week in the Chapel of Kilravock; and introduces us incidentally to the acquaintance of the Hermit of St. Mary's Chapel of Rate. It is a finely written indenture. Of the five seals that have been attached, only the labels remain.

Anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo quadragesimo tertio, die mercurii proximo post festum beati Andree apostoli, in capitulo ecclesie cathedralis de Elgyn, ex consensu et assensu domini Willelmi de Butyrgak, prioris de Urchard, et Hugonis de Ros domini de Kyhraue, facta fuit inquisitio per dominos Martinum tesararium ecclesie Moraviensis, Symonem de Krael succentorem, et Johannem de Dychton subdecanum ejusdem ecclesie, commissarios ad hoc vocatos et autoritate domini Episcopi specialiter

deputatos, super jure et libertatibus ad terram capelle de Kylrauo ratione prime infeodationis et antique consuetudinis pertinentibus; necnon super servitio diete capelle debito. In qua quidem inquisitione declaratum fuit et manifeste recognitum per fidedignos viros subscriptos ex utraque parte electos, legitime citatos et fideliter juratos, videlicet dominos Adam del Strath vicarium de Elgyn et canonicum ecclesie cathedralis, et Adam Gobinol decanum ruralem, capellanos, Johannem clericum de Pethlync, Douenaldum filium Walteri, Adam Purs, Thomam Flex, et Nicholaum Heritage heremitam capelle sancte Marie de Rath, seculares: In primis, quod idem Prior vel sui tenentes predictae terre habebunt in eadem unam bracinam libere, tresdecim animalia proveccte etatis, eujuseunque generis fuerint, quater viginti oves, sive multones usque ad predictum numerum, duos equos, unam suam matricem, et duas aucas. Predicta vero animalia et oves estivo tempore pascent cum pecoribus domini de Kylrauo in omnibus pascuis estivalibus; aliis vero temporibus anni pascent communiter cum eisdem. Equi vero habebunt pasturam cum equis domini de Kylrauo. Tenentes etiam predictae terre habebunt meremium pro edificiis in eadem terra construendis, et ligna focalia tam ad bracinam quam ad alios usus, in nemoribus domini supradicti: Ita tamen quod hec fiant cum visu forestarii. Habebunt etiam focale in moris, turbariis et petariis, ubi dominus et heredes sui habebunt. Definitum est etiam ibidem quod vicarius de Daleros qui pro tempore fuerit, tenetur celebrare bis in ebdomada in prefata capella; Prior vero de Urehard pro divinis celebrandis in eadem administrabit necessaria. Et ut ista premissa robur perpetue firmitatis obtineant et utrique parti et successoribus suis in perpetuum valeant, huc scripto in modum indenture confecto, sigilla predictorum, Prioris videlicet et Hugonis de Ros, una cum sigillis venerabilis patris in Christo domini Johannis Dei gratia episcopi Moraviensis, et predictorum commissariorum, alternatim sunt appensa; parti videlicet penes predictum Hugonem remanenti, sigillum dicti Prioris cum sigillis prenomminatis est appensum; parti vero penes predictum Priorem remanenti, sigillum dicti Hugonis, cum eisdem sigillis supradictis, est appositum. Actum et datum anno die et loco supradictis.

The remaining heir-at-law of De Bosco disclaims all right to Kilravock, in the following terms:—

Universis presentes literas inspecturis, Joneta filia ac una heredum quondam domini Johannis de Boseo militis, eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me in legitima viduitate mea et mera voluntate remisisse et penitus condonasse specialissimo consanguineo meo Hugoni de Roos et heredibus suis, omne jus calumpniam vel clamorem si quod vel quam predecessores mei habuerunt habui vel habere potui seu infuturum potero per me vel heredes meos, in terris de Kilrawokys et de Gedes, ac ipsum et heredes suos perpetue et pure per presentes clamasse quietum et immunem, pro me et heredibus meis, de omnimodis premissis; et hec omnibus et singulis presentibus et futuris tenore presentium innotesco. In ejus rei testimonium, presenti scripto sigillum meum est appensum, ac ad instantiam meam, sigillum discreti viri magistri Andree de Boseo cancellarii Abir-donensis apponi procuravi. Datum apud Dunnachtan x<sup>o</sup> die Februarii anno Domino m<sup>o</sup>. ccc<sup>o</sup>. xl<sup>o</sup>. ix<sup>o</sup>.

Below is the seal of Dame Muriel de Roys, lady of Kilravock, who gives her husband's cognisance of the water-budget, below the three stars of De Moravia, in chief.



## KILRAVOCK FOURTH—1363-88.

ALTHOUGH the ancient title-deeds of Cantray are not now in the Kilravock charter-chest, the old inventories of Kilravock titles throw some light upon the early possessors of the lands. It would seem, that Cantray (or, at least, part of it) was a portion of the lordship of Croy, which, together with Petty, Brachlie, and Artirlie, formed part of the mighty possessions of the Bothwell branch of De Moravia; and that, in the latter part of the 13th century, it passed by marriage into the family of Stirling, the occurrence of a later member of which has been already noticed. In one of the Kilravock inventories, the first writ noticed under the head of Cantray, is described in the following terms. It is unlucky that the compiler should have indicated the date only by the witnessing of Bishop Archibald, who held the see of Moray from 1253 to 1298.

Charter of donation by Marjory de Moravia, widow of Sir Alexander de Strivlyn, to her daughter Isobel, and the heirs of her body, of the lands of Cantra Freskyn, with the mills, woods, fishings, and other pertinents, to be held of the granter in fee and heritage, for yearly payment of a pair gloves, or a penny money at the feast of Pentecost, in name of all duties and demands whatever. No date; but in the time of Archibald Bishop of Murray, who is one of the witnesses, and a contemporary of King John Balliol.

Shaw, in his copy of the Kilravock Manuscript, supplies an omission of the author, by giving a slight account of the family of Chisholm,—

The name of Chisholm was right ancient in the South, where Chisholm of that ilk enjoyed a good fortune for several generations in Teviotdale; . . . . I have not learned upon what occasion they sold their lands in the South, and made a purchase in the North, if it was not upon their being made governors of the Castle of Urquhart. That castle, with the barony of Urquhart, was anciently a part of the estate of Cuming, Lord Badenoch. But upon the forfeiture of that family in the reign of King Robert Bruce, the castle became a royal fort, and the governors of it were appointed by the Crown during several succeeding reigns; and it was annexed to the Crown *anno* 1455, (*Act. Parl.*) In the year 1334, Robert Lauder was governor of this castle, (*Abercr.*) and 'tis not improbable, that his grandson, Sir Robert Chisholm, succeeded him in that government. I do not find that Sir Robert left any issue except the Lady Kilravock; and he was succeeded by his brother, John Chisholm, who, upon the demise of his grandfather, Sir Robert Lauder of Quarelwood, got the lands of Quarelwood, Brightmonie, Kinsterie, &c., and took the title of Quarelwood. His son, Robert Chisholm of Quarelwood, having no issue but one daughter, Morella, she was married to Alexander Sutherland of Duffus, and brought into that family a rich accession of lands, which had been the heritage of the Lauders. And the heir male of Chisholm enjoyed the proper estate of that family.

## KILRAVOCK FIFTH—1388-1420.

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In the absence of any proper Kilravock writs of this generation, it may be permitted to give from the charter-chest an interesting deed connected with lands which became part of the family possessions in the following century. It is a charter of Eufame, Countess of Ross, after the death of her second husband, the Wolf of Badenoch; and is granted in favour of the ancestor of the family of Balquhain, an ancient branch of the house of Lesly. The beautiful seal of the granter, of which but an imperfect impression is attached to this charter, gives her own shield of the earldom of Ross between the coats of Leslie and Buchan, which she impaled in right of her successive husbands. The whole, after the manner of her family, suspended round an eagle's neck.

### *Carta Georgii de Lesly, de warda et relevio de Culmor.*

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel auditoris Eufamea Comitissa de Ros salutem. Sciatis nos delisse, concessisse et hoc presenti scripto nostro confirmasse karissimo et reverendo fratri nostro domino Georgio de Lesly militi domino de Rothes, wardam et relevium nos contingens de terris de Culmor, que fuerunt quondam Johannis de Monymousk; dando etiam sibi et concedendo dictas terras de Culmor eum pertinenciis, ad existendum in

manus suas cum omnibus firmis, proficuis et escaetis ad dictas terras pertinentibus seu spectare valentibus in futurum, omnibus temporibus futuris quousque dicta terra cum pertinenciis a nobis per heredes legitimos fuerit legitime desoluta et recuperata. Quare ballivis nostris ac ceteris officariis nostris qui pro tempore fuerint precipimus per presentes et mandamus quatinus ipsum dominum Georgium de Lesly predicta warda et terris cum pertinenciis ut premittitur, nullo proponendo obstante, ex parte nostra gaudere pacifice permittatis. In ejus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus est appensum. Apud Dyngvale octavo die mensis Augusti m<sup>o</sup> ccc<sup>o</sup> nonagesimo quarto.



## KILRAVOCK SIXTH—1420-54.

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A remarkable writ of the neighbouring family of Lochloy, intimately connected with that of Kilravock, and which is preserved in its charter-chest, may stand here. It is curious as a specimen of the language as well as of the manners of the time. The seal of the granter—the three crenelles of Dunbar, within a double tressure *fleuri counterfleuri*—has the legend, **S. Thome . Dunbar . comitis . Moravie**. The herald will not be surprised to find the coat-armour of the potent Earl of Moray without external ornament of supporters or coronet. Even the former of these were not yet common. The antique science of arms established, in theory, the equality of all who had a right to bear them. The gentleman of blood who blazoned his father's arms on his pennon could only ascend a step by obtaining knighthood; and when he cut his pennon into the banner of a *preux chevalier*, he was on a level with earls or kings, in the eye of the herald; who, on the other hand, took no account of any class below that of the gentleman of coat-armour.

Thomas Erle of Murreff, til owre richt wele beluivit squiere Jone the Haye lord of Lochloye, greting. It is in fresch memore with you, as we understand, that throu certane tailye made betwix us and your fadir, ye ar oblisit to spouse a douchtir of ouris, for the quhilk thing to be done we confermit to your fadir a tailye betwix him and the lord of Dolas upon the lordship of Dolas, and forgeff till him fourty poundez, the quhilk suld haf bene paiit til us for the relefe of that land; and als for that ilke mariage we confermit to your fadir a tailye betwix him and youre bruthir, Wilyame the Grame, upon the landez of half the barony of Kerdale, and ressavit you



to tha ilke landez upon the saide tailye ; and now of new we haf herd be certane relaioun of our luffit eusine Donalde thayne of Caldor, that ye wald be releschit of your oblisng til us of the saide mariage, and haf our licence, fredome and gude will to spouse a douchter of the saide Donalde thayne of Caldor, with sic conmands, fredomes, and rewardis as ar forspokyn, and as we grantit to you of befortyme. Qubarfore, be the tenour of thir our letteris, of your oblisng made til us of befortyme baith be your fadir and be your self, for the mariage of our douchter, we relesche you, dischargis you, and quitelemis you for ever, giffand and grantand to you our counsale, our licence, fredome, and gude will to spouse and til haf to your wife, the douchter of the saide Donald thayne of Caldor, with sic fredomes, profitis, and rewardis, as war forspokin in our first conmandis, togiddir with our help, sup-pouel, and manetenance in al your laeful and levelful erandis in al tyme to euu : tharatour we haf grantit and giffin, and be thir our letteris grantis and giffis to the said Donald thayne of Caldor, fourti markez of the relefe of your landez of the half of the barony of Kerdale, the quhilk Wilyame the Haye, your fadir, wes oblisit to paye til us, of the quhilk we quiteleme you for ever be the teneur of thir lettres, to the quhilk our secle we haf gert beput, at Elgin, the xv dai of the moneth of Feueryere, the yere of our Lord a thousand four hundir twenti and twa yere.

Hitherto the transactions of the family have been with men of their own race, be they Norman or Saxon. But their residence on the borders of a wild range of highlands soon brought them into contact with a distinct people, not men of charter and parchment, but who clung to their native valleys with such arms as nature furnished them. Of their names and race, it were hard to tell, and yet they did but adopt the patriarchal style of the people who boast the oldest pedigree in the world. Unfortunately, our Celts were first recorded in writing, in the records of the criminal courts ; and it is connected with such proceedings, that the ensuing document originated. It is a remission for some proceedings, evidently of a branch of the Clanchattan, which must have taken place during James I.'s visit and summary execution of law at Inverness in 1427. The list of names, though passing through the process of clerly latinizing, will be valued by the local antiquary, who is aware how few contemporary writings are to be found in the Highlands.

## Remissio pro Dominico Grogieh et viginti quinque eum eo.

Jacobus Dei gratia rex Scotorum omnibus probis hominibus suis ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod remisimus Dominico Grogieh, Dominico Johannis, Martino Colini, Johanni M'Crouglis, Dominico Augustii, Duncano M'Cougil, Duncano Yvari, Donaldo Ruffo, Gillaeio Ferehardi, Johanni M'Soyare, Johanni Clerici, Machabeo M'Rake, Ferchardo Beani, Murehardo Sorleti, Duncano Fowere, Duncano M'Gilleglas, Morieio M'Gillanie, Kennaco fratri dicti Morieii M'Gillanie, Patricio filio Gilleanie, Patricio Stalcare, Gillespik filio Cristini, Eugenio fratri dicti Gillaspik, Nicholao Fabro, Duncano Ferehardi, Dominico Rewhe, et Finlao Carpentario, latoribus presentium, rancorem animi nostri, seetam regiam et omnem actionem quem et quas erga ipsos et ipsorum quemlibet concepinus habemus seu habere poterimus pro recessu suo de villa de Invernys, preter et contra voluntatem nostram, et congregationem factam contra statuta parlamenti nostri: Ae et etiam pro universis et singulis homicidiis, furtis, rapinis, ineendiis, receptationibus et actionibus quibuscunque per ipsos et ipsorum quemlibet usque diem confectionis presentium commissis seu quovismodo perpetratis, proditoria traditione duntaxat excepta, dum tamen partibus de se conquerentibus dampna passis tales emendas et satisfactionem faciant quod nullam super hoc justam querimoniam audiamus. Et ipsos Dominicum, Dominicum, Martinum, Johannem, Dominicum, Duncanum, Duncanum, Donaldum, Gillacium, Johannem, Johannem, Machabeum, Ferchardum, Murchardum, Duncanum, Duncanum, Moricum, Kennacum, Patricium, Patricium, Gillespik, Eugenium, Nicholaum, Duncanum, Dominicum et Finlaum, et ipsorum quemlibet, sub firma pae et protectione nostra juste suscipientes, firmiter inhibemus ne quis eis aut eorum alicui occasione dicti recessus aut quorumcunque homicidiorum, rapinarum, furtorum, incendiorum aut aliarum transgressionum quarumcunque predictarum, malum, molestiam, injuriam seu gravamen aliquod inferre presumat injuste super nostram plenariam forisfacturam, aut mortem eis aut eorum alicui inferat, sub pena amissionis vite et membrorum. In cujus rei testimonium, has presentes litteras nostras pro toto tempore pre-

scriptarum personarum duraturas, sub magno sigillo nostro fieri fecimus patentes, apud Invernys vicesimo septimo die mensis Augusti, anno regni nostri vicesimo tertio.

*Procedat ista remissio, dummodo persone prescripte de vera societate et comitica Angusii et Malcolmii M'Yntosche existant, et non sint sub nostra arresta.*

The Nairn retour is interesting, were it only for recording the names of the persons on the inquest. It is still attached to the brieve on which it proceeded. It may be remarked, that the "old Extent," or value "*tempore pacis*," does not quite tally with that of the "Extent" of 1295, (p. 30.) But the historian will observe with more interest, the immense depreciation of land within a century and a half after the palmy days of Alexander III. ; under whom

" All his legis ware  
In honoure, qwyete and in pes ;  
Forthi, cald *Pessybil King* he wes."

Hee inquisicio faeta est apud Narn die mereurij xi<sup>mo</sup> die mensis Aprilis anno Domini millessimo ecce<sup>mo</sup> xxxj<sup>mo</sup> eoram Donaldo thano de Caldor vicecomite de Narn, per istos infra scriptos, videlicet, Hugonem Fraser de Lovet, Walterum de Dwglas, Johannem de Narn, Johannem de Hay, Willelmum de Caldor, Andreaum de Vrwel, Thomam Fauconer, Johannem de Moravia, Alexandrum de Vrehard, Thomam de Caldor, Johannem Fauconer, Johannem de Doles de Cantre, Johannem de Doles de Terneway, Andreaum Hostaler, Johannem Macalowne, Johannem de Fynrossy, Hugonem filium Ade, Willelmum Mikil, Thomam filium Nicholai, Willelmum filium Gilberti, et Donaldum Schewaneson. Qui fideliter jurati, dicunt quod quondam Hugo le Ros, pater Johannis le Ros latoris presentium, obiit ultimo vestitus et saisytus ut de feodo ad fidem et pacem domini nostri Rogis, de terris de duabus Kilraukis eum pertineneijs et de Estir Geddes eum pertineneijs, infra balliam de Narn ; et quod dietus Johannes le Ros est legitimus et propinquior heres eiusdem quondam Hugonis patris sui, de dietis terris eum pertineneijs ; et quod dietus Johannes est legitime etatis ; et quod diete terre eum pertineneijs valebant tempore pacis per annum xxxij lib. vj s. viij d. et quod nunc valent per annum xvj lib. et quod diete terre tenentur de

comite Rossie, Reddendo annuatim unum par cirothecarum albarum vel vnum denarium tautum nomine albe firme; et diete terre in manibus domini Regis nunc existunt per wardam comitis Rossie, quia non habuit confirmationem domini Regis ab obitu comitis Rossie qui obiit in Francia in festo beate Marie Magdalene, vj annis elapsis. Data et clausa sub sigillo vicecomitis et sigillis quorundam aliorum qui diete inquisitioni intererant, loco, die, mense et anno supradictis.

THE inquest of 11th February 1431, for ascertaining the former tenure of the lands, is an important document for North country history. It proceeds at the instance of Alexander Stewart, the bastard sou of the Wolf of Badenoch, famous for his rough wooing of the Countess of Mar, whom he besieged with a band of catherans in her Castle of Kildrummy, and carried by assault, the castle, the countess, and her earldom. He was a great favourite with our chroniclers,—“Hic fuit vir magni conquestus,” says Bower, “qui in juventute erat multum indomitus et ductor catervanorum, sed postea ad se reversus et in virum alterum mutatus, placenter trans montes quasi totum aquilonem gubernabat.” Wytown devotes a chapter to celebrating his feats of chivalry, by reason of which,—

“Of all natyowns generally  
Comendit he wes gretumly,  
Of wyt, wertew, and larges.”

He had now helped to secure the stability of the throne by winning the battle of Harlaw; and was a fit person to hold the high office of the King's Lieutenant of the North. It is to be remarked, the persons of assize are not from the shire of Inverness alone.

Universis ad quorum notitiam presentes litere pervenerint Hugo Fraser de Lovet vicecomes de Invernys salutem in Domino sempiternam. Cum pium sit et meritorium atque juri consonum, fidele testimonium perhibere veritati, et precipue in hiis que coram iudicibus acta sunt debito modo terminata; hinc est quod universitati vestre notum facimus per presentes quod die lune undecimo die mensis Februarii anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo primo, nos sedentes pro tribunali, comparuit magnificus et potens dominus, dominus Alexander Stewart miles comes de Marr et de Garviach, locumtenens excellentissimi domini nostri Regis in partibus borealibus.

onerans nos ex parte dicti domini nostri Regis ad inquirendum per probos, fide digniores et seniores patrie, an Johannes Roys aut sui predecessores habuit vel habuerunt confirmationes domini nostri Regis super terras de duabus Kilrawakys et Geddes cum pertinenciis. Ad quam declarationem electi fuerunt et jurati isti subscripti. Walterus de Innes de eodem, Donaldus de Caldor, Hugo Ross de Balnagowyn, Alexander M'Cullach, Johannes Hay de Lochquhloy, Walterus Andree, Willelmus Caldor, Johannes Willelmi de Fothnes, Nicolaus Man, Laurencius Carran, Gaufridus Seheres, Angusius Haraldi, Andreas Grame, Daud Loummysden, Thomas de Cheshelm, Willelmus Mykill, et Hugo Ade. Quorum prenominatorum duo, scilicet Willelmus Mykill et Hugo Ade, proposuerunt quod viderunt confirmationem regiam super dictis terris de duabus Kilrawakis et Geddes cum pertinenciis, ostensam domino Alexandro Stewart comiti Buchanie ad aream ecclesie de Narne. Et ceteri prescripti per relationem vocis communis et seniorum patrie, dixerunt quod pater dicti Johannis Roys et sui predecessores habebant dictam confirmationem super terris premissis. Et hoc omnibus quorum interest ut proposita, deposita et dicta fuerunt, vestre universitati notum facimus per presentes. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum, una cum sigillis quorundam qui dicte declarationi interfuerunt, pro se et reliquis, huic scripto appendi fecimus, loco, die, mense et anno quibus supra.

The seals are still attached, but all, unfortunately, in bad condition. Walter of Innes gives the three stars, without the boars' heads of Aberchirder. Lovet's shield is quarterly, 1 and 4, three fraises; 2 and 3, three figures, which may be crowns. The fine seal of Balnagowan is much injured: the three lions of Ross are scarcely discernible. M'Culloch has a shield fretty, with a field, perhaps, ermines. The most entire, are a pretty seal of Lochloy, and a rude one of Donald of Caldor, which is represented afterwards.

The following is an abbreviate of the Crown charter, narrating the destruction of the previous charters in the Cathedral of Elgin, and the resignation for new infeftment by the present baron:—

Jacobus Dei gratia rex . . . dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni de Roos filio et heredi quondam Hugonis de Roos, totam et integram baroniam de

Kilravok, videlicet duas villas de Kilravok, et villam de Estirgeddes, . . . pro eo quod carte sue dicte baronie tempore combustionis ecclesie de Elgine in ecclesia predicta destructe fuerunt et vastate . . . quam idem Johannes resignavit, . . . Tenendam . . . de comite de Rosse qui pro tempore fuerit . . . Reddendo . . . predicto comiti, unum par cirothecarum albarum vel unum denarium argenti ad festum penthecostes, apud locum castrì de Narne, nomine albe firme. Et faciendò nobis et heredibus nostris . . . servitia de dictis terris debita et consueta . . . Testibus, carissimo avunculo nostro Waltero comite Atholie, Alexandro comite de Mar nepote nostro, Waltero de Ogilby de Luntrethiu magistro hospitii nostri, militibus, magistro Willelmo Foulis preposito ecclesie collegiate de Bothuile nostri privati sigilli custode, Andrea Senescalli, Willelmo de Forbes, militibus, Apud Perth, penultimo die mensis Maii, anno regni nostri vicesimo septimo.

These steps of the investiture were taken while the Earldom of Ross was in the Crown, during one of the many fluctuations of the family which claimed it. It may be thought, from a previous proceeding, that Geddes was held originally under the Earls of Ross as superiors; but there is reason at least to doubt whether the Earls were originally superiors of Kilravock proper, or if they were not rather interposed between the Crown and its immediate vassals, by a proceeding similar to the famous charter of Thomas Randolph, of the Earldom of Murray, and their own, of the Sherifdom of Cromarty, given above.

Randolph's charter expressly granted "quod omnes barones et libere tenentes dicti comitatus qui de nobis in capite tenuerunt dicto Thome homagia et servitia faciant et baronias et tenementa sua de ipso teneant,"—an exertion of the prerogative which might be allowed to Bruce, and in favour of Randolph, but which was checked by Parliament in the reign of Robert III.; when it was enacted, "quod licet in posterum dominus Rex de comitatu aut dominio cum tenandis et libere tenentibus infeodaverit aliquem, non tenebuntur barones de aliquo tenere, nisi de domino Rege."—*Act. Parl. I., p. 214.*

The resignation into the hands of Alexander Earl of Ross by John Rose of Kilravock, in favour of his son Hugh, is preserved in duplicate,—the one deed having omitted the reservation of the frank-tenement. It gives a few different spellings of the Highland names.

Magnifico et potenti domino ac domino suo prestantissimo domino Alexandro comiti de Rosse vester humilis Johannes de Roos de Kylrawak omni-

modam reverentiam et honorem. In manus vestras ego Johannes predictus, non vi aut metu ductus nec errore lapsus sed mera et spontanea voluntate nostra ac proprio motu, omnes et singulas terras meas baronie de Kylrawak cum pertinentiis jacentes infra vicecomitatum de Narne quas de vobis teneo in capite, in favorem dilecti filii mei Hugonis de Roos per fustem et baculum ac presentes meas literas patentes sursum reddo pure que simpliciter resigno; Salvis michi pro tempore vite mee le franktenement dictarum terrarum cum pertinentiis, et sponse mee tertia parte ei spectante post mortem meam prout si de eisdem obierem vestitus et saisitus, ac totum jus et clameum quod ad proprietatem dictarum terrarum cum pertinentiis habui, habeo vel habere potero, pro me et heredibus meis omnino quietum clamo in perpetuum . . . quod vos domine mi antediete Hugonem filium meum antedictum de eisdem terris cum pertinentiis investire valeatis; salvis mihi et sponse mee ut supra. Pro qua vero resignatione fienda in manibus vestris, facio, constituo et ordino nobiles viros Malcolmum M'Kyn-tosyeh ballivum de Badenach, Hectorem Tarlachson senescallum de Urechard, Nigellum M'Loide, Donaldum M'Loide, et Georgium de Munro\* . . . aetornatos . . . ad reddendum, &c. . . . In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum meum presentibus est appensum apud manerium meum de Kylravok, vicesimo secundo die mensis Junii anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo.

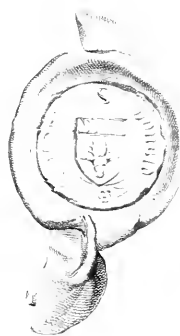
One charter of "Alexander de He Comes Rossie," proceeds in terms of that resignation, narrating the resignation by procurators; granting the barony "*cum curiis, eschuetis ac curiarum eritibus, cum furca et fossa, sok, sok. thol, et thome, infangandtheff, outfangandtheff,*" &c.; fixing a *reddendo* of a pair of white gloves or one penny payable "*apud locum castri de Narie,*" in name of *bleuch ferme*; granted "*Apud Kylmile, 2 Julii 1440. Presentibus ibidem Lochlano M'Gillane de Dowarde, Johanne M'Loyd of Dunveg-gane, Torquillo M'Loyd de Leuchous, Tarleto M'Erthir, Georgeo de Munro, et Hectore Tarletti, et pluribus aliis.*" Another proceeds upon the personal resignation of John de Roos; grants the barony, *adeo libere et quiete sicut dictus Johannes aut aliquis predecessorum liberius tenuit*; fixing no *reddendum*. It is dated at Inverness, July 20, 1440,— "*Hiis testibus, Thoma Fraser domino de Lovet, domino Waltero Ogilvy milite, Wilhelmo*

\* Instead of George Munro, the imperfect deed has "Hugonem Micheson," or "Mitheson."

Lesly vicecomite de Invernys, Donaldo de Caldor, Willelmo de Urcharde, Willelmo de Caldor, Georgio de Munroo, Alexandro M'culloch, Roberto Cheshelme, Johanne Graunt, et Johaune Willelmi de Arde, et pluribus aliis." In a duplicate, the last witness is styled "Johanne Willelmi de Fothnes."

The precept of sasine follows, having the seal of the Earl, and of Donald of Caldor, the sheriff, affixed.

Alexander de Ile comes Rossie, dilectis nostris Donaldo de Caldor vicecomiti de Narn et ballivis suis salutem. . . vobis precipimus et mandamus quatenus prefato Hugoni . . . statum hereditarium . . . tribuatis indilate . . . et salvis Johanni de Roos patri dicti Hugonis, le franktenement dietarum terrarum pro termino vite, et sponse dicti Johannis tertia parte ei debita post mortem dicti Johannis . . . Et in signum dicte saisine per vos tradite sigillum vestrum in secunda cauda post nostrum apponatis. Datum sub sigillo nostro apud Invernys vicesimo die mensis Julii anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo.





## KILRAVOCK SEVENTH—1454-94.

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The charter-chest begins now to offer records of transactions more generally interesting than mere titles of lands. Here is one sufficiently opposed to the modern system of society, and which it must have been difficult to carry into full effect in any times.

This endenture made at Elgyn the xvi day of the moneth of Januar, the yeir of our Lorde a thousand four hundreth fyffty and acht yeris, betuix honorabiles and worthie men, Huchoun of Rosse baroune of Kilravach, on a parte, and William of Doles of Mikilbudwete and Galcantree, on the tother part, proportis and berys witnes in maner, fourm and effect, as eftir folowes. That is to say, that the said William of Doles sal gif and deliuer William his sone and apperant air, and his mariage, to the said Huchoun of Rosse, his eme, to be at his will and disponyng at his liking, failliand of that, his sistris sone and air; the said Huchoun sal haf the airis mariage of the said William richt sa, that sal be gettin betuix him therefftir or any lauchful wife in spousesale, and failliand the air to eum of that wyfe, the airis mariage of the next vther wyfe that he sal hafe, and swa furth fra ane air till ane vther air gettin of his body lauchfully, vnto the tyme that the air of the said William haf treuly and with effect, fulfillit the forsaid mariage with quhat persone or in quhat place, it sal be spedeful to the said Huchoune: for the quhilk air and mariage, the said Huchoune sal content and pay to the forsaid William of Doles at Kilravach, threty sevin markis of the vsuale money of Scotland proportionaly at ther termes folowand; that is to say, at the terme of Witsunday next folowand the making of this endenture,

ten markis, and at the fest of Sanct Martyne in wyntre next thereffir folowand, nyne markis, and at the fest of Witsunday next thereffir folowand nyne markis, and at the fest of Sant Martyne in wyntre next thereffir folowand nyne markis, in ful payment and contentation for the fulfilling and gifft of the said mariage, the said William deliuerand at this next Witsunday to the said Huchone, the said son and apperant air of the said William, togidder with the tane half evinly with the pertinentis of his said land of Cantree, with possessione, malez, and al vther profitis cummand therof, to the lifing and sustentacione of the said childe. Atour gif the said Huchone may purchess the ourlordis consent, that the foresaid childe and air may be put in the fee of the landis of Budwete and Galeantree forsaid, the franktenement thereof sal be reseruit to the said William his fader, for his lyve time. Hereatour the forsaid William oblises and bindis him be the treuth of his body that he sal nouthel sell, wedset, na formale, nor mak any alienacione of the said landis of Mukil Budwete na Galeantree without the will and consent of the said Huchone grauntit and gevin therypon. Neuertheles the forsaides Huchone and William oblises and bindis thaim richt sua be the treuthes of thair bodiis for thaim and all thair airis and thair assigneis, that gif thai or any of thaim revoke, againstand, or brek any poynt of ther conditionis forsaid in any maner, the brekkar therof, againstandar, or revokar, sal gif to the reparacione of the chapell of Geddas, fourty poundis of the vsuale money of Scotland, to be raysit be the Bischop of Murraue, that sal be for the time, or be his officiall or commissar, or be the vicare generale, the sege of Murraue vacant, and to be compellit thertoo be the censure of Halykirk. To the quhilkis al and sundry conditions and apoyntmentis forsaid lefely and treuly to be kept for euirmare, but fraud or gile, the forsaid Huchone and William for thaim, thair airis and assigneis, the haly evangeliis toucheit, has gevin thair bodily athes. And for mare sikkernes to thair endenturis, entirchangelingly has adixt thair seles, the place, day, and yere befor writin, in presence of worthie men, Ferchard Lamb, Robert of Rosse, Alexander of Rosse, Huchoun of Sutherland, and Johne Stady, squieris, Johne of Murraue, alderman of Elgyn, seris Thomas Boile, vicar of Duffous, and William Stady, chaplane, witnesses heretoo, specialy prayit and requirit.

One of James I.'s first efforts for restoring civil government, after his return from his English captivity, was to ordain, that "everilk lorde hafande lands beyond the mowth, in the quhilk landis in auld tymes thare was castells, fortalcyces and maner places, big, repareil and reforme thar castells and maners, and dwell in thaim be thaim self or be ane of thare frends, for the gracios governall of their lands, be gude polising, and to expende the froyte of thair landis in the euntre whare the lands lyis." (1426, v. II., p. 13.) Although we must not attribute too much efficacy to an old (Scotch) Act of Parliament, it is not a little remarkable what a number of Scotch castles date from the half century following that enactment; all of one design too—a stern, square keep, rudely kernellated and surmounted with a cap-house, partially surrounded by a barbican, the "barmkin" of the ensuing charter, affording protection to the inhabitants and their cattle from the hurried inroads of rough-handed neighbours. The barons of Kilravock obeyed the statute in its fullest intendment. They built their fortalice and maner place, and, for four hundred years, continued to dwell in it "for the gracios governall of their lands by good polising." The "licence to big a toure of fens" runs thus:—

Johne of Yle, Erle of Ross ande lord of the Ilis, to all ande sundry to quhais knowlage thir our present letteris sall come greting, witte vs to haue gevyn ande grantit, and be thir present letteris gevis ande grantis, our full power ande licence till our luffid cosing, man ande temand, Huchone de Roos, baron of Kylravok, to fund, big, ande vpmak a toure of fens, with barmkin ande bataling, wpon quhat place of stryngth him best likis, within the barony of Kylrawok, without ony contradictioun or demaynd, questioun, or ony obiection to put in contrar of him or his ayris, be vs or our ayris, for the said toure ande barmkyn making, with the bataling, now or in tyme to cum. In witnes hereof, ve haf gert our sele to thir letteris be affixt at Innernys, the achtend day of Februar, the yer of Godd a thousand four hundreth sixte yer.

The security over Kinstary, for the tocher of Isabella, grand-daughter of the Lord of Duffus, is in the shape of an absolute conveyance:—

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Alexander Sutherlande de Duffous et Muriella Chesolm sponsa sua salutem in Domino sempiternam. Nouerit vniuersitas vestra nos vnanimo concensu vna cum concensu et assensu

Willelmi Sutherlande de Berydall primogeniti nostri et nostri apparentis heredis, dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, tenoreque eiusdem dare, concedere et confirmare dilecto nostro Hugoni Ros de Kylrawok baroni, pro matrimonio inter Hugonem Ros filium et apparentem heredem dicti baronis et Esabellam Sutherlande filiam prefati Willelmi filii nostri fiendo et matrimonialiter perimplendo, villam de Kynstare et terras nostras eiusdem cum pertinenciis in comitatu Moraue et infra vicecomitatum de Narn iacentes ; Tenendas et habendas dictas villam et terras cum pertinenciis prefato Hugoni de Kilrawok baroni et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et diuisas sicut iacent in longitudine et latitudine suis debitis, in boscis, planis, in viis, semitis, moris, maresiis, petariis, turbariis, carbonariis, lapicidiis, aquis, stangnis et piscariis, aucupacionibus, venacionibus, in siluis, pratis, pascuis et pasturis, cum curiis et curiarum exitibus, escaetis, sequelis et mulierum merchetis, ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus et asiamentis ac iustis pertinenciis suis quibuscumque ad villam et terras de Kynstare prenomi-  
natas cum pertinenciis spectantibus seu iuste spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum, tam subtus terra quam supra terram, tam prope quam procul, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, in feodo et hereditate in perpetuum adeo libere, quiete, honorifice, plenarie, bene et in pace, sicut nos prenominati Alexander et Muriella atque predecessores nostri villam et terras de Kynstare prefatas cum pertinenciis de domino Comite Rossie, domino nostro in hae parte superiore, liberius, quietius, honorificentius, plenius et melius aliquo tempore retroacto habuimus, tenuimus atque possedimus, habuerunt, tenuerunt atque possederunt ; Reddendo indeque faciendo annuatim dictus Hugo Ros de Kylrawok et heredes sui nobis ad curiam nostram de Brythmonde, tres sectas cum ad hoc fuerint requisiti, et tantum, pro omni alio seruicio, exactione, onere, consuetudine vel demanda que de prenomiatis villa et terris de Kynstare cum pertinenciis exigi poterit in futurum quomodolibet vel requiri. Et nos prefati Alexander et Muriella ac heredes nostri villam et terras de Kynstare prenomi-  
natas cum pertinenciis suis prefato Hugoni et heredibus suis in omnibus et per omnia sicut superius expressatum est contra omnes mortales homines et feminas varandizabimus, acquietabimus et inperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum mei Alexandri Suther-

lande de Duffous prefatj, cum concensu Murielle prefate sponse mee, presentibus est appensum. Apud Kylrawok nono die mensis Maij anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo quarto.

The pretty seal of the granter is preserved entire. It is a shield couché : three cross crosslets in fess ; what seems to be a boar's head in base ; on a chief, the never-failing three stars ; indicating, perhaps, the descent from Chishohu, Le Chene, and De Moravia ; the legend, *Æ. Alexandri Æutherland.*

The "Reference of Debates" between Caldor and Kilravock, is as follows :--

This endenture, maide at Caldor the vijj day of November, the yer of Gode a thousande four hundred sevinttye and fyff yeris, betwix honorabill men, Wyllyame thayne of Caldor with his party, on the ta part, and Huchone the Ross, barone off Kilrawok, with Huchone the Ross, his sone and appeirande ayr, and thar parteis, on the tother part, proportis and beris witnes in it self, in forme, maner and effect as eftir followis, that is to say, at thair bundyne and oblyste, for all slauchteris, debattis, jniuris and contraverassis, that haf beyne betwix thame, thar men and parteis in tymes bygane, and quhow that thair sall stande in fawore and frendschip for euir in tymes to cum, til stande ferme and stabill at the ordinans, decret and delyuerans of ane vorschippfull mane, James of Innes of that ilk, and vther four persons chossyne be the saide James of Innes, in the name and one the behalff of the saide Wyllyame thayne of Caldor : that is to say, James of Ogillwy of Deskfuarde kuycht, Waltyr of Ogillwy his bruther, Robert Steuart in Abernethye, and Mastyr Thomas of Grantt, officiale off Murreff ; and failycande of all, or of any ane of thir foure persons, sic lyk persons salbe chossyne be the saide James of Innes of that ilk, in the name and one the behalff of the saide Wyllyame thayne of Caldor, as saide is. The quhilk decret sall stande and be delyuerit in Elgyne, the six day of November, to the quhilk day the saide Wyllyame thayne of Caldore, the saide Huchone the Ross, barone of Kilrawok, ande Huchone the Ross, his sone and appeyrande ayre, sal compeyre in Elgyne to the saide day ; ande thair sall al vterlye stande at the ordinans, decret ande delyuerans of the forsaidis persons, ande lelely and treulye to the kepinge, fulfyllinge ande obseruynge

of this endenture, bayth the parteis haff suorne the gret ayth, the haly euangelist tuycht; ande failyeande that the forsaidis persons compeir nocht in Elgyne, the forsaide day, nor makkis nocht the forsaidis parteis to be fullelyc appoyntit at ane acorde, as Gode forbede it sa be, the saidis parteis salbe free til persew vtheris at thar awantage, as law wyll, in all materis ande debattis dependande betuix thame, all fraude, gyill, cavillacione, and frewell excepciens beyng excludyt ande by put. Ande to the part of this endenture remaynande with the saide Huchone the Ross, barone of Kilrawok, the saide Wilyame thayne off Caldor, hass affixt his seill, at day and place befor writyne.

The charter of confirmation under the great seal of James III., dated 11th March 1475, which is the first charter extant of a holding immediately of the Crown, is valuable also for the history of the earldom of Ross.

Jacobus Dei gratia rex . . . confirmasse dilecto et fideli nostro Hugoni le Ross de Kylrawak, totas et integras terras baronie de Kilrawak, ac terras de Ester Geddes cum pertinentiis diete baronie prius annexatas, jacentes infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Nairn. Quequidem cum pertinentiis fuerunt dicti Hugonis hereditarie et quas ipse et predecessores sui de Johanne olim comite Rossie et domino insularum suis et predecessoribus ante forisfacturam ejusdem Johannis tenuerunt in proprietate. Et quia dictus Johannes olim comes Rossie superioritatem dietarum terrarum et baronie erga nos forisfecit . . . Quas terras et baroniam . . . prefatus Hugo . . . resignavit . . . Tenendas . . . dicto Hugoni et heredibus suis de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris regibus Scotie . . . Faciendo inde annuatim dictus Hugo et heredes sui nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris regibus Scotie jura et servitia de dietis terris et baronia cum pertinentiis debita et consueta. . . .

Of the lands of Culmores in Ross, which were added to the estate of Kilravock in this generation, a few earlier notices are found in the old inventories of titles; which serve to join the progress to the charter of the Countess of Ross, 1394, printed above (p. 122).

There is first noticed a service of "Andrew Urrie of Forglen as heir to his brother John of Monimosk, who died vest and seased in the lands of Culmore, dated 8 May 1454."

From Urrie the lands passed to Robert Hunter in 1460, whose son, Mr. James Hunter, rector of Cranstoun, disposed them to Hugh Rose of Kilravock, Dec. 1, 1482.

The following instrument, only slightly alluded to by our author, throws some light upon the early occupation of the district of Highlands on the northern shore of Loch Ness. It would appear, that that vast territory was held as part of the lordship of Badenoch, to which the Earl of Huntly had recently acquired right. The Macintoshes may have been its old kindly tenants, whom Huntly wished to displace in favour of the Roses. The Grants had, as yet, no footing there. The transaction is recorded in the form of an instrument, of which the following is a copy, omitting the words of style:—

. . . . Anno Domini millesimo quadingentesimo septuagesimo nono, mensis vero Martii die vicesimo sexto . . . Georgius comes de Huntly, dominus Gordoun et de Badyenocht, audiens quandam sententiam arbitralem sive decretum honorabilium virorum videlicet Alexandri Gordoun de Megmar, dominorum Duncani Graunt de Freuche, Jacobi Ogiluy de Deskfurde, militum, Johannis Graunt filii et apparentis heredis dicti Duncani Graunt, Alexandri Makyntosche de Rathynmureus, et David Ogiluy de Thomade, judicum arbitratorum sive amicabilem compositorum ac compromissorum electorum per honorabiles et probos viros videlicet Duncanum Makyntosche, capitaneum de Iy Clanquhatten, Allanum et Lauchlanum fratres germanos dicti Duncani Makyntosche, et Hugonem Ros de Kilraok, super pluribus et diversis querelis, debatis, controversiis ac ingratitudebus inter ipsas personas jam dietas alias exortis et commissis, in qua quidem deliberatione dietorum dominorum et baronum, unus erat articulus videlicet quod prefatus Hugo de Kilraok non se introumitteret cum erredatione nec assedatione terrarum de Urchard et Glenmorison, propter aliquas ingratitudebus factas per dictum Hugonem predicto Duncano Makyntosche, attentis et consideratis appunctuamentis et contractibus inter ipsos prius habitis, nisi et de consensu et assensu predicti Duncani et suorum fratrum videlicet Allani et Lauchlani, et eorum benevolentia. Quo quidem articulo per me perlecto et per dictum dominum Comitem dietosque compositores ipsumque Duncanum et suos fratres predictos diseusso et intellecto, predicti Duncanus, Allanus, et Lauchlanus sui fratres suprascripti, non vi aut metu ducti nec errore lapsi,

sed suis meris et spontaneis voluntatibus, dictum articulum et omnia in eodem contenta dicto domino Comiti et in ejus arbitrio et voluntate pure et simpliciter posuerunt et reddiderunt ad arrendandas sive assedandas predictas terras de Urchard et Glenmorison predicto Hugoni sive eicumque alteri cui sibi placuerit et ad disponendum de eisdem ad libitum sue voluntatis, suprascripto deliberationis articulo per dictos compositores prolato et decreto nullius esse vigoris vel impedimenti in prejudicium dicti Hugonis in assedatione dictarum terrarum. Quibus quidem omnibus auditis intellectis et consideratis per dictum dominum Comitem, dictus dominus Comes, cum consilio dictorum compositorum ac consensu et assensu Duncani Makyntosche, predicti Allani et Lauchlani suorum fratrum germanorum, prefatas terras de Urchard et Glenmorison cum omnibus commoditatibus et justis pertinentiis prefato Hugoni Rose de Kilaok in firma et ad firmam assedavit et voluit quod se intromitteret cum eisdem, sub modo et forma prius inter dictum dominum Comitem et dictum Hugonem habitis, et hoc prout continetur in predicta assedatione dicti Hugonis. Super quibus omnibus et singulis prefatus dominus Comes a me notario publico sibi fieri petiit publicum instrumentum unum seu plura. Acta fuerunt hec infra mœnia castri de Imernes presentibus ibidem . . . Alexandro Gordoan de Megmar, et suprascriptis dominis arbitris et compositoribus omnibus, Duncano Makyntosche, Allano Makyntosche, et Lauchlano Makyntosche, aliisque testibus.

Et ego Robertus Dalquhy, notarius, &c.

Shaw, the historian of the province of Moray, has not noticed either of the chapelries of Rate or Geddes, though the former is a foundation as old as the time of William the Lion. (*Regist. Morav.*) The chapel of Geddes is now scarce distinguishable, and is only remembered by its little cemetery, the burying-place of the barons of Kilravock for ages. Our author has given a bull of privileges, granting certain remission of penance to its pious votaries. (P. 48.) In connection with it is now presented another deed, not without interest, the foundation, by the baron of Kilravock, of a perpetual chaplainry there.

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel auditoris Hugo Rois de Kilravok, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra me pro devotione



ductum, cum consensu et assensu, consilio et deliberatione Hugonis Rois filii mei et apparentis heredis, fundasse, tenoreque presentis carte mee fundare. capellaniam perpetuam et capellanum eiusdem ad altare beate Marie virginis capelle de Eister Geddes pro anima mea et animabus heredum, predecessorum et successorum meorum et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum pro perpetuo celebraturum; qui quidem capellanus ibidem continue residebit et cum dispositus fuerit ut premittitur celebrabit recipietque et habebit annuatim ad terminos Pentecostes et sancti Martini in yeme proportionabiliter et per equales portiones, centum solidos usualis monete regni Scotie de firmis terrarum mearum de Eister Geddes cum pertinentiis in comitatu Morauie et infra vicecomitatum de Narn iacentium, quas cum pertinentiis, ad hoc specialiter pro me heredibus et successoribus meis imperpetuum obligo per presentes. Et fiet solutio summe predictae per me, heredes et successores meos sive ballivos, vel quoscumque dictarum terrarum et firmarum receptores et signanter firmarios et colonos earundem, quos omnes et singulos volo et promitto pro me, heredibus meis et successoribus, ad hoc specialiter obligari et obligo per presentes. Noveritis insuper me, cum consensu dicti Hugonis apparentis heredis mei, dedisse et assignasse, tenoreque presentis carte meae dare et assignare, dicto capellano et successoribus suis imperpetuum, unum toftum et croftum terre pro manso et edificiis suis prope capellam prefatam ex parte australi eiusdem statuatum prout pro presenti per certas metas signanter videlicet, a via que ducit ad emitorium a parte orientali usque ad quemdam lapidem ad hoc statuatum ad partem occidentalem, et inter viam que ducit ab occidente ad dictam capellam a parte borentali et torrentem a parte australi. Tenendum et habendum prefatum annum redditum centum solidorum monete prefate, cum pertinentibus tofto et crofto, dicto capellano et successoribus suis dicte capellanie capellanis, a me, heredibus et successoribus meis, in puram elemosinam . . . qui etiam capellanus et successores sui habebunt pasturam unius equi et iumentum cum pullo, duodecem vaccarum cum tauro, viginti quatuor ouium, duarum auerarum cum sequacibus, et unius suis cum porcillis, infra limites et pasturam dicte ville de Ester Geddes . . . presentationem dicti capellani mihi, heredibus et successoribus reservans. In cuius rei testimonium, sigillum meum presenti carte mee est appensum, apud Kilrauoek sexto die mensis Januarii anno Domini millesimo

quadringsimo nonogesimo tertio, coram testibus Alexandro Rois de Dunleryn, Vellelmo Doles de Cantra, Vellelmo Doles de Bydvyt, Valtero Rois, Johanne Vreheart, Johanne Rois, Vilelmo Rois, Roberto Rois, et domino Alexandro de Croy vicario, cum diversis aliis.

The chaplainry, however, would seem to have been previously endowed, for, on the 25th January 1479, Hugh Rose presented Thomas de Moravia, priest, to the perpetual chaplainry of £5, with toft and croft, by him founded in honour of the Virgin and all saints, within the chapel of Geddes.

The charter just cited, of 1493, has appended to it the seal of the granter, who gives the boar's head of Chisholm between his own paternal three water budgets. The circumscription is, **S. Wugonis Rois baronis.**



The system of private leagues, well known in Scotland as bonds of manrent and maintenance, had now become common. Under the pretence of mutual security, they covered designs of the most lawless aggression, and formed one element of the general disorganization of society, long after the government, more wise to censure than efficient to control, had denounced as "aganis all law and obedience of subjectis towart their princes, the making of particular liggis, and giving and taking of bandis of manrent and maintenance." (Act Parl., 1555, c. 17.) One of those general bonds of alliance between the Forbese and the M'Intoshes and Roses, is given in the text (p. 50.) The following bonds of friendship by the captain of Clanchattane and his son, seem to refer to an alleged breach of the preceding compact regarding Urquhart and Glenmoriston. The first is titled on the back

Doncan M'Ynthoseis and Ferchardis his son, band to the baron of  
Kylrawok.

Be it kende til al men be thir present letteris, me Duncane Maetoiche. capitane of the Clanquhattane, to be bunding and oblist, and be thir present letteris and the fatht in myn body, bindis ande oblistis me, for me, myn sonis, bredir ande bredir barnis, kyn, alya ande party to ane rycht honorabil man Huchown the Ross, barrown of Kilrawocht, that I sal, incontenten eftir that I cum to the presens of ane prepotent ande mychty lorde George Erle of Huntly, myn singular lorde, vnderly ane sensment, knowlege ande delyuerans of myn saide lorde and his famous consaill, quhilke wes wytht his lordschip in the tyme of the bande makin betuex me ande the saide Huchown, gif thar be ony poynt contentit in the said bande brokin be me, ande of all othiris brekis, the qubilkis the saide Huchone can put to me syn the tyme of the makin of the forsaid bande; Ande gif oweht be brokin, to amende at the avis of myn saide lorde and his gudly consaile forsaid; ande becaus that Sir Duncane the Grant is nocht this tyme present, the quhilke wes ane principall tretare of the saide bande, ane honorabill man Sir Alexander of Dunbar, is amittit be me in the stede of the saide Sir Duncane. Ande this to do ande fulfill in all thingis, and be all thingis, in maner and forme forwritin, I the saide Duncane Maktoiche bindis and oblistis me ande al myn sonis, bredir, bredyr barnis, kyn, frendis, alya, party ande inherendis,

to the saide Huehone, be al myn ande thare landis, rentis, gudis ande possessionis, ande vndir the panis of inhabilite, periure ande infame, in the mast strat stile ande form of bande or obligacione that maide is or can be deuisit, and als al landis, takkis, mailingis ande profeitis, quhilkis wes in the handis of the saide Huehown the Ross, his sonis, bredir, bredir sonis, kyn, ande party, in the tyme of the makin of the forsaide bande betuex ws. I assing frely ande sal warande to the saidez Huehon, his sonis, bredir, bredir barnis, kyn and party vndir the panis forsaide, vnto the tyme of the delyuerans of myn forsaide lorde and his fornemmyt consaill, gif thai haf ryecht to the forsaidez takis or nocht ; al fraude, gill, dilatour exception, postponit ande away put. In witnes her of, becaus I the saide Duncane, hade nocht myn propir seile present, I haf procurit with instance, the seile of ane honorabil man, Alexander Macyntoiche of Ratomorehouse, to be affixit to this present writ. Ande also . . . . lane Maktoiche, brodir germane to the saide Duncane, bindis me rychtswa in al poynttis, wyth al circumstance forwriten . . . . said Huehone the Ross, and in witnes herof, to this present writ I haf affixit myn propir seile at Pertht, befor thir witnessis in the tyme of the saide procuracion, Johne Donaldson, Dowle Malcolmson, Androw Alexander Makintoiche son, Alexander the Ross of Dwnern, Duncane Makawla leich, ande Beane Makfarson, wyth othisis sundry, the xxv day of the monetht of Julij, the yer of Gode j<sup>m</sup> iij<sup>e</sup> fourseoir and ane yeris.

The seals, being upon paper, are almost obliterated. Alexander of Rothimurchus gives quarterly, 1 and 4, perhaps a lion rampant, but very indistinct; 2 and 3, bezants (?) apparently 3, 2, and 1; on a chief three mullets. This last part of the bearing alone is quite distinct. The next bond has been enclosed in the preceding, and thus, has no indorsement. The seal is quite obliterated.

Be it kend till all mene be thir present lettris, me Farehear Makjntosche, sone and aperand ayr to Donean Mjntosche capitane of the Clanchattane, till be bundyn and oblyst, and be the tenor off thir present lettres and the fayth off my body, leilly and trevly, byndis and oblysis me, till ane

rycht honorabill mane Huchone the Rois barone off Kilravok, and to his sonnys, his broder, kyne and party, in afavld help, suple, manteinans and defense, in all actionis, causis, and querellis thai haiff adov, for all the dais off my lywe : Excepcand myne elegiens to my souerane lord the kyng, and my faderis worschip, and to stand, ouys and byid at the consall off the said Huchone Rois barone, and his sonnys Huchone the Rois, sone and aperand ayr to the forsaid barone, Wilyame the Rois and Alexander the Rois, broder germane to the forsaid barone, in all actionis lesome and honest materis I haif or sall haif addo in tyme to cum : And the forsaidis personis sall be principill of my consall, and I sall nocht delyuere na ovt gywe na mater that I sall haiff adov, for ovt the avice, consall and consent off thir forsaidis personis, and specialy the forsaidis barone and Huchone his sone ; And gywe that Ewyne Makachtane vill cum befoyr Makintosche my fader and me, and bind hyme to vnderly Makintosche and acht personis chosyne be thaim wytht hyme, in all materis debatabill betvix the forsaid barone and Ewyne, the forsaid Makjntosche and the acht personis beand suoryne tyll giwe ilke ayne of thaim also far as thai haiff rycht or law, yt aplesis me ; And gywe the said Ewyne wyll nocht, I the forsaid Farchear bindis and oblysis me, as it is befoyr vrytyn, to tak afovld part wyth the said baron, his barnis and party, aganis the said Ewyne and his party. And this to dov and fulfill in all thingis and be all thingis, in maner and forme befoyr vrytyn, the gret aytht suoryne, and the haily ewangelyst twichyt, I the forsaid Farchear bindis and oblysis me to the said Huchone the Rois, barone, his sonnys, bredir, kyne and party, as is befoyr vrytyn, vnder the pane off inhabilite, perjur and jnfame, in the maist strict styll, and forme off band or obligacione that made is or can be devisit ; And also all laudis, takis, mailyngis and profytis, quhilkis war in the handis off the forsaid barone, his sonnys, bredir, kyne and party, quhilkis that I haiff jutromettyt vytht befoir the makyne off this band, I frely assingis and deliueris to thaim self agayne, in sic tyik vyis as thai had off befoir ; And I sall nocht intromet wyth na takis na profytis quhilkis thai haiff or sall haiff in tyme to cum, as our band proportis ; And giff it happynnis the forsaid barone, his barnis and party, to get takis or rovmys in ony placis, sa that my rovmys be nocht meneyst, I bind and oblys me wyth all my power to help, suplie, manteyne and defend to the

vtrest, vnder panis forsaidis, all fravd, giell. dilitor exceptione, postponit and outtayne. In vytues heirof, becaus I the said Farchear haïs na seill propir off my avyne, I haiff procurit wyth justans the seill off ane honorabill mane Henry Fynlasone bailye off Inuernes, to be affixit to this present vyrt, befoyr thir wytues, Huchone the Rois, sone and aperand to the forsaid barone, Vilyame the Rois, Jhone Barbour, burges off Inuernes, Gillemycell Malys, tailyour, Rob Tailyour and Donald Makfaill, wyth oderis divers and sundrj. And also I Donean M·Intoschye consentis and leywe gyffis to my forsaid sone Farchear, to bind, keip, and fulfill this band wyth all circumstans befoir vrityn: ju lyik vyis lewys the forsaid barone to bind wyth my forsaid sone. In vytues heir off, I haiff affixit my propir seill to this present vrit at Croy, befoyr thir vytues in tyme off the said procurationne, the xxij day off September, the yeir off ayne thosand four hundreth achtj and a yeiris.

The next document regards a covenant and exploit of that nature which is rarely recorded in writing in any country. If, as may be conjectured, the Mackintoshes claimed some right of old unchartered occupancy in the lands now firmly possessed by the Southern lords, it is remarkable it should not have been set forth in such a compact as the following. It will be observed, the first party in the bond is the same person who expressly concurred in the bond of friendship of 25th July previous. Both counterparts of the following indenture are preserved at Kilravock. On one of them is indorsed, in a hand apparently contemporary,—“Donalde Angusson suld haff this endentur:” on the other,—“Lauchlayn M·Kyntossich suld haff this endentur.”

This endentur maide at Inuernis the xv day off May, the yher off Gode ane thousande four hundreth achtj and twa yheris, propertis and beris witnes, that jt is appoynttyt ande fully accordyt betnix honorabill men, Lauchlane M·yntossich of Galewy, on the ta part, and Donalde Angus M·yntossich sone, on the tother part, in furme, maner and effect as eftir folowis; that is to say, for sa mekill at jt is rehersit, presumyt and in sum part knawin be part of the eldest off the laude, that Huchone the Rois, barone of Kilravok, sulde haff na tityll off richt to the castell off Kilravok, na to the grvnde that jt standis on: thar for the saide Donalde js oblist to

the saide Lauchlane, in all possibill hast, that he sall tak the castell off Kylrawok, ande syne deliuer the castell to the saide Lauchlane, sa that he cum to resquew him in hast, and cum till ressave the castell quhen it beys takyn : Ande for the quhilkis takyn the saide Lauchlane M'yntossich sall mak incontinent but ony langer delay the saide Donald Angusstone constabill ande kepar vnder hym selff off the saide castell, als lang as jt may be brukyt ande joyssit be ony maner off way, other be the law or by the llaw ; ande he sall giff the saide Donalde for the keping off the saide castell, in his fee, all the lande that was callit Cannekell, that is to say, all the lande that is betuix the new myll that was last maide vnder the saide castell and the tovne of the Holme, on the water syde of Narne, ande all the lande that is betuix the saide castell ande the kyrk off Croy, togydder with the saide myll, fre, als lang as the saide castell may be brukyt and joyssit as saide js, ande x markis worth off llande fre in his fee, for all the dayis off the saide Donaldis lyff tyme, other in Petty or in Strathnarne, or quhar the saide Lauchlane may eyrast ande best get and lows the saide x markis worth off lande fre in his ffee as saide is. Ande giff jt hapys that the saide Lauchlane cavs or gerrys the saide Donalde, be ony maner off meyne, deliuer the saide castell, eftir that jt be takyng, to the saide barone off Kylrawok or till his folkis or freyndis, he sall mak the saide Donalde sikkyr furthwith but ony langer delay, off x pvnadis worth of llandis, fre in his ffee for all the days off his lyff, in sic lyk plaeis as js abuff writin, but fravde or gyll. Ande atour, for the mare kyndnes, traistnes, ande scenrite, the saide Donalde sall mary ande spous Margret douchter to the saide Lauchlane M'yntossich, the saide Lauchlane bryngande the dispensacione owt off Rome on his expens ; And als sone as ye saide castell beys tane be ye saide Donalde, the saide Lauchlane sal gar incontinent, but ony langer delay, handfast Margret his saide dochter, with the saide Donalde, and ly with him as scho war his lauchfull wiff ; Ande als sone as the dispensacione cumys hame, the saide Donalde is oblist incontinent, but ony langer delay, to mary and spous the saide Margret, and to halde her in honour and worschip at all his power as his weddit wiff, for all the days of his lyff ; And the saide Lauchlane sall mak thankfull payment off ffowrty markis off the vsuall monee off Scotland in maryage gudis to the

saide Donalde, in penny and penny worth, ther off x markis to be payt in hande the first day that his saide dochtor beis handfast, or Iyis with the saide Donalde, and x markis at the next terme thareftir folowande, quyder jt be Witsunday or Martinnes, ande sa furth, x markis at ilk terme. Witsunday and Martymes, ay and quhill the said ffourty markis be thankfully payit. The saide Lauchlane sall cleyth his douchter honestly as efferis, ande the costis theroff nocht to be comptit in the saide ffourty markis; and he sall halde and sustene his saide douchter honestly in his awn hovs twa yheris, gyff jt ples the saide Donalde that scho remane sa lang with hir fader. And the said Donalde is becommyn lleill and trew sone in seruice, and in all thingis to the saide Lauchlane as till his carnell fader for all the dayis off his lyff; ande the saide Lauchlane js becommyn lleill ande trew fader in all defence, help and supple, for all the dayis off his lyff to the saide Donalde, as a carnell fader sulde be till his sone. Ande to the fulfilling, ferme ande faithfull keping off all thir poyntis abuff writin, the saide Lauchlane ande the saide Donalde has suorne the gret aith, the haly ewangelist twichit, all fravde, gyll, cavillacione, ande frewell exeptions being exeludyt ande by put. Ande for the mair securite to thir endenturis, the forsaidis Lauchlane ande Donalde has jnterchangeably affixt to thar seylys; Ande becaus the said Donalde had na seyll propir off his awn, he has procuryt with iustance the seill off ane honorabill man, Wilyame thane off Caldor, to be affixt for hym, at day ande place befor writin.

Our author seems to have been mistaken (p. 65,) in placing the transactions between the queen and Huntly, regarding the administration of Ardmach, under Margaret, the widow of James IV. The following documents leave no doubt that the personage under whom the lordship and castle were held, was Margaret of Denmark, queen of James III. :—

#### REGINA

Welcbelonit Cousing, we gret yow hartly wele, And forsamekill as youre familiar squiaris, David Ogylby and Huchone the Rose, haf commonit with vs in youre naime, Anente the termis bygane of the landis of Arthmanoch :



And we haue consyderit the gret labouris, vexationis, and contraris that ye haue sustenit in the recouering of the house, the keping of the samyne, and the defence and plenyng of the landis. Off the quhilkis we thank yow rycht hartly, And we ar content at this tyme, in the fauoris of yow, tilhaue for the termnis bygane, as we ar apoyntit with your said squiaris: that is to say, fyfty gud martis now intil haste til oure lardner in Striueling: And this being fulfillit, we ar aplesit that the remaning of the said malis and fermnis be alowit for the keping of the house of thir termnis bigane: and triching the assedatione of the said landis of Artlmanoch for termnis to cum, we salbe avisit betuix this and Witsouneeday: And for youre thankfull labouris maid for vs, ye sal haue the assedacioune of the said landis befor ony otheris, ye paying therfor thankfull payment yeirly as otheris offeris, and efftir the nature of the Rentale of the samyn landis as Alexander Lesly the Comptrollare sal comone with yow at lynth. And forther God kepe yow as ye desire. Wryttin at Striueling vndir oure Signet the xvj day of Nouember.

(Indorsed) Dilecto consanguineo nostro  
 Georgeo Comiti de Huntlye, etc.

The temporary grant of the office of Keeper of the Redcastle by the second Earl of Huntly, follows. It bears the subscription of the earl, who, it must be remembered, was a clerkly person, and afterwards Lord Chancellor of Scotland. The deed has a slight vestige of his pretty signet:—

Be it kend til all men be thir present letteris, vs George erlle of Huntlie lorde Gordone and Baidzenacht, to haf granttit the gouernans and keping of the Reid castell and landis of the ardmanaecht quhilkis we haf in gouer-

nans of our Souerane ladie the Queyne, to our louit cosing Huchone the Ros of Kilrawok, on to the fest of the natiuite of our ladye nixt eftir the dait of this writ, for the quhilkis expens, seruice and labouris to be done ganandlie as efferis be the said Huchone, we grant and giffis to the said Huchone ane obligacione quhilkis we haf of hym fort he malis of the landis of Vrquhard and Glenmorisone, and be this writ we discharge and quietclames the said Huchone, his airis, excecutoiris and assignais, and all vtheris efferis foreuir of all sowmes of mone contentit in the sammin, togidder with the assedacione and tak of the landis of Vrquhard and Glen morisone, quhilkis the said Huchone has in tak of vs; the said Huchone kepande the said hous wiel and trewlye to the behuf and plesour of vs, on to the said fest of the natiuite; this beand done, we sall discharge the said Huchone thereafter incontinent of the said hous. In vitnes heirof, we haf subscriuit this writ with our hand at Huntlie, and vnder our signet, the xxiiij day of June, the yeir of God a thousand four hundreth auchty and twa yeris.

The Earl of Huntly's obligation for the marriage portion of his sister, runs as follows.

Be it kend till all men be thir present lettres, ws George Erle of Huntly Lorde Gordone and Baidzenacht, to be bundyne and oblist, ande be the tenour of this present writ and the fayth in our body, lelley ande treuly bindis ande oblis ws in the stratest stile and forme of obligacion to our louit Huchone the Ross, sone ande apperande ayr to Huchone the Ross of Kilrawok, in the sowme of thre hundreith ande fourescor of merkis of the vsuale mone of Scotland, for contract ande mareage to be maid with owre sister Margret of Gordone, ande this forsaid sowme of thre hundreicht ande four scor of merkis, to be pait to the saide Huchone, his airis or assignnais, be ws, oure airis or assignnais in this maner, that is to say, fourti pundis

yeirly at twa vsual termes in ane yeir, Martymes in winter, and Witsunday, be ewinly portiones, ay ande quhil the said soume of thre hundreicht and four scor of merkis be fully content and pait. The entera of this forsaid soume to be pait be ws, ovr aires or assingnais, to the said Huehone, his airis or assingnais, at Mertimes or Witsunday nixt and immediat foloving the mareage, be compleit twenty pundis, and at the nixt terme thareftir twenty pundis, and sua furth, yeirly and termly, Qubitsunday and Martimes, ay and quhil the sowme of thre hundreicht and foure scor of merkis be fully content and pait. And for the fulfilling, obseruing and keping of this our obligacion, we bind and oblis ws, our airis, executouris and assingnais, in the stratast stile and forme of obligacion, na remede of law, euil nor cannone, to be proponit in the contrar, all fraud and gyle secludit and away put. In witnes heirop, to this present writ we haf affixt our sale at Brauchly, the xxvj day of June, the yeir of God ane thousand foure hundreicht auchtly and foure yeris.

The discharge of a payment to the queen, on account, evidently, of the rents of Ardmanach, is a document not without interest for an obscure period of Scotch history. It is granted by Robert Colvil, afterwards of Ochiltree, the queen's "seneschal":—

I Robert Colvele grantis me til have resavit fra the baroune of Kilrawee xxxiiij martis and xvj lib. of siluer, to the qwenys expensis and my lord the princis, the quhilk sowme of xxxiiij martis and xvj lib. of siluer I hald me weil content and pait of, and qwytlemys the baroune of Kilrawee forsaid, his ayris, executouris and assignais, for now and euer. Writin at Strinelin the vj day of Februare, the yeir of God a thousand four hundreth auchtly and four yeris.

The feud between the baron and his neighbours in Strathdern had been speedily stanchued; or, perhaps, the daring and successful onslaught on the castle, was not countenanced by the chief of the Clanchattan. A few years after it, we find the Roses and Mackintoshes again on friendly terms, and concerting an alliance; which, however, seems not to have taken place.

This endentur, maid at Ardelach the xvij daye off September the yeir off God a thousand four hundryth and nynte yeris, in forme, maner, and effek as eftir folowys; that is to say, that Donecan Makyntosche capitane off the Clanehattane, and Farquhar Makyntosche his sone and apperand air, ar bundyn and oblesyt, and be the tenor off thir present lettres and the fayth ju thair bodeis, byndis and oblesis thaim, to stand ju afald suple, mantenens and defens with Huchone the Rois baron of Kylraok, and Huchone the Rois his sone and apperand air, ju al actiounis, causis and querelis that tha haue or sall haue ado: and in lyk vyis, the forsaid Huchone the Rois baron of Kylraoke, and Huchone his sone and apperand air, ar bundyn and oblesyt, and be the tenor off this present vrit and the fayth ju thar bodeys, byndis and oblesis thaim, to stand ju afald suple, mantenens and defens, with the forsaidis Donecan Makyntosche, and Farquhar Makyntosche his sone, ju all actionis, causis and querelis, that tha haue or sal haue ado, sa that al ther quarelis sal be ane, thar frendis, men, kyn and party, for all the dais off thair lyffis, eftir the tenor of ane band maid befor betuix the forsaidis parteis befor ane nobyl and mychty lord, their lord Jorge erll off Huntlie lord Gordon and Badenaeh and many vthirs nobilis knyghtis and skyaris, exprimyt in the samyn; and for the mair jnressyng of kyndnes, and reuewyng off thair blud to be amangist thaim ju tyme to cum, Huchone be the grace of God sone and apperand air tyl Huchone the Rois barone of Kylraok, sal marye and haue tyl his wyff ane dochter of the forsaid Farquhar Makyntoscheis, gottyn in sponsage; quhilk dochter sal be chosyn be the said Huchone the Rois and Huchone his sone, be thar avyis; and faliycand, as God forbyd jt do, at jt hapyn the forsaidis Huchoneis sone to de, or Farquharris dochter, the nyxt sone and apperand air off the forsaid Huchonis, and a dochter of Farquharris, chosyn as is forsaid, with the grace of God, salbe mareyt; and sa furtht ay on to the mareage be completit. The quhilk mareage salbe maid, estimeit, and modifcit be the aviys of sertane persons wnder vrityn, that js to saye, Schir James of Ogilvy of Desfurde knyght, Valter Ogilvy of Achlevyn broder germane to the said Schir James, Johne the Grant off Freuchve, Lachlane Makyntosche off Galue, Alexander Makyntosche of Ratemureus, and Alexander the Rois, broder germane to the said barone: thir personis beand sworryn, sal mak

ane sufficiand marage to be pait to the saidis Huchone for his sonnys mar-  
 eage, eftir the faculte off luffyn, and the avail of jt, and to mak the said  
 Huchone schyr seeurite of the sonnys and the awail of his sonnys marage,  
 as salbe seyn expediant be the saidis personys, sua that the said Huchone  
 haue nother ple na tarie ju the forsaidis sonnys, but fraud or gyill. And  
 the forsadis Donean and Farquhar sal bryng haym the ta halff of the  
 purehes, and Huchone the toder halff. And quhat tyme jt plesys the sadis  
 parteis, on xx dais varnyng, tyl warn vder, sua that thir personys ma be  
 gottyn to gidder to complet this band, tha salbe redy therto; and faliyeand  
 that thir said personys can nocht be gottyn the fyrst tyme, quhen jt ples  
 thaim tha sal varryn vder agane quhen the personys ma be gottyn, and  
 complet the said band. And tyll al and syndric the pyntis abyff writyn to be  
 kapyt and obseruyt ju the stratast forme and styl of obligacione, baith the  
 parteis hes gyffyn the bodily athlis. And to the part remanand with the  
 forsaidis Donean Makyntosche and Farquhar his sone, Huchone the Rois  
 baron off Kylraok, for hym and his sone Huchone, hes affixit to his seyll;  
 and to the part remanand with the said Huchone the Rois barone off  
 Kylraok and Huchone his sone, the forsaid Donean Makyntosche hes  
 affixit to his seyl for hym and his sone Farquhair, yeir, day and place  
 befor writyn, befor thir witnes, Beane Makynparson, Donald M-Pawle,  
 Alexander the Rois off Dumeryn, Angus the Rois, and Schir John  
 Makysone chappylane, with diuers vtheris.

The tocher of 380 merks, promised by Huntly with his sister, was too large for the  
 Earl to pay conveniently; which gave rise to the following bond:—

Be jt kende tyll all men be thir present lettres, ws George erle of Hyntle  
 ande lord of Badyenacht to be bundyn ande oblyst, ande be this owir writ  
 ande the fatht in owr body, bindis and oblysis ws, to owir lufyt Huehion  
 Ros, son and apperende ayre to Huehion Ros of Kylrawoelt, that we sall  
 mak ane assignatione of twenty markis wortht of land in ane competent  
 place of owr propyr heretage, excepe Badyhenaecht, to the saide Huehion  
 in mast siekkyrest wyse, betwex the day of the makyng of this writ ande the

fest of Wytsonday next thare efter; ande the saide twenty markis wortht of lande to be haldyn ande to be haide to the saide Huchion, wyth all profytis, asiamentis, comoditeis ande fredomis, ay and quhyll the penny maill of the saide twenty markis wortht of lande red ande pay the saide Huchion of the sowmmis contenit in owr obligatioun mad to the said Huchion for the mariage completit ande sollemnit betuix the saide Huchion ande owr systyr Margret Gordon. Ande quhat tyme that we or owr ayris happinis to redde and pay the sowm happinis be wnrudin, the saide Huchion sall discharge hyme of our saide assignatioun. Ande gyff it fallyeve the saide Huchion and Makenye nocht to be accordit betuex the day of the makyng of this writ and Wytsonday next thareftir, we binde ande oblys ws to mak the saide Huchion ane competent fee ay ande quhill he be restoryt till hiis takis ande gudis; Ande the saide assignacioun to be maide to the saide Huchion, hiis ayris or assigneis, in the mast attenty wys. In wites of the quhillkis, we haff affixt owr sele to this owr writ, subscriuit wyth our hande At the Gecht, the throd day of Februar, the yhere of Gode ane thousande four hundreth nynty ane yheris.

The following is an abridgment of an indenture of a remarkable nature, throwing some light upon the ancient family of Cawdor, which, however, is too lengthy to be given entire :—

This endenture, made at Elgin, 10 May 1492, between William thane of Caldor and Jhone Caldor his son and appearand heir, and Huchon the Rois baron of Kilravok and Huchon his son and appearand heir. The said John of Caldor, vil God, sal mary Isobel the Rois daughter of Huchon, son of the baron. The Roses to resign the lands of Kinstary, held under reversion of William Sutherland lord of Duffous, Quarewod, and Brychtmone, in favour of the thane, or to give a quarter of Ester Gedes, in security

of a tocher of 300 merks, payable in one day on our ladies altar in the cathedral kirk of Murray, (with sundry provisions for security of the tocher.) On the other hand, the thane obliges himself 'to discharge William Caldor his eldest son, of all and sundry his lands of Mulquacht and Douverny, that movit of Marion Suderland his first spouse, of quhom God assoilzie, and of the laif of his heritage that he hais now at the making of this writ; and that he sal put the said William his eldest son, fra all and sundry forsaidis lands and heretage, be verra law and rycht, that he may haiff never entress, claim or rycht or titil of rycht to the forsaidis landis and heretage, efter the thanis deceess, excepad that he vil giff hym ane pension to his levying of xx<sup>ti</sup> lib., quhil he be promouit to sun benefice of halykirk, and syn be dischargit of the said pension; and that he sal mak Jhon Caldor, his second son, his verra lauchful and undoutit air of al and sundri the forsaid land of Mulquhat and Douverny, and of all the laiff of his forsaid heretage, als souerly and sikyr as memmis wit can devise, be the avis and ordinans of ane reverend fader in Crist, Andro be the grace of God bishop of Murra, James Ogilby of Deskfourd knyght, Alexander Innes of that ilk, Valter Ogilby of the Boyne, Master Alexander Stewart chancellor of Murra, Master Thomas Grant official of Murra, and William Hay of Lochloy, and quhat men of law it plesse them to tak with them.'

Another obligation of Huntly, cited by our author, follows. It is enforced:—

Erle George of Huntlies obligacioun for the Baron of Kilravok.

We, George erle of Huntle, fulfully promitis til our lovet squear and man Hucheon the Ros, sone ande aperand ayr to Hucheon the Ros baron of Kilrawak, That we sal afaldlie be upricht ande stand with hym, and eaus hym to haf his takis of the Redcasral and Arlmanacht, in safar as resoune and law will, Togiddir with al and sundry his gudis, the quhilkis he had in the samyn. And sal nocht be born fra the said Hucheon be na maner of meyne of the Lord Gordoun our sone, nor of nane uthiris, unto the tyme that the said Hucheon haf at law and resoun will of the foresaid takis; Ande

attour we promitt to the said Hueheon that we sal mak al the deligent labour we can and may, at the Kingis hand and the erle of Bothwele, for the recovering of the samyn; And to tak the forsaïd takis of the Redeastal and the Ardemanaeh to us and the forsaïd Hueheon, for al the termys we can or may get tham in assedacioune. And al thir pointis about writin we fathfully bindis and oblis to keip to the forsaïd Hueheon, but frand or gyle. Writin at Locheannor under our signet, and with the subscriptione of our hand the xv daj of Julij, the yher of God, etc. nynty and twa yheres.

GEORG ERL OF HOWNTLE.

The following very solemn settlement by arbiters, of the marches of the church lands of Croy, and the barony of Kilravock, did not end the dispute between the bishop and the Roses:—

At Narne, the thiretene day of August, the yer of God ane thousand four hundreth nynty and twa yeris, we Alexander Dunbar of the Vestfeld, James Dunbar of Connoeh knyechtis, Adame Gordone chantor, Wilyame Winchester thesaurar of the cathedrale kirk of Murray, Thomas Grant and Thomas Stewart, chanownis of the said cathedrale kirk, Alexandir Suthirland and Martin Diverty, vicaris of Invernes and Pety, Wilyame thane of Caldor, Duncan M'Yntoseh captane of the Clancattan, Alexandir Cummyng of Altre, Huehon Alanson, Wilyame Doles of Cantray, Wilyame Hay of the Park, Thome Hay, Rob Caldor, Androv Cummyng, Androv Fraser, Alexandir Cheshelm, Wilyame Cheshelm, and Huehone Makgillemuil, arbitroris and amiabile compositoris evinly chousin be and betwix ane reverend fadir in God Androv bischop of Murray, for him and his successoris, on the ta part, and Huehon the Roos baron of Kilrawok and his aires, on the tothir part, upon the debatis, questionis and querellis of the merchis of the landis of Croy, Kilrawok, and Kildrummy: We haiffand God befor e, sittand in the paroch kirk of Naru, eftir our cunnyng, consciencis and knawlage, decretis, deliveris and ordanis and giflis for sentence, that the housis that ar biggit betwix the kirk and the wod of Croy be passing down, the corn that growys of the ground pertening to the said housis be gevin to the



pur men of the samyn for this crop. The saidis landis thareftir, togiddir with the girs of the wod, lik as it wes riddin, to be common pastor til Croy and Kilrawak; the wod forsaid to be evinly kepit be ane foster to be chousin be baith the saidis parteis, ay and quhill brevis of perambulacioun or arbitroris be chousin quhill ony knowlage may be gottin bettir of the verite, gif ony of the saidis parteis apples to labour tharin, to the uttir knowlage of the verite.

Two obligations by the Earl of Huntly and his son, written the same day, finish the documents regarding the short administration of the Red Castle by the Roses :—

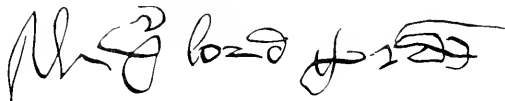
Be it kend till men be this present writ, ws George Erle of Huntle and lord of Badyenaeh, to be bundin and oblyst, and be the tenor of this writ bindis and oblysis ws be the faitht in our body, to our man and alea Huchon Ros of Geddas, sone and apperaud ayr to Huchon Ros of Kylrawok, in the sowme of ane hundreth lib. of the vsuall mone of Scotland, for costis, skathis, dischargis and our gifling of the takis of Ardnannaeh and castell of the same; quhillkis takis and castell the forsaid Huchon hed be assedaicion of our derast sone Allexander Lord Gordone, and gef thaim our to our said sone; And this hundreth lib. forsaid to be pait at the fest of Sanet Martyn in wynter next and immediat followand the dait of this writ, or wythin fourte dais thareftir at the ferrast, quhilk sowme of the hundreth lib. we have the obligacion of Patrik Gordon duelland in Dorno for the payment therof to ws, as is mair fully contentit in the said Patrikis obligacion maid to us therupon. And to the faithfull fulfilling, obseruing and keping of this our obligacion, we bynd and oblis ws, our ayris, executouris or assignais, to the forsaid Huchone, his ayris, executouris, or assignais, in the stratat still and forme of obligacion. Gif it sall happin ws to failye in the payment of the sowme foresaid, as God forbid, to the said Huchon, assaidis, jt sall be lessum to the said Huchon, bot ony ministre of law, spirituall or temporall, to pund and distrenye our landis and gudis qbareuir thai be, and neur to cum in the contrar therof; togidder wyth costis, skathis and expensis, gif he ony sustenis in falt of payment as of the principall sowme.

all fraud and gyl secludit and away put. In witnes hereof, we haue affixt our seil to this our obligacion at Newark one Spey, the xvj day of the moneth of August, the yeir of God ane thousand four hundreth nynte and ij yeris.

GEORG ERL OF HOWNTLE.

Ane aquettance for the maills of Ardmanach, giffin be Alex<sup>r</sup> Lord Gordon to the Baron.

Be it kend til al men be this present writt, we Alexander lord Gordoun grantis vs til haf rasavit twa hundret merkis of the vsual monee of Scotland in noymeryt siluer, be the handis of Hucheom the Ros of Geddas, sone and aperand ayr to Hucheon the Ros of Kilravak, of the malis of the Ardmanach, the quhilkis wes avand to vs be the forsaid Hucheoun the Ros of Geddas, befor the taking of the Redcastal be Kenzo Makkenze fra the said Hucheoun; of the quhilk soume of twa hundret merkis of the forsaid malis of Ardmanach, we quitelem and dischargis the said Hucheoun, his ayris, executouris and assignais, for vs, our ayris, executouris, and assignais, nov and for ever. And in likvis we the said Alexander lord Gordoun dischargis and quetelemis the said Hucheoun, his ayris, executouris and assignais, for ws, our ayris, executouris and assignais, of al malis, fermys, and customis, sen the said Makkenze tuk the said castal and landis of the Ardmanach from the said Hucheon to the day and dait of the making of this writ. In witnes herof, be caus we had na seil present of our awin, we haf procurit with instance the seil of ane noble and mychty lord and our derrast fader, Erl of Huntle, to be to put to this our quiteleme and discharge, at Newark on Spej, the xvj dai of August, befor thir witnes, master Adam Gordoun, deyne of Catnes, Alex<sup>r</sup> Ceton of Meldrum, Valter Ogily of the Boyne, Patrie Berela of Grantuly, and Dault Ogily of Tolmad, witht utheris diuers. And for the mar securite, subscriuit with our hand, the zher of our Lord a thousand four hundret nynte and twa yeris.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alex<sup>r</sup> Lord Gordon' with a flourish at the end.

A royal writ of this period indicates one of those collisions between the civil and ecclesiastical jurisdictions which must have occurred very frequently. It would appear to have reference to proceedings by the bishop for enforcing the previous decree arbitral, regarding the marches of Croy, by church process. The pretext for interposing the Crown as having an interest, seems of the slenderest.

James be the grace of God king of Scotts, till our shereffs of Elgin and Fores, and Narne, and ther deputes, and to our lovitt Johne Chene, William Hay of the Park, Johne Paterson, Andra Ferquharson, and Alexander Urquhart, our shereffs in that parte, conjunetly and severally, specialie constitute greting, forsamekil as we are informit that the reverend fadir in God, Andra bishop of Murray, tendis, be censure of halikirk and be force, to compell Huchone Ross of Kilrawak, and Huchone Ross his sone and apperand aire. to consent to the perambuling and divising of the methis and bounds of the lands of Kilrawak, haldin of us, be ceertane pretendit commissionaris chosin therupon, without ony breves conisabill of our chapell, quhilke mycht be grete prejudice to us anent our superiorite of the saide lands, quhilks ar haldin of us be service of warde, releif, and commone soit. gif ony parte of thame war wythout breves perambulit or dividit uthir wais than thai war of befor; Oure will is herfor, and we charge yow straitly and commandis that incontinent thir our letteres sene ye pas and in our naim ande auctorite, commande and charge the said reverend fadir, Huchone Ross eldir, Huchone Ross his sone, and the personis that ar chosin upon the said summons, to desiste and ese fra all perambuling and dividing of the saide landes be ony maner of way, bot be breves of perambulacioun of our chapell as efferis, as thai will ansuer to us therupon, undir al the hiest pane and charge that eftir may follow. And gif ony of the saide partys thinke thame hurt anent the boundes of the saide landes, and desyre to have the samyn perambulit, that thai rais breves therupon, and justice sal be ministerit; the quhilke to do we commit to yow, conjunetlie and severalie, our ful powir, be thir our letteres, delivering thame, deuly execute and indorsit, agane to the berare. Givin undir our signet at Edinburgh, the xvi day of May, and of our regne the ferd yere.

*Ex deliberatione dominorum concilii.*

It may not be considered out of place to introduce here a sketch of the history of the Clanchattan, who have figured so frequently in this period, from a copy of the Kilravock MS., by Lachlan Shaw, the historian of Moray. The honest gentleman lived in the low country, which may account for his daring thus to expose his hand ungloved between the two great tribes who give the cat for their crest.

'Tis allowed that MacIntosh is descended of MacDuff, thane of Fyfe. So the name signifies, viz., Mae, *i. e.*, son; and Tosehe, (in the British, Twisoc, from Tüs, *i. e.*, chief or principal.) a thane. Shaw, son of Duncan M'Duff, thane and Earl of Fyfe, who died in the year 1154, is said to have come into the north with K. Malcolm IV., in his expedition against the Moravienses, about the year 1160, and to have been made by him governor of the Castle of Invernes, with a gift of some lands in Petty and in Strathern; and rearing a family, separate and distinct from that of his father, he assumed the surname of MacIntosh, in memory of his descent. Tho' this account is founded upon tradition, there is nothing in it improbable. Our historians relate, that when Prince Henry, only son of K. David I., died in 1152, and the king declared Malcolm, the son of Henry, his successor, he committed him to the care of the said Earl Duncan, who travelled with him thro' all the counties, where he was acknowledged successor to the crown, (*Chron. Mdr.*) and 'tis probable that this prince would show favour to the son of his governor. The sixth from this Shaw, inclusive, was Angus MacIntosh, who, about the year 1291, married Eve Catach, the daughter and heir of Donal or Dougal, chief of the Clanchattan; and with her he got the lands of Strathlochry, Glenluy, and Locharkeg, which remained in the family of MacIntosh until they were sold to the Earl of Argyre (of whom Locheil holds them) in the year 1665, for 70,000 merks Scots.

The Catachs, Catanachs, or Clanchattan, were so called (not from the German Catti, or Tartarian Cathai, but) from the country of Sutherland, their ancient residence, and still called Catav. For all benorth the Frith of Tayne was anciently called *Cathanesia*, and divided into *Catanesia cis et ultra montem Ork*; and Sutherland (or *Catanesia Australis*) being mountainous, is called Catav. In Irish, Cath signifies a steep and mountainous ascent; and Taobh, or Tav, signifies a side; so

Cat-av, or Cath-tav, is the mountainous side of the Ord hill. In old Irish, Gnael signifies low, plain; and Caithness is called Gnael-av, *i. e.*, the plain side of the Ord hill. Thus the name Catach, is local. The Clanchatan are said to have come from Sutherland into Lochar in the reign of K. Male. 2. which commenced anno 1004; and from thence they gradually came into Badenoch. From one of their chiftans, called Muiriach MacGilichatan, they are in Irish called Clan Mhuirich. And thereafter, their young chief dying unmarried, his brother, who was parson of Kingusy, became chief, quitted the ministry, and married; and from him they are in Badenach called MacPhersons, or the parson's sons; yet in other countries they go by the names of Catach, Catanach, Macgilichatan, MacBean, Macgilonie, Macgilinaomh. all tribes of the ancient Clanchatan, whose original was, I think, from Ireland, but so ancient that it cannot now be traced.

Eve Catach, who married MacIntosh, was the heir-female, (Clunie's ancestor being the heir-male,) and had MacIntosh assumed her surname, he would (say the MacPhersons) have been chief of the Clanchatan, according to the custom of Scotland. But this is an empty distinction. For, if the right of chiftantry is, *jure sanguinis*, inherent in the heir-female, she conveys it, and cannot but convey it to her son, whatever surname he takes; *nam jura sanguinis non prescribunt*. And if it is not inherent in her, she cannot convey it to her son, although he assume her surname. Be this as it will, MacIntosh's predecessors were, for above 300 years, designed Captains of Clanchatan, in royal charters and commissions, in bonds, contracts, history, heraldrie, &c.; the occasion of which title was, that several tribes or clans (every clan retaining its own surname) united in the general designation of Clanchatan; and of this incorporated body, MacIntosh was the head leader or captain. These united tribes were MacIntosh, MacPherson, Davidson, Shaw, MacBean, MacGilivray, MacQueen, Smith, MacIntyre, MacPhail, &c. In those times of barbarity and violence, small and weak tribes found it necessary to unite with, or come under the patronage of more numerous and powerful clans. And as long as the tribes of Clanchatan remained united, (which was till the family of Gordon, breaking with the family of MacIntosh, disunited them, and broke their coalition,) they were able to defend themselves against any other clan.

## KILRAVOCK EIGHTH—1494-1517.

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It is a questionable sign of the improvement of Scotland, during the reign of James IV., to notice the amazing increase of law proceedings which now crowd the older charter-chests. The feuds and forays which might be supposed to originate in rude notions of justice antecedent to law, were neither less numerous nor less desolating, after the machinery of the law had been added to the simpler modes of armed violence and oppression. However apparently uninteresting, it would be wrong entirely to pass over these early law proceedings, in an attempt to illustrate the state of the country from the contents of a family charter-chest.

The *Hership of Cromartie*, as it is styled in the old docquets of the papers regarding it, seems to have been an exploit of a certain Doule M-Gillecallum and William Alansone, who had splyied and carried off, from the lands of Master Alexander Urquhart, sheriff of Cromartie, "600 ky and oxen, price of the piece, 13s. 4d. ; fourscore horse, price of the piece, 26s. 8d. ; fifty score of sheep, price of the piece, 2s. ; 200 swine, price of the piece, 3s. ; with insiecht plenishing to the avail of L.300; and also twenty-five score bolls of victual, and L.300 of the mailis of the said sheriff's lands." For these worthies, the chiefs of the Clanchattane and the Baron of Kilravock had become security ; and as the King's writ ran more readily against Kilravock than his Highland neighbours, we find him, with decree pronounced against him by the Lords of Council sitting at Inverness on 1st February 1497 ; and endeavouring to operate his relief against the Mackintoshes by innumerable summonses, and decrees, and letters, in all "the four forms ;" to what effect we know not. The heavy debt of 800 merks which the Urquharts had established against the Roses, was at length settled in this manner. (First bond dated

at Inverness, 20th Nov. 1501; second at Cullane, 14th Oct. 1503.) "That the said maister Alexander Urquhart sal have Huchone Rois his son and apperand air, in mariage to Agnes Urquhart, douchter to the said maister Alexander, for four hundrecht merks of the said soume; and failycand of Hucheon, the said maister Alexander sal haf the mariage of John Rois, the second son, or of the said Huchone Rois' eldest sone, quhilks sal succede or be air to the said Huchon barron of Kilrawk's heretage, to the said Agnes;" and the other moiety of the debt to be secured over the lands of Kilravock, and paid in yearly portions of L.40. The friends, to whose arbitrimnt both parties referred all differences, were James Ogilvy of Deskfurd, knight, James Ogilvy of Drumnaketh, Walter Ogilvy of the Boync, and master Gawin Dunbar, denc of Murray. When the parties contracted were come to marriageable years, the marriage took effect between the young baron and Agnes, in 1510. The three Ogilvies, "quhom God assoilye, being decessit," there were chosen in their place, "Alexander Ogilvy of Deskfurd, William Ogilvy of Strathern, knight, John the Grant of Fruchuy, and Johne Ogilvy, poreionare of Beaufort, at quhais consall, ordinance, and deliverance, the said parteis sall abyde." This contract, dated at the kirk of Keith, 4th November 1510, is subscribed and sealed by "Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty," the sone and air of nuphil maister Alexander.

It is unlucky that we have no documents to explain on what grounds the baron escaped so lightly for the slaughter of the churchmen at Chanoury. The acquittance of his composition, apparently for that matter, is endorsed,—

A quetans fra the abbot of Camskynnall thesorar, for the Barons composition of the Justice Court of Inverness for the Chanrie.

We Henry be the permissioun of God abbot of Cambuskenneth, and thesaurar to our souerane lorde for the tyme, quitclamis and dischargis Huchone Ross of Kilrawok and his borrows; that is to say, Sir Alexander Gordoun of Migmar, Henry Chene of Essilmont, and Johne the Ross of Auchinlosk, of the some of fourty twa pundis, aucht be thame to ws in our souerane lordis naim, efter the tenour of thair obligatioun; for ane compositioun maid with ws be the said Huchone in the Justice Are of Inuernes, becaus our souerane lorde has be his letteris remittit and forgevin to the said Huchone the said some, and has tane contentatioun therfor, as the saidis letteris beris, quhilkis we have ressaute to schow vpon compt for our warant. And therfor we discharge be thir presentis the said Huchone and his borrows

forsaidis of the said some, and of ther obligatioun maid to ws therupoun for euer. In witnes herof we hane subscriuit this quitelame with our hand, and affixt our signete to the samyn at Striueling the viij day of Februar. the yer of God I<sup>m</sup> iij<sup>c</sup> lxxxxiiij yeris.

H. abbas de Cambuskymeth.

The remission for the slaughter is entitled, "Remissio pro Hugone Ross de Kilrawok et undecim aliis personis."

Jacobus etc. remisimus Hugoni Ross de Kilrawok, Johanni Ross ejus filio, Johanni Urquhard, Gillepatrik Makfleger, Donaldo Makevne. Johanni Ross in Finance feild, Willelmo Ross, Cristo Makmullmory, Johanni Huchonsoun, Duugallo Clerk, Johanni Roy makhuehone, et Eugenio Makevne . . . raneorem animi nostri seetam regiam et omnem actionem . . . pro arte et parte crudelis interfectionis quondam Alexandri Nobill, Johannis Nobill, Willelmi Gawane, et unius capellani quondam domini Maurieii nuncupati, infra eimiterium ecclesie cathedralis Rossensis . . . Dummodo parentibus et amicis . . . talem emendam faciant quod nullam super hoc de cetero justam querimoniam audiamus . . . sub magno sigillo nostro . . . apud Invernys vicesimo sexto die mensis Januarii anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo septimo et regni nostri decimo.

The remarkable contract between the baron and his cousin of Cawdor, noticed above, (p. 154.) gave rise to law proceedings, of which the following order of the Lords of Council was one step:—

At Elgin the viij day of Februar, the yer of God I<sup>m</sup> iij<sup>c</sup> nynti and sevin yeris, the lordis of consale vnderwritin, that is to say, reuerend faderis in God, Wilyeame bishop of Abirdene, Andro bishop of Murray, noble and mighty lordis Georg erle of Huntlye Lord Badyenach chancellor of Scotland, Jhone erle of Athole, Andro lord Gray, Jhone lord Drummond, Lawrence lord Olephant, Jhone lord Glammys, Jhone postulat of Ross, master Richard Murehede dene of Glasgw and secretar to oure souerane lord,



maister Walter Drummond dene of Dunblane, and Clerc of the Register, maister Gawane of Dunbar dene of Murray, maister Richard Lausone, and maister James Henresone, anent the actione and cause persewit be Huchone the Ross of Kilrawie agane Wilyeame thane of Calder, to content and pay to him the sovm of ane thousand merkis vsuale money of the realme, becaus he failyeit to mak Jhone of Caldor his secund son, sikkir of al and sundri his landis and heretagis, and of al vthir heretage that movit be the sade Jhone of Caldor moder, eftir the tenor of the endenturis made betuix him and the said Huchone, and of ane act and decret of our souerane lordis consale theruppone, like as is at mare lenth contenit in the summondis of the samyn. Bath the sadis partys being personally present, thare richtis, reasons, and allegatiounis being herd, sene and vnderstandin, it was allegit be the saide Huchone that the saide Wilyeame thane of Caldor had nocht mad sikkir the sade Jhone, his secund son, in all and sundri his landis and heretage, becaus David Dunbar has sevin pundis worth thairof, callit the landis of Moye, be charter and saising, and apprisit til him efter the forme of oure souerane lordis letterez, throw persewt and folowing that he has sustenit costis, skaitluis, dampnage and expensis, extending to the saide soum, eftir the tenor of the saidis endenturis. And als allegyt be the saide Huchone, that thair was certane othir landis callit Drynahine, Dawles, the twa Culyeachams and the . . . . quhilkis the saide Wilyeame had nocht made the sade Jhone his secund son sikkir of, nor had put him nor his sade spouse in the fee of the samyn; and allegyt in likewis be the sade Wilyeame, that the saidis landis war annexit and jncorporat to his Thanedome of Caldor, and as ane pendicle tharof, resignit in oure souerane lordis handis, eftir the tenour of ane instrument producit be him. Thairefore the lordis assignis to the sadis Huchone and Wilyeame the ferd day of the next iustice Aire of Aberdene, with continuatione of dayis, the sade Huchone til preif sufficiently his allegiance aboue writin, and the sade Wilyeame to produce his charteris and evidentis that the sadis landis war annexit and incorporat to his sade Thanedome, and resignit in the kingis handis as sade is; and failyeing tharof, that he mak the said Jhone his secund son, and his spous, sikkir in the landis aboue writin, eftir the tenor of the saidis endenturis

. . . . .

A summons is the only document preserved touching the "Spulyie of Kilravock," the execution of that project which formed the subject of a contract in the last generation. It is in the following terms :—

James &c. charge Donald Angussoun, Baehane Dow M·Cowltan, Robert Makgillereach, and Duncan Williamsoun, to ansuer at the instance of our lovit Huchoun Ross of Kilrawok, as are to unquhile his fader Huchone Ros of Kilrawok, for the wranguis distructioun of the hede hous of his tour of Kilrawok, the grete hall of the samyn place, with kichin, baikhous, brewhous, and uthir office housis therof and for the costis skaithis damage and expensis sustenit be the said unquhill Huchone therthrow, extending be gude estimatioun to ane hundredth pundis with the mare; and als for the wranguis spoliacioun, away taking and withholding fra him of his vittalīs, clething, veschale and uthir insicht gudis, being in his said place extending to the avale of ane hundreth merkis with the mare. The quhilk tour and place was taken be the saidis personis and thair compliceis, under traist, and the counstable and wacheman therof slane; and the said unquhile Huchone takin in his bed, and his housis and place byrnt and destroyt, and his insyecht gudis therof to the avale abone writtin spulyeit and takin away . . . gevin under our signete at Bervy the ferd day of Marehe. and of our regne the x yer.

CHEPMAN.

Folded and tightly pressed between two small boards of oak, in a bag of chamois leather, about the size of a lady's glove without the fingers, was the following contract of marriage, together with sundry subsequent discharges of parts of the tocher. The contract was folded so as carefully to preserve the baron's seal, scarcely differing from his father's, except in the spelling of his name.—*sigillum Hugonis Ros baronis.*

Thir indenturis maid at Darnway the xij day of the moneth of March the yer of God a thousand four hundreth nyute and aucht yeris, proportis and berris vitnes in thaim selfi, ju form, maner, and effect, as efter foullovs; that is to say, jt [is] apoyntit and fullie accordit betvix richt virschipfull men

Huchon the Ros of Kylrawouch on the tapert, and James of Gordon on the toder pert, that the said James, God villing, sall spovs and haiff to wyff Alyn, douchter to the said Huchon; and incontenent, at the seilling and making of thir indentoris sall, God willing, hanfast the said Alyn, as law will: ffor the quhilk of matrimonye to be completit betuix the said James and Alyn, the said Huchon byndis and oblis him, his airis, executoris and assignais, till thankfullie content and pay to the said James or assignas, the soum of ane hundreth merkis of the vsuall mone of Scotland . . . . . In vitnes herof the said Huchon has affixit his avin propir seill to this present, the part remanand vyth the said James, and the said James becaus he had na seill propir of his avin, he has purchet the seyill of ane honorable man, Patrik Gordon of Mekill Sawkin for him, to be affixit to this present writ, the pert remanand vyth the said Huchon, day, yere, and place befor vritin, befor thir vitnes, Jolme the Hay, Villiam Gordon, and Jolme the Ros, and vthiris diuers.



The summons against the Duke of Ross, Archbishop of St. Andrews, the king's brother, for intermeddling with the rents of Culmors, (p. 65,) is as follows:—

James . . . . . greting forsamekle as it is humbly menit and compleit to us be our louit Huchoun Ross of Kilrawok, that quhar he has ane pece of land callit Culmore with the pertinentis liand within our shiref-dome of Inuernes, pertening to the said Huchoun in heretage, and lauchfully enterit tharto be breuis of inquest of our chapell, and in lauchfull possession therof; And the said Huchone past with his officiar, and poyndit and prisit a parte of gudis apoun the said land lauchfully, for his male for

thre termes bigane aucht to him therof; Nochtwithstanding our derrest bruther James duke of Ross, and apostulat confermyt of Sanctandrois has throw informatioun of certain persones his officiaris, schewin to ws and the lordis of our consale, that the said Huchoun suld haf takin gudis of his landis, and has optenit our letteres therthrow be the deliuerance of the lordis of our consale direct tharvppou, for the restorance of the saidis gudis, in grete preiudice and scaitht to the said Huchone, in hurting of him in his said heretage of the said landis, and incontrar justiee, gif it sa be; Oure will is herfor, and we charge yow, that ye, in our name, requir and warne maister Johne Dury chawmerlane to our said derrest bruthir of Ross, and Alexander Finlawson mair and serjand of the lordschip of Ardmannoch, and als summond, warne, and charge peremptourly the said Alexander to comperre before ws and our consale at our burgh of Aberdene, or qubar it sall happin ws to be for the tyme, the viij day of Nouember nixt tocum, gif that day be lauchfull, and failyeing tharof, the nixt lauchfull day thar eftir folowing, in the hour of eaus, with continuatioune of dais, to anser at the instance of the said Huchoun, for the wrangwis vptaking, detentioun, and withhalding fra him of the sovyn of x merkis, with the mare of twa termes maile of the saidis landis of Culmore, with thar pertinentis, togidder with vthir proffittis and dewtez that he niicht haf had of the samyn landis of the said twa termes, assignit and gevin be ws to the said Huchoun ane yere before his entres to the saidis landis, in the yere of God, etc. lxxxxv yeris . . . . . gevin vnder our signet at Edinburgh, the xij day of July, and of our regne the xj zere.

Ex deliberatione dominorum concilii, etc.

It has been already mentioned, that the temporary possession of the Red Castle and Ardmannach brought the Roses into collision with new and dangerous neighbours, who seem to have had the usual Gaelic right to the lands—that of ancient occupancy. The following writ, endorsed, “The last letter on the Sheriff of Ros,” gives some idea of the commotion that attended the invasion of the Black Isle by Kihavock:—

James be the grace of God king of Scottis, to our weillbelouittis cousing Alexander lord Gordoun, Thomas Fraser maister of Lovate, James Gor-

doun, Walter Ros, William Dolace, Adam Gordoun, Duncan Richardsoun Gilpatrik Cor, Finlay Maknele, Jolme Byssate messingeris, Doule Malcomesoun, Johne Dunny, Alexander Blak, Johne Vrqhard, Johne the Ros, Doule Clerk, Johne Chene, and Johne the Grant of Fruchquhy, shireffis in that parte couiunctlie and seueralie, specialie constitute greting. Forsamekle as our vtheris letterez wer direct of befor be decrete of the lordis of our counsale to Dauid Ros of Balnagown, our shiref of Ros, to haue distrenyeit Donald Corbett, Huchone Monro, and William Monro, brethir to vmquhile Johnne Monro of Fowlis, thar landis and gudis, to the auale of certane ky, oxin, hors, schepe, gayt, and vtheris gudis optenit on thaim be decrete of the lordis of our counsale, be Muldonych Mowlane fuktoiris sone and air, Reoch Finlayis dochter, Robert Makmerres, Ewin Johne Makvanis sone and air, Bauchane M<sup>c</sup>Fleger, Alexander Makalester, Gille-reoch Makolcallum, Ewin his sone, Mulmory M<sup>c</sup>Glassen air to vmquhile Duncan Makalane and Gillereoch his sone, Ewin Makkenye sone and air to vmquhile Kenyeoch Maksorle, Johne Maknele, Gillecris Makintournour Makgillegoye, Johne Dow Makkintyre, Molcallum Candyth, Gillecris Makwilliam, Molcallum More, Duncan Makkintyre, and Donald Makwilliam; and to haue maid the saidis personis and our lout Huchone Ros of Kilrawok, thar procuratour and assignay, to haue bene part of the saidis gudis; And als our vtheris letterez wer direct to our said shiref be decrete of the saidis lordis, to haue distrenyeit William Forbes in Strathglas, Welland Chesholme of Comar, Murquho Makeoule, Duncan Lauchlansoun, Johne Duff Makalester, Johne Johne Duff sone, Alexander Makduff sone, Johne Roy Makanvoy, Dougale Makeduff, Rory Mule Makeoule, Alexander Finlaysoun, Auchaneroy Kenyeoch, Duncan Maklauchlane in the bray of Ros, Rury Williamsoun in Moy, Donald Makedoy, Kenyeoch M<sup>c</sup>Conleif, Donald M<sup>c</sup>Conleif, Johne Dow Makalester, and Rury Gar makteir Makmurquhy, thar landis and gudis, to the auale of certane oxin, ky, hors, schepe, gayt, eaponis, hennis, geis, vittale, swine, soyme of money, and vtheris gudis takin be thaim fra the said Huchone out of the landis of Ardmanach and the Redecastell, the tyme that he wes capitane therof, and to haue maid him be payt of the samyn, likeas the said decrete and our vtheris letterez forsaidis direct therupoun proportis, quhilkis letterez our

said shiref dissobeyt, and put thaim nocht to executionn, and therefore wes chargeit be our vtheris letterez direct be deliuerance of the saidis lordis, in the first, secund, and thrid forme, to haue put our saidis first letterez to executionn, and to haue maid the perty bene payt vnder diners panis, and last vnder the pane of prising of his awin gudis therfore, according to the act of our parliament. Neuertheles, as yit our said shiref has done nocht this, bot withhaldin our saidis letterez vnexecute . . . . . gevin vnder our signete at Inmernes the xxvj day of October, and of our regne the xij yere.

Ex deliberatione dominorum concilii, etc.

CHEPMAN.

In retaliation for the native "herships" and "spulyies," the party having law on its side, proceeded to "burn, harry, and slay," and for its safeguard, took the following warrant. The document, more free in its spelling than is common even at that time, is endorsed:—

My Lord of Huntleis testemonyal to the sherreff of Indermys, quhow  
at the Clan Kenye wer . . . . at the Kingis Horne.

Sene jt is meide and meritabill to beir leill and suthfast witnessing in the thingis that ar trew, that may kep jnnysentis fra skath, I, George Erl off Huntly, luftanand tyll our souerane lord the Kyng, quhome God assowlle, and sherra of Endernes for the tyme, schargit and gerit pas be the commande of our souerane lordis lettres, Duncan Makynthois captane of the Clyuyatane. Jhone the Grant of Fruehy, Huchowne the Ros of Kylrawok, Alexander Crome off Inyerethnac, Alexander Keir of Ratamorkos, Laehlane Makintows of Galawe, with thair complisis, men and freindis to the nowmer of thre thousand apone Canoth Makeanche and his kyne and freindis duelland in Ros, for thai war the kingis rabellis at his horne in that tyme, and put to his horne be Sir Alexander Dunbar our sherra deput for the tyme of Endernes, for the slachter of Harrald of Schescheme, duelland in Straglas, and for diuerse otheris herschippis, selacteris, and spowlleis maide be the forsaide Kanoth Makkanchy

and his kyne and complissis of the Clankanye, apone the kyngis pur legis and tenandis in the lordship of the Ardmanoch ; for the quhilkis we causit thir forsaid personis tyll birne, hary, and sla, for thair demeritis ; declarand quhat skat that was done at that tyme to the saidis Clyn-kane and thair complissis was be the kyngis commande and ouris, as luftanaude, and eftir the forme off our souerane lordis lettres derikit tyll ws and our deputis proportis at nair lyntht. And in witness heirof we haf set to our signat at the Newark on Spey the xv dai of this Discembar instant, the yeir of God a thosande four hundir nynti and nync yeiris, befor thir vitnes, Sir James Ogilwy of Deskfurde, knycht, Water Ogilwy of the Boine, Vilyam thane of Caldar, Patrik Barenla of Grantuly wyth otheris diueris.

One document now occurs, to which Kilravock is not a party. It concerns the lands of Penyk, (the ancient possession of the monks of Pluscardin,) and is interesting, from the rarity of any documents of the Convent of Pluscardin. The seal is effaced.

Be it kende till all men be this present writ, ws, Robert, be the permissione of God prior of Pluscarden and the conuent of the samyn chaptourlie gaderit, riplie auisit, our vtilite and profitt considerit and profitit to be gottin quhair nane wes of befor, to haue annexit and adixit all and hail the cornys growand til our tennentis off Penyck, to the larde of Louchloys myll, callit Williame Hay, and thair to be multurit to the twenty ane eurne ; that is to say, ane pek of the five firlatis ; the said Wilyame Hay and his ayeris payand yeirly till ws and our successouris j boll of malt and ane boll of meill for the said multuris ; and the said annexatione of the forsaid cornys to the forsaid myll till indure ay and quhill we or oure successouris thinkis speidfull to big ane myll of our awin or caus ony vthir to big in our name a myll to grynd our forsaid tennentis cornys. And gif the forsaid Williame or his ayeris failycis in the payment of the forsaid tway bollis of vietuall at the Candilmes nixt folowande the date of this present writt yerlie, it salbe lefull till ws to draw our forsaid cornys fra that myll to quhat vthir we plese. And we the forsaid prior and conuent to this present annexatioune sall stand ferme and stable in all abone wrettin. And gif

the said Williame or his ayeris hurts or skaithis our said tenentis in thair cornys grynding, or our said tennentis drawis thair cornys fra the myll; at the complaintis of thame baitht, we sall reforme and punys the faltouris in our awne curtis eftir the ordour of lawe. And this contract wes maid at Plusecardin wndir oure commone seill with our subscriptiones manuelle, the thride day of Febrnar in the yere of God a thousand and five hundreitht yeris.

Ego Robertus prior ad suprascripta subscribo.

Et ego Adam Forman ad idem. Et ego Jacobus Wyot a didem.

Et ego Andreas Brown ad idem. Et ego Johannes Hay ad idem.

Et ego Andreas Alani ad idem. Et ego Jacobus Justice ad idem.

An acquittance by the Thane of Cawdor, as sheriff of Nairn, of the relief duty of the baron's lands held of the Crown, has the following indorsation. The seal is not quite entire:—

The acquyttans of the Releyff of Kylravok under the thayne of  
Caldour seyll.

I Wilyame thayne of Caldor shireff of Narne granttis me to haff resauyt fra ane honorabill man Huchone the Ross, barone of Kilrawok, twa syndry quytelemys of David Betone vnder his signet in our souerane lordis name, ilka quyttans be thaim self extendand to twentty powndis, makande mentione for the sade barons raleyf of his landis, ande sa he is dischargyt in the hayll for his raleyf the sowme of fourty powndis of the vsualle monee of Scotlande. In wtnes of the quhilk thinge, I haff affixt to my seill at Caldor, the xvij day of Janner, in the yer of Gode ane thousande fyff hundreth and ane yer, befor thir wtnes, Johne Ogilwy, constabill of Innernyss, Johne Urquharde, Johne Cudbert, and Sir Alexander Scheyrar publyk notar, wyth dywers vtheris.





The following summons, showing the continuance of the old quarrel with the bishop, is endorsed,—

On my Lord of Murray.

James . . . . . forsamikle as it is humly menit and schewin to ws be oure louit Huchoun Ross of Kilrawoc, that quhar vnquhile Huchoun the Ross of Kilrawok his faider, be persuasoun and menis of a reuerend faider in God. Androw bischop of Murray, consentit to summissioun of certane personis, chanouns of Murray, and vtheris, anent the diuiding of the merschis betuix ane parte of the landis of Kilrawok and the lands pertenyng to the said reuerend faider callit the Croy and Kildrummy, nocht traistand that the said reuerend faider wald haue clamit ony grete quantite of land that might be hurt to the said vnquhile Huchonis heretage or landis. And thareftir, the said vnquhile Huchoun seing that the said reuerend faider schap to caus his chanouns and chapellanis and vtheris personis chosine to the said summissioun to proceid largely in hurting of his heretage, the said vnquhile Huchoun schew the samyn to ws and the lordis of consale; and we vnderstanding that we might be hurt in the temandry of Kilrawok, haldin of ws be seruice of ward and releif, be sic pretendit summissionaris, without our auise and commisable breuis of our chapell, direct our vtheris letterez be the deliuerance of the lordis of our consale, waruyng and requiring the said reuerend faider and als the saidis summissionaris to cese fra all perambuling and diuiding of the saidis landis be ony maner of way bot be breuis of our chapell; and gif ony perty thocht thame hurt, that thai suld rais breuis tharuppoun, like as our saidis letterez of inhibitioun and indorsing tharof, with instrumentis that the said Huchoun has schew tharuppoun proportis. Neuertheles the said reuerend faider causit and compellit the saidis summissionaris to proceid and gif ane pretendit deliuerance in the said mater attour our inhibitioun and discharge, in contempnyng of our authoritie and letterez forsaidis, as is allegyt, and sen the decese of the said vnquhile Huchone his faider, his landis of Kilrawok being in our handis, and the said Huchoun in ward in our castell of Edinburgh, the said reuerend faider put handis to ane perte of the said Huchounis propir landis and

heretage that vntquhile the said Huchoun his faider broukit peceebilly for his liff tyme, and tendis apoun force to withhald and appropier the samyn to him in grete dampnage and scaitht to the said Huchone, and incontrar justice, gif it sa be . . . . . Gevin vnder our signet at Edinburgh, the xiiij day of Aprile, and of our regne the xiiij yere.

Ex deliberatione dominorum concilii.

The story which our chronicles has thought it worth while to record at p. 53, is attested by the notary in the following terms, of date the 5th February 1501:—

Providus vir Gillemychaell Makfaetoun jacens in ultimo lecto sue egritudinis misit suum filium Hugonem Makfaetoun ad Hugonem Roise, baronem de Kilravok supplicando eum requisivit quatenus ipse festinanter veniret ad visitandum eum quia ipse habuit aliquid sibi revelare. Et tunc prefatus Hugo eum me notario publico et testibus subscriptis personaliter accessit ad domum prefati Makgillemychael jacentis in domo sua propria apud Mydcol. Et post receptionem omnium sacramentorum et ultime unctionis, non vi ductus nee coactus sed sana mente et eorde contrito, tam cito quam vidit prefatum Hugonem penitentia motus, oculis ac manibus in celum levatis, percutiens pectus suum eum manu sua dextra tribus vicibus, dixit, Hugo, Hugo, Hugo, penitet me graviter peccasse omnipotenti Deo, patri tuo, et tibi. Tunc prefatus Macgillemychaell dixit exposuit et publice confessus fuit quod ipse per Vilehnum thanum de Caldor olim suum magistrum fuit compulsus et coactus, causa odii baronis de Kilravok, ad informandum reverendum in Christo patrem dominum Andream Stevart episcopum Moraviensem et ad faciendas metas et divisiones inter terras ecclesiasticas de Kildrome et terras de Estirkilravok, et quod dictus baro ocepit certas terras de Kildrome juste: Et quod ille lapis qui jacuit in vertice montis, qui remotus fuit per prefatum episcopum, non fuit legitime remotus, neque mete et divisiones tunc temporis per ipsum facte non sunt legitime. Et hoc in anima sua sumpsit sicut voluit in die judicii respondere coram summo iudice. Et hoc dicto emisit spiritum. Super quibus omnibus, etc. Presentibus Duncano Rychartson seutifero s. d. n. regis Jacobi quarti, Thoma Cumyn. Jacobo

Cumyn, Hugone Makfaetoun fili<sup>o</sup> dieti McGillemychel, Johanne Cheyn, Johanne Urechtquart, domino Martino vicario de Pette, et domino Andrea Murra curato de Croy.

Et ego Alexander Scherer, etc.

The machinery of the law was set in motion in the years 1498 and 1499, in the hope of obtaining redress for a spulyie committed twenty-nine years previously, by Andro Dunure of Kinroy, McCulloch, and many others, called in the docquets the "men of Ross," upon the lands of Tordarroch and Cragy, in Ross. Summons followed summons, and diligence diligence; and all are preserved in our charter-chest, in number enough to furnish a calendar of the then clerks to the signet. Chepman, Petillo, Douglass, Incheok, are the names of most frequent occurrence. The letters of the third form, in which the Thane of Cawdor figures along with many others, have the following clause:—

And als, quhar our officiar, Patrik Gillecor, messinger and shireff in that parte, past with our letters to haue distrenyeit the said William thane of Caldor for the soumes and gudis optenit on him be the said Huchoun, Andro Caldor, sone to the said William, with utheris his houshald folkis of his causing, maisterfully deforsitoure saide officiar and shireff in that parte, in the execution of our letteris, and on force spulyeit and tuke fra him the gudis that he had poyndit for the said soume, be our letteris, to the grete and hie contemptioun and lichtlyng of our autorite Riall, &c.

As if that none of the great tribes should be exempt from the sin of the age, the Monroes figure in an extensive "hershship" of Thorbul, the property of Sutherland; while the Dunbars were aggressors in what is called "the first hership of Petty," which gave rise to the transaction recorded in the following curious bonds; neither subscribed by the earl, but each bearing his seal—quarterly, 1, Gordon, three boars heads; 2, three lions heads; 3, Seton, three crescents within a double tressure; 4, Fraser, three fraizes; with greyhounds for supporters. The earl's subscription is found at other deeds, which are not here printed.

The first bond is indorsed :—

My Lord of Huntleis obligatyoun for the Herschip of Petty.

Be it kend to all men be thir present lettrez, us Alexander erle of Huntle Lord Gordone and Badenoct, to be bundyn and oblist, and be the fayth in our body and tenor of the present lettres, bindis and oblistis us, our ayris, executoris and assignais, to thir personis underwritin, that is to say, Williame Alanson Young Findlay Reoch in Daleors, Donald owyr Makfikar, Johne Makgillendris Makgillecarryth, Findlay David Roye sone, Johne Myill in Daleors, Margret Hay and hir sone, Donald Makandro, Doull M'Gilleduf, Angus Makthome, Mylmore Makquean, Ferqular Makgillespy, Gillecris Brouster, Donald Talyour, Patric Smyth, Findlay M'Gillepatrik, Johne Makeyrmyt, Margret Neynwikgillean, Andro Makayn, Donald M'Gillemoyll, Doych Neyllmechell, Forsamekill as quhar the forsaidis personis has gewin to ws ane plane letter of gift, and has made ws cessayonar and assignay to thame, of all and haill the half of the gudis wyth the profyttis therof, spulyeit and takin fra thaim out of the landis of Petty and Geddes be James of Dunbar of Cummok, knyecht, David Dunbar his bruthir, and thar complicis; that therfor we the sad erle, oblistis us fathfully to the forsaidis personis, to follow and persew to the wtter end of law and to the rigor therof, but fraud or gyill, the sadis James Dunbar and David his bruther, wyth thar complicis, for the spulye of the haill gudis takin or spulyeit fra thame out of the forsaidis landis, and sall gif to thaim the tothir half of samekill gudis as we opteyne be the law upone the sadis Schir James, David, and thar complicis; reservand to us, our ayris and assignais, the tane half of the sadis gudis, and the profyt therof, as sad is; and atour we bind ws fathfulle never to tret, aggre, appoynet, nor concord wyth the sadis Schir James, David, nor wyth thir complicis in this mater, wythout consent and awiss of the forsaidis personis; and gif it sall happin ws to tret and aggre wyth the sadis Schir James, David, and thar complicis, wythout thar consent and awis, as sad is; thame we obliss ws to refund and pay to the fornemyt personis samekill gudis as the haill half and the profyt therof, extendis to, lauchfulle optenit be ws upone the forsaidis Schir James, David.

and ther accomplicis. And to the observyng and keping of all thir poyntis and conditionis abuff expremyt, we bind and obliiss ws, our ayris, executoris, and assignais, as sad is, but fraud or gyill. In witnessing herof to thir our present lettrez, our seill is affixt, at Invernes, the xxvj day of April the yer of God 1<sup>m</sup>.v<sup>c</sup>.ij. yeris, befor thir witnes, George Ogilwy of Geddes, Willycame Lesly of Balquhain, Weland Cheshelme of Conyr, Johne Paterson alderman of Invernes, and Wilyame Lauchlanson of Dunnachtyne, wyth utheris divers.

The next is docketed in like manner,—

My Lord of Huntleis oblygatyoun for the herschip of Petty.

Be it kend to all men be thir present lettrez, us, Alexander Erle of Huntlie, etc., to be bundin and stratlic oblist, and be the fath in our body and the tenor of thir present lettrez bindis and obliis us, our airis, executoris, and assignees, to our lovet cousinge, Huchone the Ross of Kilrawak, his airis, executoris, and assignees, Forsamekle as quhile the said Huchonn is cessionar and assignay to the personis undirwritin, that is to say, Soyne Makrean, Donald Makdonald Reoche, Johne Air, Cristiane Gilleduffis dochter, Marjory Gilleduffis dochtir, Findla Makdonald, Cristiane Finlays dochtir, Gillayne, hir sone, Angus Myller, Duncan Jofrasone, Mareimynrosk Murycach Mair, Johne Makgowne, Johne Makherrald Roy, Gillecrest, Herdmeichak, Kateryne Mulmoreis dochtir and Mare Donald Reochis dochter, of ale and hail the gudis spulyet and takin fra thame out of the landis of the Halhill, the Fischertone, and Hurlchust, wythin the lordschip of Petty and shirrefdome of Invernes, be James Dunbar of Cunnok knyecht, David Dunbar of Durris, his bruthir, and thar accomplicis; And becaus the forsaid Huchone hes gevin to ws, our airis, and assignais, ale rycht and titile of rycht that he hes or may have, ony manner of way, in and to the saidis gudis takin and spulyet fra the saidis personis out of the forsaidis landis and townis be the saidis James, David, and thir accomplicis, be ressonne of his gift and lettres of cessionary maid to him be the fornemyt personis ther-

apone; And mairour, becaus the fornemyt personis, with avis and consent of the said Huchone, hes gevin to ws, our airis, and assignais, thar plane gift and lettrez of cessionary, of ale and haill the gudis spulyet and takin fra thaim be the forsaidis James, David, and thir complicis, out of the forsaidis landis, and hes maid ws thare procurataur, to follow and persew the saidis James, David, and ther complicis, for the saidis gudis takin and spulyet fra thame, to the end and rigor of law: That therfor we the said erle, oblis ws fathfully, our airis, executoris and assignais, to the saidis Huchone and personis to follow and persew the saidis James Dunbar, David his bruthir, and thir complicis, to the ntir end and rigor of law, but fraud or gyle, for the spulye of the haill gudis takin and spulyet fra the fornemyt personis out of the forsaidis landis and townis, and oblis ws, our airis, executoris and assignais, to refund and pay to the said Huchon and his airis, executoris and assignais, the half of samekill gudis as we obtene lauchfully upone the saidis James, David, and thir complicis, or may optene ony manner of way be law in the persut of the said mater; Reservand to ws, our airis, and assignais, the tay half of ale gudis optenit be ws, and the profitis thirof, for our laubor and expens maid in the persut of the samyn: And atour we oblis ws, our airis and assignais, fathfullie, never to tret, agre, nor appoynt, with the saidis James, David, nor with thir complicis, in this said mater, without the consent and avis of the said Huchone, his airis, or assignais; and gif it sal happin ws to do sa, and to agre without consent of the said Huchone, his airis or assignais, with the fornemyt James David and thir complicis in the said mater, thane oblis ws, our airis, executoris and assignais, to refund and pay to the said Huchone, his airis, or assignais, samekle gudis as the tane half of the gudis obtenit be ws, and the profitis therof, extendis to, but fraud or gyle; and to refund and pay to the said Huchone, his airis, or assignais, costis and expensis, gif thai ony susten, in the persut or wanting of the half of the forsaidis gudis. In witnessinge herof, to thir present lettrez, our seill is affixt, at Inuernes, the xxvj day of Aprile, the yer of God a thousand five hundreth and twa yeris, befor thir witnes, George Ogilvy of Geddes, Wilyeame Lesly of Balquhane, master Jobne Caldor, chantor of Ros, and Wilyeame Laehlanon, with vthirs divers.

In the vacancy of the See of Moray, the king granted a mandate under his sign manual, and his signet, which is distinguished by the chivalrous inscription of **Harcmond** over the shield.

Rex.

Weilbelouit clerk we gret you weill, forsamekill as vmquhile ane reuerend fader in God, Andro bischop of Murray, at his aune hand, and incontrar the command of vmquhile our mast nobill faderis letteres direct to him therpoun, wranguusly maid him to perambill the boundis and merchis of the landis of Kilrawak, haldin of ws be seruice of ward and releif, without ony brevis conisabill of our chapell incontrar the auld vse and stile of our chancellary and lawis of our realme, and in gret hurt and scaith to ws; And as we ar informit, ye now call and trubillis Huchoun Ros of Kilrawak, and tendis to compell him wranguusly inlikewise to keip the said pretendit diuision and perambulation vnordourlie led; Our will is herfor, and we requir you that incontinent eftir the sicht herof, ye desist and cese fra all calling and trubilling of the said Huchoun anent the keping of the said pretendit perambulation and diuision vnordourlie and wranguislie led, and fra impediment making to him in brooking of his auld heretage of Kilrawak, vnto the tyme the sege of Murray be lauchfully prouidit of ane bischop, as ye will anser to ws therpoun, dischargeing you of your office in that pert in the mein tyme be thir our letteres. Subseriuit with our hand, and vnder our signet, at Edinburgh, the vij day of November, and of our regne the xvj yeir.



*J Murray*

Dilecto clerico nostro magistro Alexandro Dunbar  
decano Morauisiensi ac vicario generali ejusdem, etc.

The following grant of Forestry is written in so bad a hand, it is impossible to speak with certainty of the lands which form its subject. It *seems* to refer to Strathern, or the valley of the Findhorn.

Be it kend to ale men be thir present letteres, me Alexander erle of Huntlie and lord of Badyenach, to haue maid, constitut, and ordanit, and be ther present letteres makis, constitutis and ordanis my louet eosinge Huchon Ross of Kilrawok, my forester of ale and sundry my forestis and wodis of Stratheryn, with ther pertinentis, gevand, grantand, and commitand to the said Huchon and his deputis, ane or ma, my full plane pour. speciale mandment, express bidding and charge, for me and in my name. the said office of forestary to excers and use in ale and sundry pointis according therto, eftir the forme and consuetude of the lawis of Scotland, with pouer trespassouris to pvnice, vnlawis and eschetis of the samen to vptak and inbring to my vse, and generalie ale and sundry thingis to do excers and use that to the office of forestary pertenis or knavin is to pertene. Ferme and stable haldinge and for to hald ale and qvhatsumeuir thinge the said Huchon dois or lauchfullie ledis to be done in the said office; and ther my letteres in during my will, in [witnes] herof I hafe subscriuit the samyn with my hand at Roven in Badyenach, the xxv day of August, the yer of God i<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and ix yeris.

ALEXANDER ERLE OF HUNTLE.

We have no information of the violent proceeding which gave occasion for the following royal mandate:—

The kyngis letteris to lous Wylyam the Rois fra the thane of Caldor.

James be the grace of God king of Scottis Till oure trast cusing and consalour George erle of Huutlie, lord Gordoun and Badyenoch, our justice, greting, forsamekle as it is rycht hevily menit and complenit to ws be our louit seruitour Huchone Rose of Kilrawak, that quhar the thane of Caldor has takin his sone and withbaldis him in presone, and will nocht lat him



till boroeh, and as we ar informit ye send your letteres for the frethin of him, quhilk command the said thane wald nocht fulfill, he proferand till vnderly our lawis; and lais him grewlingis in the stokkis, in gret contempt and lyehtlin of ws and oure autorite; We exhort and prais you herfor ryeht effectuisly, and als chargis, that ye incontinent mak and cause that man till be put till fredome, he fyndand souertie that the perty sall be scaithles of him bot as law will, and that he sall vnderly our lawis be for you for ony crime that his perty sall put to him, and that ye do as ye will report speciall thank of ws therfor and vnder the charge that eftir may follow. Deliuering thir our letterez be you deuly execut and indorsit agan till the berar. Gevin vnder oure signet at Edinburgh the xvij day of May and of our regne the xxij yer.

Ex deliberatione dominorum consilii.

The two summonses and the curious pleading which follow, are useful for north country pedigrees. The first summons bears the messenger's execution upon William Sutherland, "at his dwelland place of Duffus," on the 15th July 1511.

James . . . . . charge William Suthirland of Duffous and Querelwod, are and successour til vmqhile schir Robert Chesholme of Querelwood knyecht, to comperre before ws and our counsals at Edinburgh or quhare it sall happin ws to be for the tyme, the viij day of August nixt to cum, gif it be lauchfull, and faleyeing therof, the nixt lauchfull day ther- eftir folowing, in the houre of cause, with continuatioun of dais, to ansuere at the instanee of oure lout Huchoun Ross of Kilrawok, are and succes- soure til vmqhile Huchoun Ross of Kilrawok, his foregrantsire, to here him be decernit be the decrete of our lordis of counsals, to warand, acquiet and defend to the said Huchoun as are and successour to the said vmqhile Huchoun his foregrantsire, the landis of the twa Canterays, and the half of the landis of Vchteryquhoil with the pertinence, liand within oure shire- dome of Narne, eftir the forme and tenour of the charter and infestment maid be the said vmqhile sir Robert Chesholme his predecessour, to the said vmqhile Huchoun his foregrantsire, and his airis, with claus of war-

andice insert in the samyn, likeas the said charter and infestment mare fully proportis; and als to mak the saidis landis fre of al recognitioun made of the samyn in oure handis, to be bronkit be the said Huchonn as are forsaïd, eftir the tenour of the said infestment in tyme tocum . . . . Gevin vnder oure signete at Elgin, the x day of Junij, and of our regne the xxij yere.

The next summons is served upon the lady "at her duelland place of Aldweke" on the same day.

James . . . . greting. Our will is and we charge yow. that ye peremptourlie summond, warne, and charge Cristiane Suthirland, the spous of vmquhile Williame Oliphant of Beridale, are and successoure til vmquhile Sir Robert Chesholme of Querelwood, knycht, . . . . Gevin vnder oure signete at Elgin, the x day of Junij, and of oure regne the xxij yere.

The pleading has no title, but is endorsed, "anno etc. v<sup>o</sup>xii yeris, the xx<sup>th</sup> day of April," and commences with the pious invocation following:—

Jhesus, Maria.

Item, quhar it is allegit that Cristiane of Suthirland lady of Baredall, that scho has na entres, nor hir forbearis lardis of Duffos, in the Chessomys landis of Chesholme and Quarell wod, nor to na vthiris landis that nicht pertene to thame; the contrar of that is wele knawin, for hir forgrantselir Alexander of Suthirland lard of Duffous marijt Murvell of Chesholme. doichter and air to vmquhile Jolme of Chesholme, of all and haile his landis of Chesholme, Paxton, Quarell wod in Murray, the Greschip, Brechtmont, Kynstary, the Clune, Clawok, and the half of Ouchterurquholl, and the our-lordschip of the twa Cantrayis, and the tothir half of Ouchterurquholl; to the takin, the forsaïd Alexander gaf of the forsaïd Murielis landis pertenynge to hir in heretage to schir Alexander Dunbar of the Westfeld knycht, in

mariage with his dochter, and the said Muriellis, the landis of Clune, Clawok, and the half of Ouchtervquholl, with ther pertinentis. And als the said Alexander Suthirland werset the landis of Greschip, and tuk apoun thame xij scor of merkis, and gaf that in mariage till ane vthir doichter of his callyt Dowhe Suthirland, with vmquhile Alexander Ros, sone and air to the lard of Balmagovne in Ross. And als the said Alexander Suthirland gaf in wadset to Johne Nycholesoun burges of Fores, the landis of Brounys-cruk and the Mynefeld, pertenying to the said Muriell in heretage. And als the said Cristiane Suthirland lady of Baredall, is air of lynce to folow and persew the landis of Chesholme in Tevidale, togiddy with the landis of Paxstoun and vtheris landis, of the quhilk scho is very air to; And William of Suthirland now lard of Duffons, may never have enteress to the saidis landis of Chesholme, na to na pertinentis tharof, bot to samekile as his said grandame Muriell of Chesholme gaf to him in hir wedowheid be resignacioun. And be this resoun the forsaid Cristiane of Suthirland as air forsaid, aucht to freithe, releif, and keipe the baroun of Killrawok seaithtles, and to releif him at the kingis handis, and all vtheris, of his landis of the twa Cantrais and the half of Ouchtervquholl, with ther pertinentis, eftir the form of the charteris and evidentis maide be hir forbearis to hym and his forbearis tharvppoun.

The following "letter of assythment," or acquittance for slaughter by the friends of the deceased, tells its own story. It is on parchment, with three seals appended: 1, Cantray's, a fess between three stars,—*s. henrici dolas*; 2, Kilarvock's; 3, Kinstary's, a fess between three water budgets,—*s. valteri roys*. The first and last of the rudest home workmanship.

Be jt kend to all men be thir presentis lettres, ws Henry Doles of Cantray, Johnn of Doles, brethir germane to vmquhile Archibald Doles, quhome God assolye, Valter Ross of Kinstary moder brother to the said vmquhile Archibalde, Huchone Ross of Killrauk, and vtheris the kyn and freindis of the said vmquhile Archibald, for conding and thankful recompens, plesour, and satisfacioun of party made to ws, and suffragis done for the saule of

the said vmquhile Archibalde, be our louit cousing Robert Stewart of Clanok, to haue grantit and be the tenour of thir presentis lettres for ws, our airis, kyne, freindis and successouris, grantis and haldis weill and sufficiently contentit and plesit, and fully assitit, as efferis, be the said Robert, for the slauchter done and committit be him on the said vmquhil Archibalde; remittand and forgiffand him, his airis, kyn and freindis, or ony that mycht be accensit therof in tymeze enning, nowe and for euire, be this present writ; to the quhilk, in witnessing of the premiss, we the saidis Henry, Walter, and Huchone, for our selfis, and of the supplicatioun of the said John Doles, hafand na seil of his awyn propir, and of the request of the remanent of the kyne and freindis of the said vmquhile Archibalde, beand present, consentand herto, and with the instance, becaus thai hed na selis propir of thar awyn, thai procurit our selis to be appendit to the presentis, quhilkis for ws and thaim we haue appendit at Dawe the last day of May, the yeir of God ane thousande five hundreth and thretteine yeris. befor thir witness Alexander Ogiluy of Deskfurde, Gilbert Ogiluy, James Ogiluy, and George Craufurde, with utheris diuers.

The following curious writ is without date. It bears the signet and signature of James IV.

Rex.

Chancellair and lordis of counsell, we greit you weill, forsamekill as we disponit be auise of our thesaurer, the non-entres of the landis of Sanquhar with the pertinentis till Huchone Ros of Kilraok, for ane resonable composition, and as we ar informit, Alexander Duuber apperand aire of Cunnaw hes ane other gift of the saidis landis, sinisterlie purchest, wythoute ony composition making; And for eschewing of tua contrary our giftis to contend, we causit be your auise the saidis persones be bundyn be way of compromit for dressing of the said mater in freindlie maner, quhilk the said Huchone is contentit till abyd therat for his parte; And the said Alexander hes past thierfra, and persewis the said mater befor you, incontrar

our honour, that tua giftis suld be producit in jugement, of ane thing: It is our will heirfor and we charge you that ye proceide na forthir therin, bot compell baith the saidis persones to remane and abyd at the deliuerance and decreit of the persones nemmit and chosyn in the first compromit betuix thaim, and that the said mater be decidit in that maner and name otherwayis. Subseriuit wyth our hand and onder our signet, at Edinburgh the xj day of Merche.



*J. Murray*

The feud between the neighbours on the opposite banks of the Nairn did not last long. The following contract seems intended as a *reintegratio amicis*:—

Thyr endentoris mad at Auldern the vj day of May the yer of God jm<sup>o</sup> xv<sup>o</sup> and xv yeris, proportis and beris vitnes in thaimself that it is fully ap-  
puncted and aggreit betuix ane honorabill and worschipfull man, that is to  
say, Huchon Ros of Kylrawok on that ta part, and master Johne Caldor  
chantor of Ross, on the tothir part, in forme, maner, and effect as eftir  
followis, that is to say, that Alexander Caldor son to vniquhill Vilyane  
thayne of Caldor, God willing, sall mary and haif to wiff Elezibeth Ros  
dochtir to the sad Huchon Ros; for the quhilk mariage the sad Huchon Ros  
sall gif sex scor of merkis of mariage geyr of the vsuall mone of Scotland,  
and aucht oxin, to plenys ane tak, to be payt in this maner follovand, that  
is to say, twenty lib. at this nixt Mertymas, togiddir with the sad aucht  
oxin, and ten merkis at Vitsunday thireftir, and other x merkis at Merty-  
mas thireftir, and safurtht x merkis termle at Vitsunday and Mertymes

quhill the sad sown be complet and paytt, and apon this sall mak his avn obligacioun and his eldest sonis Huchon Ros, in the stratest styill and form of obligacion at can be extendytt, or fynd othir eaution to be aekyt in Elgin for the samyn sovme abuf writyn at thir forsad termys. And the sad mastir Johne sall gyf his part of Estirbrachille, with chartir and sesing in coniuette to the sadis Alexander and Elspet, and to the langest lewar of thaim twa, and thar ayris to be gottyn of thar bodeyis, and falyeand therof, to the sad Alexander ayris maill gubatsumeuir, and atour sall gif be the trinite day cum ane yer, fyv merkis vortht of land mayr to the sad Alexander in vedsett, or ane hunder merkis of redy mone to lay apon land; and this the sad mastir Johne dois of his fre will, for kyndnes of blud and helping of the sad Alexander. Bot the sad mastir Johne sall haf the sadis landis of Brachille for v or ix yeris in tak with balyory, as efferis, as he can devis, he pay-and to the sad Alexander ten merkis yerle of maill alanerly, and falyeand of him to the sad Elezibeth. And atour the sad mastir Johne byndis him, his ayris, executouris, and assignais, gif it happinis the sad landis of Brachille to be lousyt, he sal within ane yer thireftir fynd alsmekill land in wadset to thaim as his part of the said Brachille is wortht, he resavand and gettand the mone it lyis in wed of now, or to gyf to the sad Alexander four seor of merkis to the sex seor of merkis it lyis in wed of now, to lay on land to his profyt and his sad spous, as sad is, in coniuette. And atour the sad Huchon Ros baron of Kylrawak, his son and ayr, thar kyn men and frendis, and the sad mastir Johne, Alexander Caldor, and Huehon of Caldor his bruther, thar kyn, men and frendis, ar oblist and suorn to be leill and trew till othiris, and tak otheris part in all thir wis, just, and honest materis aganis all man, the kingis grace and my lord of Huntlie exceptyt. And the said mastir Johne sall fynd eaution for him to fulfill and paye the sovmes or landis abuf exprimyt, safar as he fulfillis nocht actuale at the resauing of the sad baronis obligacioun. And to the ferm and faythfull keping of all thir presentis and conditionis abuf writtin, bayth the sadis parteis ar oblist and suorn be the faytht and treuthis of thar bodeis, the haly ewangelist twychit, ayn till other, but fraud or gyil. In vitnes herof the part of the endentur remanand with the said baron the sad mastir Johne has affixt to his propir seill, with his subscriptioun manuell. And in likvis the part remanand with

the said mastir John, the sad baron has affixt to his propir seill, with his subscripsioun manuall, day, yer and place befor exprimyt, befor thir witnes. Alexander Vrechart of Burrisyardis, Henre Dolles of Cantray, Vilyame Dolles of Budwit, Valter Ros of Kynstary, Robert Caldor, John Ros, burges of Narn, Wat of Douglas of Cravmond, Thomas of Chessam, mastir Johne Gordoun, with othisis diuers.

There are two summonses connected with "the second hership of Petty,"—an exploit of the Mackintoshes, Roses, and Dolas of Cantray, who harried "the house of Petty, callit Halhill, pertaining to umquhile Williame Ogilvy of Stratherne, knyecht, and now to John Ogilvy, his sone," and made spoil of a remarkable booty, serving well to illustrate the mode of life of a northern baron of those days. The summonses are dated 23d March 1516: but the raid took place sometime about 1513. The list of the spoil in one summons is as follows:—

. . . . . ane stand bed of earvit werk, price x merkis ; viii stand beddis of fyr, price of the pece x s. viij score sawin burdis of fyr, price of the pece, ij s. ; lx burdis of ayk, price of thame thre pundis ; i<sup>e</sup> gret gestis price of the pece vij s. ; twa ehieris carvit, price of the pece xl s. ; ane lang sadill of Estland burdis, price vj merkis ; viij stulis, price of the pece iiij s. ; ane barrrell of saip, price xl s. ; twa ehieris, price of the pece, viij s. ; xx pare of irne tangis, price of the pece xx d. ; ane gavelock of irne, price xx s. ; ane querrall mell, twa pikkis, ix wegeis of irne, price xx s. ; xxiiij maisons irmis, price xl s. ; twa thousand candellis of taleh, price of the pece ourheid, iij d. ; twa candell kistis, price xij s. iiij d. ; thre gounis, price of thame xl lib. ; ane barrel of gun powder, price x lib. ; ane pair of gardivianis, price iiij lib. ; twa hale stand of dornwik small napry with xij servertis, price viij lib. ; viij

hale stand of napry of bertane clath, with iiij dosane of servertis, price of the stand, xl. s. ; viij stand of gret napry, with servertis concordand thereto, price of the stand, xx s. ; xxiiij halbertis and axis, price of the pece, vj s. viij d. ; xij Jedburgh stavis, price of the pece, v s. ; xv hand-bowis, price of the pece, vj s. viij d. ; x dosune of arrois, price of the dosune, iiij s. ; xvj pare of splentis price of the pare, xx s. ; iiij jakkis, price of the pece vj merkis ; viij selletis, price of the pece, xx s. ; viij stele bonnetis, price of the pece, vj s. viij d. ; ielx elnis of lynmyng clath, price of the eln, xvj d. ; xl serkis of lynning clath, price of the pece ourheid, v s. ; x elnis of wollin clath, price of the eln, ij s. ; wolliu yarne estimat to the quantite of the elnis of clath, price of the eln, xvij d. ; four doubletis of worset, price of the pece, xl s. ; ane doublet of satin, price iiij lib. ; xij fustiane doubletis, price of the pece, x s. ; xij doubletis of leddir, price of the pece, vj s. ; xvj pare of qubit hose, price of the pece, vj s. viij d. ; four pare of black hoise and uther colour, price of the pece, x s. ; xvj bonettis, price of the pece, viij s. ; xxvj kirtillis and gounis for women, price of the pece, xij s. ; with barnis serkis, and uthir geir, extending to xx s. and xl s. usuale money of our realme ; viij pare of doubill solit sehone, price of the pare, ij s. ; xvij swerdis, price of thame, xvij merkis ; four irne rakkis of spetis, price of the pece, xij d. ; vj irne ladillis, price of the pece, xij d. ; four eill crukis, price of the pece, vj d. ; vj girdillis, price of the pece, vj s. ; v bakin stulis, price of the pece, vj s. ; four maskin fattis, price of the pece, x s. ; vij gile fattis, price of the pece, vj s. viij d. ; xvj standis, price of the pece, xxx d. ; thre dosane of Hamburgh barrellis, price of the pece, ij s. ; xxiiij tubbis, price of the pece, xij d. ; xvij pipis, price of the pece, vij s. ; x hogheidis, price of the pece, iiij s. ; twa caissit girmalis for mele, price of the pece, iiij merkis ; xij Murray girmalis, price of the pece, x s. ; v punchionis of Allacant, bastard, Muscadin, and Caprik wyne, price of the tun, xx lib. ; xxxix bollis of mele, price of the boll, ix s. ; lv bollis of malt, price of the boll, xij s. iiij d. ; v bollis of threschin quhete, price of the boll, xvij s. ; v salt mertis, price of the pece, xvj s. ; twa fresche martis, price of the pece, xvj s. ; four slane muttoun, price of the pece, iiij s. ; four gret schrynis, price of the pece, xvj s. ; ane gret Flaudirs schryne, price xl s. ; xij uthir kistis, price vj s. viij d. ; four pepper quermis, price vj s. viij d. ; x salt hidis, price of the pece, vj s. ; xxx bollis of small salt, price of the



boll, vj s. viij d. ; xij bollis of gret salt, price of the boll, xvj s. ; twa hundreth herd killing price of the hundreth, xl s. ; ane hundreth herd seat, price iij lib. ; twa gret dosane pewdir veschel, price of the dosane, viij merkis ; twa half galloun stopis of tyn, price of the pece, twa merkis ; twa quartis of tyn, price of the pece, xij s. iij d. ; ane pinte of tyn, price v s. ; ane chopin of tyn, price xxx d. ; xij half galloun stopis of tre, price of the pece, xij d. ; xvij quartis of tre, price of the pece, vj d. ; lx irne hekkis, price of the pece, viij d. ; xx fut spadis, price of the pece, x d. ; twa dosane of pete spadis, price of the pece, vj d. ; ane dosane of hewin axis, price of the pece, xvj d. ; xij womillis, price xij s. ; xxiiij pleuchis, with thar yokkis, cultar, sokkis, and uthir pertinents, price of ilk pleuch with the pertinents, x s. ; xxviiij wedyis of irne, price of the wedy, iij s. ; xx sleddis with quhelis, price of the pece, xxxij d. ; xxvij cuppill of harrois, price of the cuppill, xij d. ; xxvj laid sadillis, price of the pece, ij s. ; xliij sekkis, price of the pece, iij s. ; viij canvessis, price of thame, viij merkis ; viij ridin sadillis, price of the pece, x s. ; xvij womenis coureheis, price of the pece, iij s. ; viij score of stanis of cheesc, price of the stane, iij s. ; xl stanis of butter, price of the stane, v s. ; xvij mete burdis, price of the pece, iij s. ; xxxij fornis, price of the pece, ij s. ; xxxij kestis, price of the pece, xij d. ; ane gret bell, price ij merkis ; tua abbis with chesabillis and all grath, pertening to the altar for sayng of mess, price of all xx lib. ; xvj horssis, price of the pece six merkis ; ix trein flalis, price of the pece, ij s. ; x trein pekkis, price of the pece, viij d. ; xxxvj rid-dillis, price of the pece, iij d. ; xvj sevis, price of the pece, xij d. ; ic. pare of irne bandis, snekkis, and platis for durris and windois of costlie werkis, price x lib. ; ane gret study of irne, price v merkis ; twa gret almeriis, four small almeriis, twa bellesis, with all uthir grath pertenyng to ane smyth, price x merkis. The quhilkis gndis aboue writtin pertenit to the said unquhile Williame, his men, tenentis and servandis, and war masterfullie spulyet and away takin be the saidis personis furth of the said place and house of Halhill, and landis pertening thereto.

The other summons relating to the same fierce proceedings, closes the catalogue of such memorials. It may be observed that both these writs, though of the beginning of James V.th's reign, bear the signet of James IV.

James . . . . . fforseamekill as it is be the lordis of our counsalle decretit and deliuerit, that Lauchlane M·Kintosehe of Dunnauchtane, Dougall M·Kintosehe callit Dougall moir, Ferquhar M·Kintosehe his sone, Robert Clerk, Ewn M·Gillemertin, Johne his bruthir, Ferquhar M·Bane, Thomas Clerk, Dauid M·Gillereochsoun, Duncane M·Kintier, Duncane Bane, Huchoun Garmakachine, Williame M·Gillanderis, Johne Ros bruthir to the baroun of Kilrawok, bastard Johne Alexandersoun, Alexander M·Alexander his bruthir, Williame Macathline in the Rusemoir, Finlaw M·Kar, M·Kitynley, Finlaw M·Mertin, Donald M·Kenye, Nele More, Andro M·Mertin, Sorle M·Kenye, Ferquhar M·Cathin, Johne of Lagane, Murich Clerk his bruthir, with thar complices, hes done wrang in the maisterfull spoliatioun, away taking, with-haldin, artatioun, consent, and pert takin of thir gudis vndir writtin. And therfor it is ordanit be the saidis lordis, that the saidis personis sall restore and deliuer the samin agan to the said Johne Ogilwy, sone and are of vmquhile Williame Ogiluy of Stratherne knyecht, and to ane venerabill fader in God, James commendatar of our abbay of Driburgh, his tutor; That is to say, furth of the place of Halhill, the soun of j<sup>c</sup> lib. vsuale money of our realme, xij<sup>xx</sup> chalderis of aitis with the foder, price of the chalder with the foder vj merkis; lx chalderis of bere with the foder, price of the chalder xiiij merkis; ix chalderis of pese, price of the chalder with the foder xiiij merkis; vj chalderis of quhete, price of the chalder with the foder xvj merkis; And furth of the lands of Petty, and house therof, the soun of ane hundreth pundis, vsuale money forsaid; xiiij score of auld ky, price of the pece twa merkis; lx yong ky of iij yeris auld, price of the pece xx s.; viij score of drawin oxin, price of the pece xl s.; lx yong oxin, price of the pece xx s.; v<sup>e</sup> yowis, price of the pece v s.; lx swyne with grisris, price of the pece xiiij s.; viij<sup>xx</sup> gimmor and dimmontis, price of the pece, iij s.; viij<sup>xx</sup> hoggis, price of the pece, ij s.; xxx horsis, price of the pece ourheid, vj merkis; xxx meris, wyld and teme, price of the pece, iij merkis;

xxx gatis, price of the pece, x s.; xij baris, price of the pece, xvj s.; vj<sup>xx</sup>xvj yong swine, price of the pece, vj s. viij d. The quhilkis money, cornis, eatall, and gudis, abone writtin war masterfullie spulyet and away takin be the saidis personis fra the said vmqhile Williame, his men, tenentis, and seruandis, out of his saidis landis and stedingis, in the yer of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>e</sup> and xij yeris, and as yit wranguisly withhaldin fra thame, and now fra the said Johne his son and are; and als it is be the saidis lordis decretit and deliuerit, that the saidis personis sall content and pay the profitis that the said vmqhile Williame might haue had of the saidis landis of Petty, Brauchy, Stratherne, and the Moy, in the yer of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>e</sup> and xiiij yeris, gif thai had sufferit him and his tenentis and seruandis to haue occupiit and lauborat the samin with thar avne gudis, extending to tua chalderis of aitis sawing estimat to the third corne, price of the chalder with the foder, vj merkis; lx chalderis of bere sawing estimat to the ferd corne, price of the chalder with the foder, x merkis; the gers and pasturing of j<sup>m</sup> soumes of eatall, sic as nolt, schepe, hors, and vtheris gudis, price of the soumes gerse, ij s., like as wes clerlie previt befor the saidis lordis, as at mar lenth is contenit in thar decrete gevin therupone. . . . . Gevin vnder our signet at Edinburgh, the xxiiij day of Marche, and of our regne the ferd yer.

Per decretum dominorum consilii, etc.

CHEPMAN.

The gift of the relief and non-entry dues of the barony is under the Privy Seal of Scotland, but being on paper, the seal is too much defaced to distinguish whether the legend bore the name of Albany.

#### Litera Warde Hugonis Ross de Kilrawok, etc.

James be the grace of God king of Scottis, To all and sundry our liegis and subditis quham it efferis, quhais knowlege thir oure letterez salcum greting: Wit ye ws with avise and consent of our derrest cousing and tutor Johne Duke of Albany, etc., protectoure and governoure of our realme, to

haue gevin and grantit, and be thir our letterez gevis and grantis to our lout Huehoun Ross, sone and are of vmquhile Huehoun Ross of Kilrawok, his aris and assignais, the releif of all and hale the landis and barony of Kilrawok, baith properte and tenandry, and of all vtheris landis and annuale rentis, with mylnis and fischings of the samyn, quhilkis pertenit to the said vmquhile Huehon, and now pertenyng or may pertene to ws, for sesing to be gevin therof to the said vmquhile Huehonis aris, with all males and profittis of the saidis landis, baith properte and tenandry, with the mylnis and fischings of the samyn, and thare pertinentis, of all times tocum, quhill the lauchfull entre of the rieltnis are or airis therto. . . . .  
At Edinburgh, the sixt day of Maij, the yere of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> xvij yeris, and of our regne the ferd yere.

Per signaturam manu domini gubernatoris subscriptam, etc.

Per hanc literam allocatur in compoto  
vicecomiti de Innernes xl lib.

J. SCOTT.

An extracted decree of the Lords of Council, of 28th March 1517, in an action for recovering mails and duties due for lands in Badenoch to Andrew Archbishop of St. Andrews, while Bishop of Moray, by "Lauchlane M<sup>c</sup>Kintosche capitane of the Clanquhattane, and Dowgal M<sup>c</sup>Kintosche," throws some light upon the tenures and occupation of that district. The decree runs for the rent of each tenement separately:—

. . . . . That is to say, for the fermis and malis of the tovn of Ruthven, of the terme of Mertimes, in the yer of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and xiiij yeris, xliij s. iiij d. The Ryn mertis of the said tovn of the termis of Mertimes in the yer of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and xiiij yeris and xv yeris, extending to xx s. The malis of the tovn of Inveryn of the said Mertimes terme j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and xiiij yeris, extending to xxv s. The malis of the said tovn in the yeris of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and xiiij yeris and xv yeris, extending to iij lib., xj s. viij d. The fisching of the watter of Nys of the Mertimes terme in the yer of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and xiiij yeris, and for the yer of God, etc., xiiij and xv yeris, extending in the hale to x lib. The malis of Archynmony of

the first Mertymes terme forsaid, extending to xxvj s. viij d. The malis of the said toum of the termis of Witsunday and Mertimes in the yer of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and xiiij yeris, extending to lvj s. viij d. The malis of the alehous of the said terme, iij s. iiij d. The hale malis of the barony of Moy of the Mertimes terme, in the yer of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and xij yeris, extending to vij lib. viij s. x d. The annuell of Kyntallerty of the yeris of God, etc., xiiij and xv yeris, extending to iiij lib. The malis of the said barony of Moy in the yeris of God, etc., xiiij and xv yeris, extending to xxvij lib. viij s. viij d. The annuell of David of the saidis tna yeris, extending to liij s. iiij d. The malis of the landis of Badyenaeh, of Witsunday and Mertimes, in the yer of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and xv yeris, extending to v lib. vj s. viij d. The grassumis of the landis of Moy at the last sett, quhilk wes in the yer of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and xj yeris, extending to xl lib. The custum aitis of the said barony of Moy, be the space of iiij yeris bipast, extending to xij bollis, price therof xxxij s. iiij d. The grassume of the toum of Ruthven, extending to iij lib., vj s. viij d. The custume aitis of the samyn of four yeris, extending to viij bollis, price therof xxj s. iiij d. The custume aitis of Dundawik, extending to iiij bollis, ij l., price xij s. The custume aitis of Inueryn, extending to iiij bollis, price x s. iiij d. The cayn fowlis of Kymyleis of four yeris, extending to xl s. The teynd siluir of the kirk of David, be the space of thre yeris, extending eftir the forme of the rentale in the hail to lxxxij lib., quhilkis restis apoun the saidis Lanehlane and Dowgale. The annuell of Gilbert Vaus, liand within the burgh of Inuernes, j lib. peper, price viij s. The fisching of Esse and Ferne of thre yeris bipast, extending to iiij lib. . . .

The documents of this generation may be fitly concluded by the following extract from Shaw's MS., giving the popular account of the manner in which the Campbells became lords of the fair heritage of Cawdor. In the oral tradition of Strathnairn, the events assume a more romantic character.

Of Kilravoks four daughters, the eldest, viz. Isabel, was married to John Calder, designed son and appearand heir of William thane of Calder. Their contract of marriage was dated 10th May 1492. This thane had an

elder son, viz. William, by his first marriage with Marion of Sutherland; and three sons of the second venter, all younger than John, viz. Andrew, Alexander, and Hugh; and upon these sons he entailed his estate, one failing the other; And on this he obtained a charter, dated 22d April 1488. in which charter the immediate succession is provided to John, the second son; To which provision, William, the eldest son (who was a cripple) consented by a special deed, reserving to himself the sheriffship and constabulary of Nairn, and an annuity of 20 lib. Upon the marriage of John Calder with Isabel Rose, his father disposed the estate to him, reserving an annuity to himself, and 20 lib. yearly to his eldest son, William, until he should be provided of an ecclesiastick benefice; and upon this disposition, John obtained a charter, dated 2 Nov. 1494. Kilravok gave to this daughter nine hundred merks of portion; for securing the payment whereof he gave possession of the lands of Kinsterie, which were impignorated to him for 300 merks; he gave a fourth part of his lands of Geddes in security for the payment of another 100 merks; and for the remaining 500, he was to give siker borghs (or caution) to pay 40 merks yearly, till all should be paid.—an evidence this of the scarcity of money in those days, when Kilravok had such difficulty in paying 900 merks. Of this marriage there was but one posthumous child, viz. Muiriel Calder, born after the death of her father, who died in December 1494. And though it may be thought a digression, I shall say a little concerning this heiress.

Muiriel was the heir of an opulent fortune, and 'tis but reasonable to think, that Kilravok had it in view to marry her to his own grandson, rather than to a stranger; whereupon he took both her and her mother into his family. But such a fortune could not long escape the notice of others; and when the Earl of Argyle came to the knowledge of it, he contrived to bring it into his own family, for which he had at this time a favourable opportunity. Kilravok being prosecuted by the laird of Cromartie for the spoil of his lands, (as above mentioned,) Argyle, who was justice-general over all Scotland, made this process easy for him; and to obtain that favour, Kilravok agreed to deliver up to him his grandchild. In pursuance of this agreement, Argyle and Kilravok obtained a gift of tutors dative, and the ward of her marriage was granted to Argyle, by the king's gift, of date

16th January 1495. The child was kept in the house of Kilravok; and Argyle granted Kilravok a bond of maintenance and friendship, dated 1st February 1499; and in harvest thereafter, sent Campbel of Inverliver with sixty men, to receive the child, to bring her to Inverary. The lady Kilravok, grandmother of the child, being told that she should soon be restored to her, that she might not be changed, seared or marked her hip with the key of her trunk or coffer. As Inverliver was near to Daltulich, in his way with little Muiriell, he found himself close pursued by Alexander and Hugh Calders (the child's uncles) with a superior party. Having sent off the child with an escort of six men, Inverliver faced about to stop the Calders; and to deceive them, a sheaf of corn was dressed in some of the child's clothes, and kept by one in the rear. The conflict was sharp, and severals were killed, among whom were eight of Inverliver's sons. When Inverliver thought that the child was out of the reach of her uncles, he retreated, leaving the fictitious child to the pursuers. Muiriell was safely brought to Inverary, and about the year 1510, married to Sir John Campbel, second or third son of Argyle; and thereby he got the estate of Calder. Inverliver was rewarded with the 20 lib. land of Inverliver. 'Tis said, that in the heat of the skirmish with the Calders, Inverliver had cried.—*'S fhadu glaoth o Lochow! 'S fhadu cobhair o chlann dhoinne!* which has become a proverb, signifying imminent danger and distant relief. This is the traditional account of the Campbel's obtaining the estate of Calder, in which there is nothing improbable.

## KILRAVOCK NINTH—1517-1543.

PASSING over the title deeds of the estates which have now settled down into ordinary conveyancing, the documents of this generation in the family charter chest relate chiefly to the establishment of a large family in marriage, for the most part with neighbours. These domestic transactions bring us acquainted with many families, once of good standing in Moray and the north, now either extinct, or having changed their seats. The Sutherlands of Kinstearie were within memory of some yet living, looked back to with respect, as of the old gentle blood. The Dolas's of Cantray, never of great wealth, had decayed considerably before their final extinction in the storm of last century. The Uregharts, once of large power and possessions on both sides of the Firth, have left scarcely a trace of their existence. The Ogilvies, great lords in Strathnairn, and the Falconars of Halkerston, for centuries enjoying the sweet burnside of Lethen, have long retired to their old southern settlements. The knightly family of Hay, of Park and Lochloy, who perched their picturesque dwelling over the moss of Inschoch, have altogether disappeared, leaving only their castle still beautiful in ruins, their monuments in the choir of the cathedral, and a mass of family papers, preserved at their kinsmen's castle of Kilravock, enough to illustrate a dozen modern families. The once princely race of Dunbar, and the ancient name of Innes, at one time sharing between them the richest portion of Moray, have almost equally waned.

Acquitantia Alex. Calder super xxviiij lib. iij s. viij d., 1 ob. solut. per  
Hugonem Ros de Kilrawok nomine dotis sue sororis Alex. Calder.

† Alexander Calder, granttis me haue ressavit be the handis of ane  
honorabil man, Huchon Ross of Kilrawok, and at his tenandis thir onder-



writin gudis, geyr, mouye, and wittualis, as eftir followis, in part of pament of ane certane sowmez of monye, quhilk the said Huchon is oblisist to hef payet me as doir and toehir geyr, for the solemnizatioun of the band of matrimonye, to be solemnizat be and betuix me and Elizebeth Ros, the said Huchon his sister; In the first tuay bollis of malt in anno domini millesimo etc. xix<sup>mo</sup>, price of the boll xxvj sh. viij d.; sewyne bollis of meil in the said yeir, price of the boll, xiiij sh.; thre bollis of malt in the samyn yeir, price of the boll, xvj sh.; tuay bollis of ry in the forsaid yeir, price of the boll, nyne sh.; thuay bollis malt in the said yeir, price of the boll, xvj sh. viij d.; ane kow and ane stirk, quhilk wes taikin fra William M<sup>c</sup>Nycholl, price thretty-ane sh. viij d.; tuay oxin, price of the pece, xxxiiij sh.; xxiiij sh. deliuerit me be Jhone Wiliamesone to by ane ox, x sh. of monye to myself; thereffir vj sh. To Makkeirien in my nayme, to pas to Alderne, vj sh.; foure horsis, price of the pece, xl sh.; and v firlothis ij pekis of malt, price of the boll, nyne sh. Of the quhilk sowmez of tuenti-acht poundis, thre schillingis acht pennys, ane ob., in part of pament of doir and toehir geyr, in penny and pennyworthis, ky, oxin, wittualis, meil, malt, and ky, and usuall monye, as said is deliuerit me be the said Huchon and his factoris and seruandis, I hald me weill content and payit. . . . Gewin at Kilrawok . . . the xviiij day of August in the yeir of God M. v<sup>c</sup> and tuenti-tuay yeiris, befoir thir witnes, schir Andro Moray, pensionar of Croye, Johne Angussone, and Johne Innes.

ALEXANDER CALDOR, with my hand at the pen.

The Baron of Lethin hys band to the Baron of Kylravock, for marraige making.

At Alderne, the last day of Jannere the yere of Godde ane thousand v<sup>c</sup> xxiiij yeris. It is appointit and finally concordyt betwix honorable men, that is to say, Huchone Ross of Kylrawk on the ta part, and David Falconer of Halcartoun on the uthir part, in manyr, forme, and effect, as eftir folowis; that is to say, that Huchoun Ross, the sone and apperand aiyre of the said Huchone Ross of Kilraok, sall marie and tak to wyff, Godde will-

and, Janet Falconer, the dochtir of the said David Falconer of Halcartoun, quhat tyme or quhow soun the said Huchoun ayre or his ayris cumis to perfytt elde, be the sicht of thare best avisit freyndis; that is to say, ane rycht reverend fadir in Godde Gavin bishop of Abyrden, richt nobill men Alexander Ogilby of that ilk, Thomas Urquhart of Cromerty, mastyr James Vyschert of Patarron, advocat for our soverain lorde, and David Strathquhyn of Thornton. And for the solemnizing of the said mariage to be maid in the face of haly kirk betwix the said Huchone the sone and the apperand ayre of the said Huchone Ross of Kilraok, and the said Janet Falconer dochtir of the said David, and completing of the samyn; the said David Falconer his ayris and assignais sall content and paye to the said Huchone Ross of Kybraok, or his ayris or assignaiss, the soume of thre hundricht merkis, thre schore and fyftene merkis, usuale mone of Scotland. . . . And als gif it sall happyn, as Godde forbidde it do, that the said David Falconer happin to falye to have ayris mayle of his body, and gif it hapinis at the said Janet Falconer succedis till ony part of the saidis David heretach, thane the said Huchone Ros of Kilraok sall mak competent cost uppon the mariage of the said Janet, according to the quantite of hir heretach, be the sicht of the said reverend fadyr, and the remanent of the forsaidis personis. . . . The said Huchone Ross of Kilraok sall infett Huchone his sone and Janet Falconer, at the completing of thare mariage, or within xx<sup>ii</sup> daïs thareftir, in tene lib. land, lyand within the barony of Kybraok, in ane competent place togyddir, to be brukit be thame in coniuuet fe, and haldyn of oure soverain lorde. . . . And quhat tyme the bandis of matrimonye beis completit betwix the said Huchone and Janet, or falyeand of thame betwix ony ayre of the said Huchone, and laelhtfull dochtir of the said David; thane and in that case the said Huchone and Janet, or ony odiris hapnis to compleit the bandis of matrimonye, sall renunce and frely ourgiff and discharge thame of the said pene mayle of the saidis landis to the said Huchone. And in case of the decess of the said Huchone and Janet, or falyeand that is contrak may nocht be fulfillit thro falling of the mariage in the kyngis bandis, or in ony subject superioris as said is, the forsaid pene mayle that cumis of the said land sall be equally dividit betwix the said Huchone Ross of Kilraok and David Falconer of

Halcartovn; and this contrak sall stand in effect, sua that the said David Falconer sall have the mariage of the said Huchone Ross, sone and apper- and ayre to the said Huchone Ross of Kilraok; and falyeand of hyme be decess or othirwais, his sone and nerrest apperand ayre lachtfull gottyn, ay and quhill the said Huchon Ross of Kilraok has or may have ane sone to the said Janet Falconer; quhilkis falyeand of hir the said Janet, to ony othir dochttyr of the said David, ay and quhill the said David has ane dochttyr lachtfull gottin of his body. . . . .

DAVID FALCONAR, with my hand on the pen.

I, Janet Innes, the relie of unquhill Hochoun the Ros baron of Kilrawak, grantis me to have resavit fra ane honorabill man, Hochoun the Ros baron of the said barony, the soune of fourty sehilingis usuall mony of Schotland, in compleit paiement of this mertymas maill last by passit, of the quhill xl. s. I the said Janet Innes, grantis me weill content, and payit; I quitelewis the said Hochoun the Ros of the said xl s., and all that efferis therein till now and ever be this my acquittance, subscrivit with my hand at the pen at Fores, the xxvij day of November, in the yeir of God, 1<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> xxiiij yeris, be foir ther vitnes, schir Vilyam Brown vicar of Moy, Patre Davison, James Stronoch chaplanis, Sande Lee, and schir Mychell Tulloch vicar of Rwfien and notary public, with nthirs divers.

JANAT INNES, with my hand at the pen.

The band betwix James Dunbar of Conye and Jhone Ros, towartis the marage of Merjore Dunbar with Jhone Ros.

At Elgin the penult daye of Aprill in the yeir of God 1<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and xxvj yeris, it is appontit and finally concordit betwix honest men, that is to say, James Dunbar of Conye on that ane part, and Johne Ros brother german to Huchon Ros baroune of Kilraok on that othir part, in maner, forme, and effect, as eftir follois, that is to say, that the sayd Jhone Ros sall, God willing, tak to wiff Marjory Dunbar dochtir to the sayd James, and sall

solemne the bandis of matrimonye in the face of haly kirk, and sall compleit the samyn betwix the dayt of thir presentis and within viij dayis eftir the dispensacioun can be had; quhilk dispensacioun salbe gottin be the haill labor and expens of the said Johne and James halele, betwix the dayt of thir presentis and the Trinite Soudaye nixt heireftir, gyff it ma be gottine within the realme of Scotland, and falyeand thair of, quhansoever it may be gottine of the court of Rome. For the quhilk solemnizene of the said matrimonye and completing of the samyn and the expens of the sayd dispensacioun, the said James, or his airis, sall content and paye to the sayd Johne the soume of sax schor of merkis usnall mone of Scotland. . . .

The following "Assurance" taken between the rival septis of the Clanchattan and Clancameron, may be of some importance for their history. It preserves to us the seal of the now Baron of Kilravock, without the bear's head of Clishholm.

Ane snerans to Ewn Allanson be M<sup>r</sup> Kyntosche.

Be it maid kend to all men be this present vrycht, me Hector M<sup>r</sup> Kintose, captaine of Clancatane, to haue assouerit, and be the thenor of this present lettre assoueris, lelely and truely, be the fayth and treuth in my body, ane vrschepful man Ewine Alansone, captane of Clancamrone, hymself, his kyne, party, purcheis and enyrdance, his and thare landis, gudis, and possessions, to be one hurt, skaytht or trubilit, for me, my kyne, party, purcheis, and enyrdance, and for al at may lat, bayth in the law and by the law, jnduring this myn assouerance, be the fayth and troult in my body, and this myn assouerance till jndure bot fraud or gyll, to ye fest of Sant Andrew nixt to cum, that day the soume beyng gane to rest. In vitnes of the quhilk to this my letteris of assouerance, I haue procurit the seil of ane vrschepful man Huchone Ros of Kilravok, at Kilravok, the xxij day of October, the yeir of God ane thousand fif hundryt xxvij yeiris, befor thir witness, Johne Alansone, Donald Alansone, Villiam Roy Alansone, vyth vder dinerse.



Jhon Fresaris aquytans of his vyfis porgeis to the Baron.

I Johne Fresall of Farlyne, granttis me to haif ressavit fra ane honora-  
bill man, Huchone Ros of Kilrawok, the sowme of ane lewyne merkis, gud  
and usuall mone of Scotland, for haill and compleit payment of Katreyne  
Ros his sister pursehes, quhilk the said Huchone was oblist to pay the half  
price of the samyn eftir the tenor of ane ak maid therupone . . . and  
oblis and byndis me be the faith in my body, my airis and assignais, to  
bring hayne the said pureheis pertening to me and the said Katryne one  
my awyne expensis, the said pureheice beand lauchfull, quhar throwe that I  
and the said Katreyne Ros may marye lauchfullie in faice of haly kyrk, be  
this myne obligacioune and acquittance, subscriuit with my hand at this  
day at Kyrawok, the sewyntein day of November the yeir of God ane  
thowsand v<sup>e</sup> twenty nyin yeris, befor thir vitnes, Johne Soderland in Geddes,  
Jamys Kympte in Forres, Wilyame Cheseim, Alexander M<sup>c</sup>Donald  
M<sup>c</sup>Cayne, dweland in Straharrik, and schir Thomas Strathauchin notarius  
publicus, cum diversis aliis.

JOHNE FRESCHALL of Farlynn,  
with my hand at the pen.

The following letter of lease, on paper, has unluckily lost the granter's seal :—

Be it kend till all men be thir present letteris, me, Jamis Ogiluy off  
Cardall and Cullard, to haif set in assedacioun and for maill lattis to ane  
honorable man Huchon Ros of Kyrawok, his ayris and assignais, and to  
his subtenmandis ane or mayr, all and haill my landis off Inverarny, with  
the pertineus lyan within the lordschip of Stranaryn and shirefdowm of  
Inverniss, for all the yeris and termys of xj yeris intocum, the said Huchonis  
entres beand to the said landis at Vitsunday, in the yer of God ane thou-  
sand fyve hundyr xxxj yeris, and hund furthe till induyr yeirly and termlye  
aye and quhill ane lewyn yeris be compleit and furth rwmyn; the said  
Huchon payand me yeirly the said Jamis, my ayris and assignais, the sowm

of ix markis six schillyngis aucht penneis, at twa usuell termys, Vitsunday and Mertimes, be evynly portionis as use is allanerly for all uthir chargis; the said Huchon Ros, his ayris and assignais, haffand the saidis landis to hymself, his ayris and assignais, and to his subtennandis ane or mayr, togidder with ane power of balyore, curtis to fens, offisharis to creat, and all membyris of curt to mak, unlayis and chetis to rais and tak up, traspas-soris to pwneis in thar body and gudis, all lachfull thyngis to leid and use, sielik as my self may do an I war present, my propir person, firme and stable haldan and for to hald quhatsumever my balye ledis lachfully, or usis in my name and behalf, aye and quhill the termis of the lewyn yeris be fully compleit and furth rwmyn; and I the said Jamis oblisis me fathfully my ayris and assignais to keip thir puntis abwyn vretyn to the said Huchon his ayris and assignais. And this contrac, be assedacionn and balyere, to be extendit and put in the largest forme of obligacioun that men of understanding can dewise, and for the fathfull observing and keping of all thir pwntis abuf vretyn. I the said Jamis hes sellyt this my obligacioun with my propir seill of armys, togidder with my subscribeioun manuell, at Kylrauk, the xij day of Maye, the yer of God ane thousand fyve hundyr xxxj yeiris, befoyr thir vitnes, Patre Ros, sone and aperand ayr to Johne the Ros in Narne, Vylyam Chesom, Jamis Yowng, Alexander Ros, Johne Myll, and Hendre Guthre, with utheris divers.

JAMIS OGYLUV of Cardall, with my hand.

The warding in Dumbarton Castle is evidenced by the two following discharges of the prisoner's "board." Some of the witnesses were probably his partners in trouble;—

I George Strineling of the Glorat, capitane of the castell of Dumberton, grantis me to haif resauit fra ane honorabill man, Huchoun Ros barroun of Kilrawok, the sowme of sewin merkis four s. aucht penneis, gnd and vsuall mony, in hayll and compleit payment of the said Huchoun burd in the tyme of his being vyth us in ward, of the quhilk sowme of sewin markis four s. and aucht penneis I hald me veill contentit and payit, and als quit-clamis and dischargis the forsaid Huchonn, his airis, executoris and assign-

nais. be me, my ayris, executouris and assignayis, now and for euir, be this my acquittans, subseriuit vyltlt my hand at the castell of Dumberton, on Sunday the xxx day of Julij in the yer of God I<sup>m</sup> v<sup>e</sup> and xxxvj yeris, befor thier vitnes Jhone Jhonstoun of that ilk, Valtyr Boquhannan, Jhone Striueling elder, Johne Mungumry.

GEORGE STIRLYNG of Glorat, vyth my hand.

Capettan of Dumbarttan aquittance for the barons burd in Dumbarttin  
pait in anno I<sup>m</sup> v<sup>e</sup> xxxvj yeris.

I George Sterling of Glorat, capitane of the castell of Dumbertan, grantis me to haif ressaut fra ane honorabill man, Huchoun Ros barroun of Kylrawik, the sowme of twelf markis viij schillingis, in haill and compleit payment of all yeris and termes bipast of the said Huchonis burde to the day and dait of this present wryt and acquitans. Of the quhilk sowme of twelf merkis and viij schillingis forsaid, I hald me weill content and payt, quytclamis and dischargis the said Huchoun Ros barroun of Kylrawyk of the samen, his airis, executouris and assignais, of me, my airis, executouris and assignais, for now and euir, be this my acquitans, subseriuit with my hand at the castell of Dumbertan, the xix day of Merche, the yer of God ane thousand v<sup>e</sup> and xxxvj yeris, befor thir witnes, Johne Jolmestone of that ilk, Waltyr Buchtquhannan, Johne Sterling elder, Cristall Sterling, and Johne Mungumry, with otheris diuers.

GEORGE STERLYNG of Glorat.

While in durance, the poor captive's thoughts had turned to his own tower, and he found occupation in making plans for his gardens on the banks of the Nairn. He procured the services of a gardener, a burgess of Paisley, then a village depending on the great Cluniac monastery of the Stewarts, and, perhaps, deriving from the monks of St. Miran some knowledge in the art of gardening, always a favourite convent study:—

## Thom Daweson band of manrent, etc.

At the castell of Dumberten, the xj day of June, in the yer of God 1<sup>m</sup> v<sup>e</sup> and xxxvj yeris, it is appunetit and concordit betuix honorabill men, that is to say, Huchon Ros of Kilrawok on the ta pert, and Thom Daueson, burges of Paslay on the tother pert, in maner, forme, and effect as eftir followis; that is to say, Thom Daudison and ane seruand man with hyme, is enmyn man and seruand to the said Huchoun for ane yeyr within his hous, and the said Thom sall werk and lawbour to the said Huchoun his yardis, gardingis, orchardis, ayles, heggingis and stankis, and all werkis pertenung to ane gardner to do to sielyk thingis of the best fassoun may be deuiseit. And for the verkin of the samyn, the saidis Huchoun sall geif to the said Thome and to his seruand thar meit dayly, and four penneis ilk werk day that the said Thom verkis to the said Huchoun, and ane merk of fe to his seruand for the forsaid yer; And als the said Thome Daueson is becummyn man fra the said yer furtht, to the said Huchoun for all the dayis of the said Thome lyfytyme, geif the said Huchoun plesis to hald hyme for ane gardner, the said Huchoun gewand to the said Thome yerly for his seruice that may sustene hyme honestlye, as ws is to be gewin to sic craftis men be ressoun; and to the mar securite, bayth the saidis parteis hes interchengt this writ, other part with wther in kepin, and is oblist and sworne to obserue and kep the samyn in all poyntis abone writtin. And for the mar securite, hes subserinit the samyn with ther handis at the pen, day, yer and place abone vrittin, befor thir witnes, Johne Johnstoun of that ilk, Valter Baquhannan, Jhone Sterling elder, Jhone Mungumre and Bertrem Steyne, with wtheris diuers. And the said Thom entre to the said Huchoun salbe at the dait of this writ, and the said Huchoun sall geif ane chalmer to the said Thome to ly in for this instant yer, and fra this furtht to big hyme ane hows as thai aggre.

THOM DAWESON, with my hand on the pen.



An appointment regarding debatable lands between Cawdor and Kilravock, is not without interest, if it served only to show the persons of trust and confidence on whom each party relied. This is printed from a copy.

Appunctuamentum de marchiiis inter Caldor et Kilraok.

At the watter of Narn, the xvj day of November, the yeir of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and fourty yeris, it is finaly compromittit, endit and agreit betuix ane noble man, schir John Campbell of Caldor knyecht, for hym and his airis on that ane part, and ane honorable man, Hucheoun Ros of Kilrawauch, for hym and his airis on that vthir part, anent the debaittable pece land lyand betuix the landis of the manis of Caldor, benetht the Alroun busk vnto the watter of Narn, vpoun the eist side of the Alroun bog, and anent all vthir debaittable landis betuix thair landis of Caldor, Kilrawachis, mekle and litill Geddes, and Raitt, and all vtheris thair landis lyand contigue togidder, within the schirefdome of Narn, that ony of the saidis parteis may allege or clame rycht or possession of, to stand and abyde at the finale ordinance, deliuerance, and decrete arbitrale of thir personis eftir following; that is to say, for the pert of the said schir John Campbell, ane venerable fader in God Donald abbot of Cowper, schir John Campbell of Lundy knyecht, Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas, Robert Innes of Innermerky, and Walter Kynnard of Cowbyn; and falyeing of thame, or ony ane of thame, vtheris sielik, as plesis the said schir John Campbell to name. And for the part of the said Hucheoun Ros of Kilrawauch, Robert abbot of Kinlos, Alexander Ogilby of that ilk and of Fynlater, James Ogilby of Cardell, his sone and apperand air, maister Alexander Dunbar dene of Murray, and David Falconer of Hakkertoun; and falyeing of thame, or ony ane of thame, vtheris sielik, as plesis the said Hucheoun Ros to name in thair steid, jugeis, arbitratouris, amicable compositouris, chosin betuix the saidis parteis. And in caise of discord, ane wirschipfull clerik, maister Alexander Sutherland dene of Cathnes, as odman and ourman. . . . Before thir witness, honorable men, James Dunbar of Tarbett, John Hay of Perk, James Dunbar of Kilbuok, John Ros of Narn, schir Magnus Waus commissar of Inuernes,

to quhome bath the saidis parteis has submyttit thame to, and to his jurisdiction of Inuernes, and prorogatis the samyn. . . .

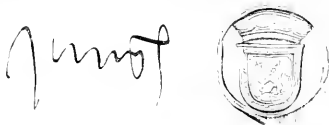
The arbiters were to meet "upon Tuesday next after Lawsunday after the next Pasche, afore none," and "to decide fynalie in the samyn within vj dayis thereftir, without farther delay,"—an example of expedition worthy of imitation by modern arbiters. On the 12th day of May, they had settled the affair, and actually,

. . . . ibidem quasdam lapides quadratas et oblongas in infrascriptis limitibus affixerunt imposuerunt et collocarunt, incipiendo in loco qui vulgo dicitur the myre callit Inuercroftbredacht, et deinde ad limitem seu locum limitatum vulgo dictum Poldinacht, et a Poldynacht per limites ad limitem vulgariter vocatam the Meryng seu limitem qui dividit terras de le manys de Caldor et mekle Geddes, vocatum the Thornbusk: Et a le Mering seu Thornbusk descendendo ad superiorem partem limitis nuncupati Allan Moir: Et deinde descendendo ad inferiorem partem de Allan Moir: Et ab Allan Moir per limites ad limitem inter terras de lityll and mekle Geddes. Et quod bonde seu limites inter terras de lytle et mekle Geddes, erunt in omni tempore affuturo, incipiendo ad partem occidentalem limitis vocati Allan Innes, et deinde per terram aratam vocatam the manurit land per limites ad locum limitatum seu limitem vocatum the Thornbusk ad partem inferiorem de Glasdresche tentam et observatam ut limes; et deinde per limites ad le furd in the Merebe burn, qui descendit et currit ad molendina de Rait et Geddes; et similiter merchie sive limites inter terras de Rait et lityll Geddes erunt omni tempore affuturo, incipiendo ad aquam de Narn, prout torrens inter Rait et Geddes cadit sive currit in eadem, et deinde ascendendo per dictum torrentem usque ad limitem qui vulgo dicitur ane borit cragstane jaentem in monte de Rait, contra et adversus the crage et the cowle, et a le borit cragstane directe ad summitatem dieti montis de Raitt, et deinde per limites semper vergentes ad partem australem. . . .

A renewal of the feuld with the bishop gave occasion to the following letters under the king's signet and sign manual. The first has no address nor indorsation.

Rex.

We vnderstanding that our louit Huehoun Rose of Kilrawok, and his seruandis in his name, of ignorance brak laitlie ane arrestment maid be our shiref of Narne and his deputis vpon certane cornis that grew in this instant yeir vpon the landis of Cowmore, liand in the barony of Kilrawok, within our shirefdome of Narne, at the bishop of Murrayis instance, quharethrou thai haue incurrit the pane of confiscatioun of ther gudis, movable and pressening of ther personis: We, neuertheles, of our speciale grace, for the gude, trew and thankfull service done to vs be the said Hueheoun and for vtheris resonable causis and considerationis moving ws, remittis, forgevis, and dischargis to him, his seruandis, assistaris and pert takaris, all actioun and cryme that we may imput or cans be impute to him throu breking of the said arrestment, and dischargis the samin to thame foreuir, with all rycht and titill that we may haue or clame to ther gudis movable therfor, and transferris the said rycht and titill in thaim and ilkane for thare avin pertis be thir our lettres. Subscriuit with our hand and vndir our signet, at Edinburgh the xij day of October, and of our regne the thretty yeir.



Rex.

Reuerend fader in God and treist consalour, we grete yow welc. Forsamekle as we requestit yow of before in fauour of our louit Huehoun Rose of Kylrawak, anent the stedingis and rovmys had be him and his predecessouris of yowr predecessouris and yow, and to haue sufferit him brouk the samyn, payand vse and vont therfor, and nocht alenerly ye haue dissobeyit our said resonable request, bot alsua hes warnit and callit the said Hueheoun, his son, seruandis, and subtennentis, befor our shiref of Narne and his deputis, for allegeit violent occupatioun of his saidis stedingis and rovmis, tending to obtene lerge sowmez of money and profytt of thaim therefore.

and to remove thaim therfra now in tyme of truble and inconuenient, apperendly to the breke of the hele tak, quhilk we wyll nocht suffir; we pray heirfore yit as of before, and als requiris that ye suffir the said Huchcoun, his soun, seruantis, and subtenentis, brouk ther saidis stedingis and rovmyis in tyme cuning, like as thai haue done in tyme bigane, and desist and cese fra all calling, following, and persewing of thaim, for violent occupatioun of the samyn or vther wayis, befor our said shiref or his deputis, or ony vtheris jugeis quhatsumeur, vnto our speking and youris, that ye may knaw our mynd in that behelf, and siclike in all vther actionis concerning thame, as ye will do ws plesour, and report our thankis therefore, with your anser in vryte herupoun agane with the berrer. Subscriuit with our hand, and vnder our signete, at Edinburgh the vj day of December, and of our regne the xxx yeir.

JAMES R.

To ane reuerend fader in God, and our traist  
consalour Patrik bischop of Murray, com-  
mendater of our abbay of Seone.

Rex.

Schirref of Narne and your deputis, it is our will, and for certane caussis and considerationis moving ws, we charge yow, that incontinent eftir the sicht heiroy, ye desist and cese fra all calling, vnlawing, and proceeding aganis our louit Huchoun Rose of Kilrawak, his sone, frendis and subtenentis, in the actionis movit aganis thame be ane reuerend fader in God Patrik bischop of Murray, for the allegeit violent occupatioun of the stedingis and rovmys had be thaim of him and his predecessouris, or ony vther actionis concerning thame, vnto the time ye haueoure vther speciale vryting and charge in the contrare, dischargeing yow of your offiee in that perte in the meyntyme, be thir our letteres, nochtwithstanding ony vtheris our letteres or private writingis in the contrare; Deliuering thir presentis be you sene vnderstand and obe-yit, agane to the berar. Subscriuit with our hand, and vnder our signete at Edinburgh the vj day of December, and of our regne the xxx<sup>ty</sup> yere.

JAMES R.

## KILRAVOCK TENTH—1543-1597.

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THE Tenth person of our pedigree is known traditionally at Kilravock as **the Black Baron**. He must have been a remarkable character. It will be observed he was at the head of the estate for more than half a century. In the days of his hot blood he fought at Pinkie-cleugh, and had to pay a ransom to his captors. After that, he is in no more scrapes. Every year then produced a revolution in state; and in the midst of his time, came the great revolution of all, the Reformation. All public men were subjected to reverses unprecedented—but the Baron of Kilravock remained unmoved. It is impossible to tell what sentiments he entertained, what party he adhered to; and yet no party attacks him. He was not a mere rustic laird, but a baron, as we shall see, of power and extensive connexions. We generally know a man by his associates. If we find plenty of letters addressed to him, we count on knowing his sentiments; but the Black Baron corresponded with all the leaders of the nation in all its different phases, and he kept all his correspondence. He lived through the clashing factions of the Lords of the Congregation, and the adherents of the old religion. He saw Mary return to her native kingdom amidst universal joy. He witnessed her marriage with Darnley; and her last marriage: her imprisonment, deposition, escape, her English detention, and her judicial murder. He lived under the regents Moray, Lennox, and Morton, successively assassinated and executed. His own country and immediate neighbourhood were especially subject to continual convulsions, as Huntly or Moray, the Queen's party or the King's, obtained the ascendancy,—not to mention the usual elements of native disturbance on the Highland border; yet, through all, he lived in peace, attending to his own affairs. He married his sisters and daughters, and built a manor-place beside his narrow old tower. He settled amicably several complicated lines of marches with his neighbours, while Parliament was settling the Reformation. He received friendly communications almost at the same time, from the leaders of the opposite fac-

tions, while themselves at open war, and raising the country to fight at Corriehie or Langside. We find no taunts against him for lapsarian opinions—no suspicion that he was of “the Vicar of Bray’s” political creed. He seems to have had none. Each party reposed confidence in him, and employed him in the administration of his own district; and in the enormous mass of letters and other documents, from which the following are selected to illustrate his life, we find no information whether the Black Baron was Catholic or Covenanting—for the Queen or for the King.

The Retour of the Baron as heir to his father runs thus;—

Inquisitio facta in burgo de Nardin apud crucem forelem eiusdem coram honorabili viro domino Johanne Campbell de Caldor milite ac vicecomite de Nardin, decimo septimo die mensis Junij, A.D. 1544, per Johannem Hay de Park, Robertum Dunbar de Durris, Jacobum Dunbar de Doles ex una, et Robertum Faleonar, Arthurum Tullach, Alexandrum Tullach, et Jacobum Urehard, burgenses de Fores, quod quondam Hugo Ros de Kilrawok, pater Hugonis Ros latoris presentium obiit ultimo vestitus et sasitus ut de feodo ad potestatem et fidem supreme domine nostre Regine in omnibus et singulis terris et baronia de Kilrawok et Estir Geddes, cum fortificio molendinis tenentibus et libero servitio tenentium, cum eorum pertinenciis, et quod dictus Hugo est legitimus et propinquior heres predicti quondam Hugonis Ros, et quod predictae terre et baronie de Kilrawok et Ester Geddes cum fortificio, molendinis, tenentibus, tenendiis et servitiis libere tenentium, cum suis pertinenciis valent nunc per annum lxxiv l. vij s. vsualis monete eurrentis Scoeie, et valuerunt tempore pacis xvj l. prefate monete et quod predictae terre tenentur in capite de Regina, et quod existunt in manibus Regine per decessum olim dicti quondam Hugonis Ros patris latoris presentium in mense Maij in anno Domini 1543, vsque ad datam confectionis presentium. . . .

A settlement of marches with Kilravock’s neighbour, Culloden, has some local interest;—

At Culquhynnak, the xx day of the moneth of August, in the yeir of God a thousand fyf hundreth forty-four yeris, It is apunctit, agreit, finelly endit, compromittit abetuix honorabil men, that is to saye, Huchion Ros of Kilrawok

on that ane part, and George Strathachin of Culloden on that vder part, in maner, forme, and effect, as eftir followis; that is to say, the saidis Huchion and George hes submittit and be the tenour heirof, faitht, and truth in ther bodeis, submittis and clerlie referris thame and ilk ane of thame tuching the desieion of certain debatabill landis, being pleabill abetuix the saidis Huchion and George, liand abetuix ane strip of Culquhynnak to the wast, and ane ald stane dyke that is adiaacent to the auld lenath to the est and suth, and to the month of fayebovy to the north, to the laud deliuerans and decreit of rycht honorabill men, James Ogily of Cardell, W<sup>m</sup>. M<sup>c</sup>Intoish of Dumnachtane, Daid Falknar of Hakartoun, Johne Grant of Culeabok, Johne Hays of Perk, Jamis Dunbar of Croyc, Alex<sup>r</sup>. Bailye, and W<sup>m</sup>. Cutlibert, burgesis of Innernis, jugis arbitratouris, and amicable compositouris, equalie chosin be athiris the saidis parteis . . . . The quilkis parteis and jugis sall convene apou the said debatabill grund, the nyne daye of september nixt and immediat following, and sall decerne, deliuer, decid, and finall sentens gyff, the said daye, or at the ferrest abetuix the said nyne day of september and the last day of the samyn . . . . And in kais the saidis jugis or the mast part of tham, decerne nocht all in ane vote, and agreis nocht, the saidis Huchion Ros and George Strathachin hes chosin and nominat ane honorabill man, Thomas Vrqhat, shirref of Cromertie, oir man and od man, quhay sall gyf final sentans . . . . befor thir vitnes, Jamis Ogylwy of Cardell, W<sup>m</sup>. M<sup>c</sup>Intoish of Dumnachtan, Alex<sup>r</sup>. Bailye, and George Wlsvn, with wthiris diueris.

HUCHION ROS of Kilrawak.

GEORGE STRATHACHIN of Cullodin.

The Bishop and the Roses are now good friends. Patrick Hepburne, the great dilapidator of the See of Moray, anxious to provide for a numerous family, is as willing to alienate, as the others to obtain a secure title to lands, most of which they had long previously occupied under the Church ;—

Be it kend till all men be thir letteris, We Huchon Ros of Kilranok, Johne Ros of Ballewait, Alexander Ros of Holme, and Alexander Dolles of Cantray, that forsamekle as ane reuerend fader in God, Patrik bishop

of Murray and commendatoure of the abbay of Scone, hes bene gude and thankfull to ws, in all materis concernyng us, our kyn, freyndis, allyas and part takaris, and thame of oure surname, and in speeciall, in setting to ws and oure airis in few and heretage, the landis of Kildrymme, with fisching vpon the watter of Narne; Kilmony and Daltuly, with fischingis vpon the watter of Fyndorne, with all and sundry pertinentis thereof; the landis of Balleuaitt, Auchingoure, with fischingis of the samyn vpon the watter of Fyndorne; Arelauch, with fisching of the samyn vpon the said watter, togidder with croft of the samyn, the croft of the Heremyte, the myln of Arelauch and croft of the samyn, togidder with the ailhous of Arelauch, with the half of the landis of Flenes moir; the landis of Croye, with the ailhous and croft of the samyn; the landis of Ewan, with the pendikillis and pertinentis thereof, with ailhous and croft of the samyn, togidder with the half landis of Flenes moir, with all and sundrye pertinentis thairof; and hes rebaltit large of his proffitt that the few of the saidis landis ar wourth: Heirfor and vtheris rasonable caussis moving ws, to be bundin and oblesitt, and be the tenour heirof, byndis and oblessis ws and ilkane of ws, and oure airis, in the stratest forme of obligation and band of manrent vsit and woumt within this realme, that we sall doo lele and trew and afald seruice to the said reuerend fader, with oure kyn, freyndis, assistaris, part takaris, allyas, thame of oure surname, and vtheris that will do for ws, induring all the dayis of the said reuerend faderis, and oure lyvetymez; and sall tak his trew and plane partt, ryde, gang and serve him in all partis quhare he sall happin to have adoo, and quhattyme and quhow oft we happin to be requyrit be him or thame havand power of him in his absence, agains all mortall, our souerane lady the Quenys grace, hir successouris, and my Lord Gouvernour alanerly exeeppitt: and sall geif the said reuerend fader oure lele trew and afald counsele quhen we be requyrit therto: and sall nocht wit of his hurt, skaith or damage, bot we sall aduerteis him thairof. And for observing and keiping of the premissis, we bynd and obleiss ws and oure airis be the faith of Cristyn men, the haly ewangellis twichit, and undir the panys of periure inhabilite and infamation. And for coroboratioun of the samyn, to this present write and band subseriuit with oure handis, we have affixit oure seelis to the samyn, and is contentit that this write be registrait



in the officiall bukis of Murray, and to have strenth of act. At Spynne, the fyrst day of Maii, in the yere of God ane thousand fyve hundreth and forty-fyve yeris, befor thir witnes; ane honorable man, James Ogilyv of Cardell, Sir Thomas Wallace person of Unthank, George Kyrk, James Innes, and Johnne Philp, with vtheris diuers.

HUCHON Ros baroun off Kilrawok.

JOHNE Ros of Ballewat,

ALEX<sup>R</sup>. Ros of Holm, and

ALEX<sup>R</sup>. DOLLAS of Cantra.

With oure handis at the pen, led be ane honorable man, George Strathachlin of Cullodin, at oure speciall command.

On the 5th May, the Baron gave a bond in common form to pay the Bishop 595 merks, for infestment to be granted him in Kildrumnye, with fishings on the Nairn, and in Kilmony and Daltulie, with fishings on the Findhorn. James Ogilyve of Cardell, and Alexander Urquhart of Bursiyards, were the Baron's cautioners. Next day produced the following:—

Be jt kend till all men be thir present lettres, ws Patrik, be the mercie of God, bischope of Murray, and comendatour of the abbay of Scone; fforasmekle as honorabill men, Huchon Ros of Kilraok, Johnne Ros of Ballinat, Alex<sup>r</sup>. Ros of Holme, and Alex<sup>r</sup>. Dolles of Cantray, ar bundin and obleist to ws, in leill trew and anefald service, with thair kyn, freindis, surname, part takaris, allyas, and assistaris, as thair band of service mair fullie proportis, to be bundin and obleist, and be the tenour heirof, bindis and oblesis ws, be the fayth and trewth in oure bodie, in the stretast forme of obligacioun wsit within this realme, that we sall manteine and defend the saiddis Huchon, Jhone, Alex<sup>r</sup>, and Alex<sup>r</sup>, thair aris, surname, kyn, and freindis, in all thair just and lesun actionis, querellis and causis, with oure kyn, freindis, seruandis, allyas, part takaris and assistaris, quhen ewir we be requirit therto, agains all deidlic, our soueraine ladie the Quenis grace, my Lordis Governour, thair anetorete, the Lard of Innes, James Grant of Erquhy, and

Jhone Grant his sone and ayr, alanerlie exceppit, and sall gif thame our leill trew and ane fold counsall, and sall nocht wit nor here of thair skayth, bot shall aduerteis thame therof, with all vther thingis that ar vsit and acustumat in bandis of kyndnes and manteinans within this realme. And for obseruing and keping of all and sundrie the premisses, we haif subseriuit this our bandis of manteinans, and caussit our round seill to be affixit to the samyn At Spyne, the sext day of May, the yeir of God ane thousand fif hundret and fourte fif yeris, befor thir witnes; Sir Thomas Wallace, Patrik Kynnard, Master Johne Innes, George Kirk, and Johne Philp, with vtheris diuers.

PATRIK bischope of Moraye, comendatar off Scone.

Next is the bond for the Baron's ransom after the field of Pinkie. One word of his friendly securities. John Hoppingill or Pringle, of Smailhame, was the son of David Pringle of Smailhame, who fell at Flodden; whose descendants in the male line being extinct, the family is now represented by the Pringles of Whytbank, descended lineally from James the brother of that David. George Pringle of Torwoodlee was the second laird of that house, being the son of William, a son of James of Smailhame, who was also killed at Flodden, while his son was a minor; and the succession lineally from him to the present Torwoodlee is established very clearly. George was slain in 1568 by a band of Liddisdale lads, of whom Johnny Armstrong was one. They attacked and plundered his house of Torwoodlee, and took him to his own lands of Caddonlee, where they put him to death. The family of the third cautioner is not known. He occurs, however, in many transactions of that period, (*Reg. of Deeds, 1555-57*.) and probably took his territorial style from some of the lands of Housebyres, lying upon Alwent water, within the ancient domains of Melrose. The English captors seem to have generally required security somewhat within their reach, for their north country prisoner's ransom. On the same occasion, Walter Scot of Branxholm was security for the ransom of Sir Patrick Chene of Esselmonth. *Abd. and Banff Col.* p. 318.

Be it kend to all men be thir present letteres, Me Huchon Ros baroun of Kilrawoeh, to be bynd and oblist, and be the temour heirof byndis and oblyssis me, my aris, executouris and assignais, to honorabill men, Johne Hoppingill of Smailhame, George Hoppingill of Torwoodlie and Williame

Hoppingill in Wowhousbyre, to releif thame at the handis of Johne Ker of Werk, Richart Johnesoun, and Williame Johnesoun his bruther, for the sovme of ane hundreth angellis, for my ransom ; quhilkis personis abone expremit, ther bandis ar laid to the foirsaid personis, Ynglismen, to be payit at our lady day callit Candilmes nixt toecum ; And heirtio I bynd and oblliss faithfullie, be the faith and treuth in my body, my aris, executouris and assignais, lelely and trenly to releif the foirsaidis Johne, George and Williame, of the sovme of ane hundreth angellis foirsaidis, at the day abone expremit, without fraude or gile. In witnes heirof, I have subscriuit this present band with my hand, at the Torwodlie, the xxiiij day of October, the yer of God ane thousand fyve hundreth and fourty-sevin, befor thir witnes, Sir Berthilmo Bald, Robert Hoppingill, and Johne Hoppingill, Robert Randallson, and Williame Watsoun, with vtheris diuers.

HUCNOX Ros of Kyrawok, with my hand.

The debt was speedily discharged ; here is the acknowledgment :—

I Wilyame Pryngill in the Wowhouse byr, grantis me to haif resawit, in nayme and behalf of Jhone Pryngill of Smellhame grayggis, George Pryngill of the Torwodle, and for myself, the sowme of ane hundretht angell nobillis. furtth of the handis of George Falconair, seruand to David Falconair, in nayme and behalf of Hutchone Rois of Kilraik, in compleit payment of his ransom, quhilkis we the sayd Jhone, George and Wilyame, becomen souerte and cawtionairis for, to Jhone Kair of Werk, Richert Jhoneson thair, Wilyame Jhoneson his broder thair, Inglistmen, lyk as in the saidis Hutchons obligatioun mayd to us for our relief thairapone, as it at mair lyntht proportis ; the quhilk obligatioun I haif delyuerit at the geiffin of this our acquittance. Of the quhilk sowme of ane hundericht angellis, I the said Wilyame, for thame and me, haldis us weill content and payit, and grantis to haif resawit the sowme for me and thame, our aris, exequutouris and assignais, and quitelemis and dischargis the saidis Hutchone and all uderis quhom it efferis, for now and ewir. In witnes of the quhilk, I the said Wilyame hes subscriwit this my acquittance, at Pettarrow the first day of

Merche, befor thir witnes ; ane richt honorable man Jhone Wischart of Pettarrow, Jhone Midilton of Killhill, Wilyame Keiht, Jhone Irwene in Kirktonne, wyth wderis dywows etc.

WILYEM PRINGELL of Arkindoucht, with my hand.

The consequences of Pinkie were still fresh in memory, when the Baron obtained the following exemption from service with the host summoned against England. It is endorsed,

The barron's discharge for the last ost.

Regina.

We, with aulse consent and autorite of oure derrest cousing and tutour James Erle of Arrane Lord Hammiltoun, etc., protectour and governour of oure realme, to quham it is vnderstand that our louit Huchoun Ros of Kilrawok, is at this tyme seiklie in his persoun, swa that he mycht nocht sustene the pyne and travell to cum to our oist and army, ordanit be oure proclamation to convene in Edinburgh the xijj day of Aprile instant ; quhairfore he send Maister Williame Ros his bruther, with his houshald, men and seruantis, to serue ws and our said governour in oure said oist and army ; Thairfore, and for diuers vtheris ressonable caussis and considerationis moving oure said governour therto, we, with his avis and consent, haue remittit and forgevin, and be thir oure letteris remittis and forgevis to the said Huchoun Ros, all action and cryme quhilk we had, hes, or ony wis may haue or moif aganis him, for his remanyng and abyding fra oure said oist and army. And will and grantis that he sall nocht be callit nor accusit therfore eriminalie nor euilie, nor incur our skaith or danger therthrow in his persoun, landis, or gudis, be ony maner of way in tyme cumming, nochtwithstanding ony lawis or consuetudis of our realme, actis or statutis of oure parliament, vtheris actis, ordinances, letteris, proclamationis or charges quhatsumevir, maid or to be maid in the contrare, or ony panis contenit therin ; anent the quhilkis we dispence with the said Huchoun be thir oure letteris. Gevin vnder oure signete, and subscriuit be oure said Governour at Edinbrucht the xvijj day of Aprile, and of our regne the aucht yeire.

JAMES R.

The following letter is written throughout in the Earl of Huntly's own hand, and is consequently almost illegible. The orthography is singular, but it causes but a small part of the difficulty:—

Cussyng, eftir hartlie commendatione, ye sall na that I hayff spokkyne with my Lord Governour anent all thir contray materis, quhaj hes put tham hayll in my awyne hand, to do as I fynd gud, be the adwys off the weyl-adwissit men heir, lyk as I hayff wrytynne at mair lynht to master George. quhaj wrytyis to me and puts dout that the Clanequhattain wyll nocht keype thair offryis send to me, and hes wret your sayngis, quhilk I wyll nocht trow; Here for I hartlie pray yow as kyn that is cummyne off my hous, to do your part herein and ken thair wter myndis, gyff thaj wylbe the men ye said or nocht; and your self to be at Fordyce besyid Fynlatour, one Furrysday nixt be ten houris; and master George, quhaj has wrytynne to me that he wylbe in Inuernis one Tuisday nyxt, bydyng my mynd. For I hayff set ane tryst to my friendis to be in Fordyce that day, to see quhat salbe in that mater; thairfor fayll nocht this tryst with your . . . . . as ye wyll I thynk yow my friend and odyr lat this mater tak effect now or I may nocht thynk guid efter. The rest I duffer to metyng, and God be your keypar. At Huntlie this Sunday, writ be the hand off



Quhew ewir ther myndis be, fail nocht bot ye keyp tryst to me. I shew the Clanequhattaineis offryis to my Lord Governour, quhilk mouit hym to raffer the mater to me by . . . . and wyll relax tham fray the horne gyff thay appont with me.

To my trast cussyng the barroun off Kylrawak.

John's rough wooing of Margaret Vaus, (page 68,) is known only from the following document :—

Apud Innernes xxiiij<sup>o</sup> Augusti, anno Domini etc. quinquagesimo secundo.

The quhilk [day,] George Erle of Huntlie, etc., preloentour for Johnne Ros, bruther to the laird of Kilrawok, askit actis and instrumentis that Margarite Vaws confessit and declarit, in presence of Sir Johnne Campbell of Lundy knyecht, iustice depute, etc., that scho past of her avne fre will with the said Johnne and his complices furth of this burch of Innernes, and wes nocht revissit be thame aganis hir will.

Ita est ; Jacobus Myllar, notarius ac unus scribarum in officio iusticiarie, pro tempore.

Here is the contract for building the Manor-place of Kilravock, (p. 75.)

At Kilrawak, the allevent day of Janwar, in the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> ve fyfitye thre yeris, it is apointit, agreit, and finalie contrakit betuix ane honorable man, Hwehoun Ros of Kilrawak on that ane pert, and Johnne Andersone masone, on the vder pert, in maner, forme, and effect as eftir fowlowis ; that is to say, the said Johnne sall set tua seruandis, Thomas Adesone the ane, and ane vder wyth hyme, to hew ; and sall entyr the twentye sevint day of this instant moncht in the plaice of Kilrawak, to haif ther ordiner in the plaice for-said, and fywe schillingis to euerrye ane of ther owklie fe ; and the saidis Johnne and the rest of his marrowis, quhais nowmer salbe sex in the haill, sall conveyn the fyrst day of Merebe, to lay, and byid therat continualie to the end of the lawbour ; and than frome tyme thay begynne to lay, ther ordiner and ther owklie fe salbe in maner fowlowing ; the said Johnne sall haif twentye schillingis for his awin hand, and euerrye ane of the rest of his marrowis sall haif awchtein schillingis, togidder wyth thre furnist beddis to the saidis Johnne and his fywe marrowis, to gidder wyth ane pair of dwbill blankettis to furnis thre barromen ther bedding. And the said Hwehoun Ros of Killrawak sall gif to the saidis Johnne, vittuall better chaip

nor it giffis in the merkettis of Inuernes and Narne, ilk boll twa schillingis, in ther ordiner fe; and gif the saidis Johnne thinkis expedient to by vittuellis in the contreht, the said Lard sall gar carie it to Kilrawak. And at the end of the vark, the said Lard sall gif the said Johnne for his bountay ten pundis, and for the rest of ilk ane of his marrowis, fortye schillingis. And the owklic fe of ilk ane of the thre barrowmen salbe awcht schillingis; and als the said Lard sall furnis the said Johnne of fat, stand, barrell, pot, pan and cawdron, and elding, and sall furnis hym of fleche and fyeche of ane competent pris, sic as is gettable in the contreht; and the saidis brewing lowmis the said Johnne sall gar keip haill, one brokyn, and deliuer tham againe at the end of the vark. And the said Lard sall furnis the said Johnne and his marrowis ther expensis in ther hidder cumin, or ellis sall allow it in ther fyrst owklic fe, be the concederatioun of the said Johnne. And for the faythfull obserwyng and keping of the premissis, bayth the saidis pertyis ar oblist and sworne be ther gret aytht, the haly evangelistis twyechit, and subscriyvit with ther handis day yeir and plaice forsaidis. And attour, the saidis Johnne and his compliceis sall do ther exact diligens to compleit the said wark as sone as is possibill, and end the samyn according to the said Lardis dewyis, as is commonit ellis befoyr witnes. In witnes of thir presentis, the said Lard hes subscriyvit the samyn wyth his hand, and the said Johnne hes affixit therto his mark, day yeir and plaice forsaidis, befoyr ther witnes, ane honorable man maister Vilyem Gordonn, chancellor of Dunkeld, Johnne Hay of Lochloy, maister Theophylus Smyth, Johnne Midiltom of Killhill, Valter Murray, Alexander Gardenar, wyth wder diuers.

HUCHONE Ros off Kylrawok.

The letter of the Queen Regent, Mary of Guise, enforcing the ordinance for passing upon the Highland rebels, runs thus :—

Traist freind, efter hartlie commendationne, Forsamekle as we being of gude mynd to haif gude reule in all the partis of this realme, als wele iu lauch as in hieland partis therof, thoct gude to tak pledgeis of sundrie clannis of the south and north Ilis; And albeit sum of the saidis clannis hes enterit thair pledgeis to ws, vthiris hes not onlie refusit, bot als persenerand

in thair evill and vickit myndis, oppressis oure derrest dochteris subiectis, committand slauchteris, reiffis and vthiris odious crymes; quhairfore, we haue appointit oure rycht traist causing the erle of Athole wyth oure commissioun, to pas vpoun the saide rebellouris be land, and hes ordauit the euntre to conuene and meit him at Abirtarf the sext day of August nixt to cum, for inuasioune and persute of sic misdearis. Praying you effectualslic, that ye wyth youre kyn, frendis and seruandis bodin in feir of weir, addres you to meit oure said causing the day and place foirsaidis, wyth xx<sup>v</sup> dayis wittalis, conforme to the ordinance maid therupoun, as ye will schaw you obedient and reddie to sett fordwart the seruice and auctorite of oure derrest dochter aganis her rebellouris and jnobedient subiectis, and will do ws greit plesoure: and God keip you. At Edinburght the xxvij day of Junij 1555.

MARIE R.

To our traist frend the Barroun of Kylrawach.

Next comes a composition of the laird of Park, for intercommuning with rebels, slaying of "gray deer," cutting of green wood, and other crimes:—

Compositur pro remissione cum Johanne Hay de Park, infra vicecomitatum de Narne commorante, pro intercommunicatione cum rebellis supreme domine nostre Regine ad cornu suum existentibus; Excepta intercommunicatione cum Jacobo McCondoehy Inness, interfectorebus quondam Willielmi Murray, dom . . . de Drumlochy et Gardlynnis, rebellibus; Et pro interfectione ceruorum lie gray deir, destructione siluarum viridum, ac pro paruis et exiguis oppressionibus per eum commissis, necnon pro omnibus actione et crimine que ei inde quouismodo imputari poterunt tantum. Subscripta per dominos compositores apud Innes quinto die mensis Augusti, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo sexto.

Compositio gratis ex consideratione  
dominorum compositorum.

CASSILLIS THES:

GLENCARN.

RO. ORCHADEN:

M<sup>rs</sup>. J. HAY.



The following note of an assedation by Crown Commissioners is conceived with laudable brevity. It is not evident how the lands set were in the Queen's hands. The paper is endorsed,

THE COPPIE OF JAMES OGILVI RENTALL ON DOWLATER.

Apud Elgyne xx<sup>o</sup> Augusti, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo sexto, per reverendum in Christo patrem, Robertum episcopum Orchadensem, honorabiles viros Bartholomeum Veilmoir de eodem computorum S. D. N. Regine rotulatorem, Robertum Carnegie de Kinnaird militem, Jacobum Ogyly de Findlater, et magistrum Ducaunum Forbes de Monimusk, commissarios ad infra scripta per commissionem dicte domine Regine specialiter constitutos, talis facta est assedatio.

Assedatur dicto Jacobo Ogyly de Findlater pro spatio et terminis quinque annorum immediate sequentium festum Pentecostes in anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo sexto. Solvendo inde annuatim ut in margine.

Dulater, l. s.  
 1/2 mart, j ky  
 or j laub.  
 Gressum,  
 xxxij s. nij

The Commission to Kilravock as Justice Depute is in the following terms. It is sealed with the seal of office, a shield of the arms of Scotland, with a crown imperial, and round it.—*S. officii, iusti, s. d. n. . . . ar. bor. ay. de. f. . .*

Archibaldus comes Ergadie dominus Campbell et Lorne ac justiciarius generalis supreme domine nostre Regine totius regni sui generaliter constitutus Universis et singulis ad quorum notitiam presentes litere pervenerint: Sciatis quod fecimus constituimus deputavimus et ordinavimus, necnon tenore presentium facimus constituimus deputamus et ordinamus, dilectum nostrum Hugonem Ros de Kilrawak nostrum verum legitimum et indubitatum deputatum et locum tenentem in officio justiciarie infra bondas subscriptas ad infra scripta duntaxat; dando concedendo et committendo dicto nostro deputato nostram plenariam et liberam potestatem ac mandatum speciale curiam seu eurias justiciarie S. D. N. Regine, quibuscunque diebus et locis prout sibi magis videbitur expediens, conveniens, et opportunum statuendi, inchoandi, teuendi et affirmandi, ac quoeiens opus fuerit con-

tinuandi; necnon omnes et singulos rebelles supreme domine nostre Regine, infra bondas subscriptas, videlicet a limitibus vicecomitatus de Narne usque ad Badienacht Ros et Ardmannoct exclusive, et fugitivos ab ultimo itinere justiciarie de Invernes, per ipsum apprehensos vel per alios sibi presentatos et deliberatos, quorum nomina in rotulo, sub subscriptione Joannis Bellenden de Auchnowle militis clerici justiciarie specificantur, in judicio eorum eo per indictamenta accusandi et ad notitiam unius assise ponendi justificandi et puniendi prout ordo juris requirit, assisam seu assisas proborum et fidelium hominum vicecomitatus de Invernes, veritatem in premissis melius cognoscentium coram eo dictis diebus et locis summonendi eligendi et jurari faciendi quemlibet sub pena xl librarum; bonorum hujusmodi convictorum levandi et importendi, et solutionem supreme domine nostre Regine et suo thesaurario faciendi; et generaliter omnia alia et singula faciendi, gerendi, et exerecendi, que ad officium hujusmodi deputati et locumtenentis in officio justiciarie de jure et regni consuetudine dinoscuntur pertinere, et que nosmet faceremus seu facere possimus si in premissis presentes personaliter interessemus; Ratum gratum firmum atque stabile habentes et habituri totum id et quicquid dictus noster justiciarius et locum tenens in premissis juste vel rite duxerit. Presentibus pro spatio unius anni et ulterius ad voluntatem supreme domine nostre Regine duraturis. In ejus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum officii justiciarie diete S. D. N. Regine est affixum apud Abirdene vicesimo die mensis Octobris, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo sexto.

#### FROM THE QUEEN REGENT.

Traist freind, eftir hartlie commendatioune, Forsamekle as it is nocht vuknawin to yow how Johnne og McCloyde of Mynyenes, in the moneth of Merehe last be past, cruelly murthirit and slew vmquhile McCloyde, bruther germane to vmquhile Williame McCloyde of Dunvegane, and take the hous of Dunvegane, and withhaldis the samin, incontrare our derrest dochteris autorite; For repressing of the quhilk attemptate, and recovering of the said hous, we intend, God willing, to send certane men of weir be sey. with ane army be land, quha will be caryit in botis and galais

quhilk we haif ordanit to be preparit to that effect, how sone we may gudly get the samin preparit. . Quhairfoir, we pray yow effectuasly that ye with your kyn, freindis and all that will do for yow, fail nocht to be in reddynes vpone vj houris wairning, with xl dais vittall, to pas fordwart at sik day and place as ye salbe aduertist schortlie heirefter, as ye favour the service of our derrest dochter, and will do ws acceptable plesour in that behalf: And God keip yow. At Edinburgh, the xij day of Maij 1557.

MARIE R.

To our traist freind the barron of Kylrawok.

This and the following letters from the Earl of Argyll require no explanation. It will be remembered that Argyll was tutor of his young kinsman the Laird of Cawdor:—

FROM THE EARL OF ARGYLL.

Ryecht traist freinde, efter maist hartlie commendatione; Hes resaut your wryttingis, and thankis yow of your diligence and labouris tane in our eflaris. quhilk sall nocht be forget be ws efterwartis; and quhair ye desyir ws to send ane seruand to bring and resauie our deweteis of our landis in thay partis, be reson that mony of the tenentis are abill to fall in povertie sua that thai be nocht of substance to pay ws; as to that, ye knaw that we haiff maid yow our shireff in that part, and hes officeris under yow that will bring in and vplift our mailis and deweteis, thirfoir we will desyir yow effectuisle, to collek and gaddir all the mailis and deweteis that ar awand to ws at this present tyme, and that ye send the samin to ws with ane attentik serwand of your awin, quhar we will be for the tyme, and we sall satisfy hym for his expens and trewell at his cuning. As to the lady Calder, we will be in possession, and gif scho intendis to poind the tenentis as ye wryt to ws, ye sall stop hir in our behalf, gif ye may; and gif ye ma nocht, aduerteis ws and we sall fortife yow sua that ye sall nocht be stoppit be hir. As to the cuning to the chekker, we haif seine the rollis, quhar our eym of Calder mad compt to the chekker of the shirefdome of Narn, and therfoir we think it best that ye send ane seruand with your buik to mak the compt, as wse hes bene in tymis bygane. And as to the slawchter that is maid into your

shirefdome of Narn, quhair ther is sobir profyt to be gottin as ye wryt. we ar contentit of your guid mynd, and desyris yow to persewre in the samin towartis ws. Nocht ellis, bot we pray yow to failt nocht to send ane attentik seruand of your awin with our malis and deweteis that ar awand to ws in thay partis, as we haif wryttin to yow; and God be your keipar. Of Edyn<sup>f</sup> the xvij day of August 1557.

AR. ERL OF ARGYLE.

And that ye direk the seruand that ye send to ws, to Campbell, quhair he will get perfitt intelligeance quhair we willbe.

To our rycht traist frend Huchon Ros of Kilrawik.

Regina.

We vnderstanding that oure lovit Hutehoune Ros of Kilrawauch is wexit wyth ane continewale malidyce of syatyk and dolour in his left syde, and diuerse vtheris infirmiteis, sua that he may nocht gudelic trawell without danger of his life; thairfor, and for diuerse vtheris caussis and considerationis moving ws, haif grantit and gevin, and be the tennour heirof grantis and gevis licence to the said Hutehoune to remaine and byde at hayme fra this present oist and army ordanit to haue conuenit on Fawlmure the sewand day of October instant, he sendand in soufisant maner his houshald, freyndis, seruandis, and tennents, sufficiently furnist to serue ws in oist and army; and will and grantis that he sall nocht be summondit, callit, nor accusit therfor, nor ineur ony skaith or danger therthrow, in his personne, land, or gudis, in ony wise, in tyme euning, nochtwithstanding ony oure actis, statutis, letteres, proclamationis, or chargis, generale or speeciale maid or to be maid in the contrare, or ony painis contenit therinmill, anent the quhilkis we dispense with hym for euir be thir oure letteres. Subseriuit be oure derrest moder Marye, quene drowriare and regent of oure realme, and gevin vnder oure signett at Edinburcht the sext day of October, the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and fifty sevin yeris, and of oure regne the xv yeir.

MARIE R.

The following "Act of interruption upon the new dik betuix Kilrawak and the Holme," is recorded in a formal notarial instrument, bearing, in Latin, that on the 10th day of August 1558, Hugh Ros of Kilravock with famous witnesses,—

. . . . . dixit et fecit prout in lingua nostra materna seu in vulgari sequitur, videlicet, the said Huchone Ros passit to the west part of ane pendikle of his manis of Kilrawak, callit the west wod end, lyand adiaacent contigue to the landis of Holme, to ane dyk newlie biggit, and land newlie ryven furth be Alexander Ros of Holme and his servandis, of his causing assistance, and fortifeing, apou the said Huchone Ros heretage and manis of Kilrawak forsaid, within the merehe stanis and merchis of the samyn; that is to say, ane borit stane at the over and north part of the said dyk, and ane bank descendand down fra the said dyk to ane carue of standand stanis at the south, and fra the said carue as the said bank discendis downe, and sowth to the liegait that ledis fra the Holme to the castell of Kilrawak: And thair in takin of interruption, the said Huchone Ros kest down certane failis of the said dyk newlie biggit, and turnit down the furris of the land newly revin furth within his merchis and methis, as said is, protestand solemplie, that the said ryving furth of his landis and bigging of dykis therupon be the said Alexander Ros of Holme, in manner as said is, hurt nocht nor preunge him in his richt that he hes, had or ma haue in possession of propirte therto, and that he ma haue remeid therof tyme and place oportune . . . . .

The Baron had held letters of bailliary of the lands of Cawdor from the last Earl of Argyll, which are renewed by his son:—

Be it kend to all men be thir presentis, ws Archbald Erle of Argill Lord Cambell and Lorne, sone and air to wmqhill ane nobill and potent lord Erchbald Erle off Argill Lord Cambell and Lorne, douator, cessioner and assignay to the ward and nonentreis off the landis off Calder and ther pertinentis, to haiff maid. constitut, creat and ordanit, and be the tenour heiroff

makis, constitutis, creatis, and ordinatis oure welbelouit eusing Huteheoun Ros of Kylrawik, our verray lauchfull and undowtit bailye off the saidis ward landis, wyth power to hymie bailye curtis to fense and hald, all membris of curt to creat and caus be suorn for ministracion of justice, absentis to nott and amerciat, vnlawis and amerciauentis to tak wpe and in bryng till our vtilite and proffit, all and sundrye tennentis and iuhaboris off the sadis landis, fra qubatsumeur curt thai happin to be arrestit to, to our sad bailye curt repledge and agane bryng, the aitht off colorac justice to all parteis for administration theroff to sweir; wyth power to creat and mak bailye deputtis giff neid be, and sielyk our maillis and deweteis off the said ward landis till tak and inbring, and for the samyn sa oft as neid be to pund and distrenye; the disobayaris and deforsaris to pwneis according to the lawis and consuetud of this realme: And generale all and syndrye thyngis requirit to the office off ane bailye, in that behalff till hant, vse and exerce as we mycht do ourself and we were personally present, be this our letter of bailyerye, subseriuit be our hand at Edynburght the ferd off December anno 1558 yeris.



The placing of the "geir" of the Friars Preachers in the custody of the Provost and Bailies of Inverness, is a slight indication of the storm which was about to burst upon the Church. Without doubt the Magistrates of Inverness accounted for the deposit:—

This js the geir that we, freir Robert Riche prior of the freiris predicatouris off Inuernes, with consent and assent of our bredir, viz. f. Andro Valcar supprior, f. Hendre Wisman, f. James Ramsaye, f. Alex<sup>r</sup> Kaye, deliuerit in keipng to the religioun to the forsaidis prior our succesouris brodir of our place off Inuernes, to oure weilbelowitis benefactouris to honorabill and wirschipill men, George Cuthbert of the auld castille hill, Thomas Flemyng burges of Inuernes, Jhone Makgilwe burges of Inuernes, prouweist, bailyeis of Inuernes, as eftir followis.

Item, ane challiee off silwir gilt with gold, saxtene wnce.

Item, ane chalice of silwir gilt with gold, twentifour wnce and ane half wnce.

Item, ane chalice of silwir wne gilt with gold, twentithre wnce.

Item, ane chalice of silwir gilt with gold, fourtie wnce.

Item, ane buist of silwir gilt for the sacrament, thre wnce and ane quartar.

Item, twa silwir spwnis for the loschingis to the mes, ane quartar of ane wnce.

Item, ane litill reliquik of silwir.

Item, ane box full of chertouris and eidentis.

Item, ane buist cowerit with ladir, with chertouris and odir writtingis, with certane lois eidentis in the keist.

Item, ane chesapill and ane tennakill off reid damas.

Item, vij corporalis and thre kaeis.

Item, ane chesapill and twa tennakillis of reid taffyetic.

Item, ane chesapill and ane tennakill of blak damasche, with ostice stoill, fannon and belt.

We forsaidis George Cuthbert, Thomas Flemyng, Jhone M<sup>c</sup>Gilwe, proweist and balyeis off Inuernes, grantis us to hawe resaweit this abone writting geir fra the said prior and conuent and successouris of the religioun, and oblesis ws, our aieris, executouris and assigneis quhatsumeuer, that the saidis prior, bredir and successouris of freris predicatouris, without impediment or obstakill, we sall geif, deliuer to the saidis prior, bredir and thair successouris, the forsaid geyr, quhene euer thai requyir, or ony into thair nayme pertenant to the religioun quhatsumeuer, be this our obligacione we thrillis our landis and heritance, aieris, executouris and assigneis, now and ewir, one the deliwerance to tham heis this present obligacione. Subscriuit with our handis at Inuernes one baith the parteis the xxiiij daye of June, in the yeir of God M. v<sup>c</sup> fiftie nyne yeris.

GEORGE CUTHBERT prowost of FR. ROBERTUS RICHARDUS prior, manu sua.

Inuernes.

FR. ANDREAS VALCAR supprior, manu sua.

JOHNE M<sup>c</sup>GILLEYWE, with my FRATER HENRICUS VYISMAN. H. U. F.

hand at the pen led be George

FR. JACOBUS RAMSAY, manu sua.

Cuthbert.

FRATER ALEX<sup>r</sup>. CAY, manu sua.

THOMAS FLEMING ane of the belyeis  
of Inuernes, with my hand.

## FROM THE QUEEN REGENT.

Traist freind; Eftir hertlie commendatioune; we dout nocht bot ye haif hard of the appoyntment maid beside Leith, betuix my Lord Duke, Monsieur Doysell, and Erl of Huntlie on the ane part, and the Lordis of the Congregationne on the vther side, quhilk appoyntment we haif appreuit in all thingis, albeit it was takin without our advise; and is always myndit to obserue and keip all the contentis thairof for our part; nochttheles as we ar informit, the saidis Lordis of the Congregationne intendis schortlie to conuene all sic personis as will assist to thame, for interprising of sum heich purposis aganis our auctorite and tennour of the said appoyntment, quhilk we can not weill beleve, seing thaj nothir haif nor sall haif ony occasionne gevin therto one oure part; and yit thinkis nocht ressonable that we be vnprouidit in caise thai meane ony sic thing. And thairfor hes thoct gude to gif warning to our speeciall freindis of the aduertisment we haif gottin, and amangis the rest to yow, quhome we esteme of that nowmer; Praying you to haif yourself, your kin and freindis in reddines to cum to ws, as ye wil be aduertist be proclamatioune, in cais the Congregationne assemble thame selfis for ony purpos aganis ws or the tennour of the said appoyntment; assurand yow, wythout thaj gadder and mak the first occasionne, we sall nocht put yow to ony panis in that behalf; And that ye aduertise ws in write quhat we may lippin to heirin with this berar, quha will sehaw yow the fervent mynd we beir to haif concord wyth the said Congregationne, quhat offeris we haif maid thame, and how desirous we ar to draw thame to the obedience of thair Soueranis autorite; To quhome ye sall gif credence; and God keip yow. At Edinburgh the x day of Agust 1559.

MARIE R.

To our traist freind the Barroun of Kilrawak.

The following is a draft, in the Baron's hand-writing, of the answer he sent or proposed to send:—

Pleisit your grace, I resauyit your wrettyng this aucht day of September, detit at Edinbrught the ten of August, makand mentiounne that your grace



js jnformit that the Lordis of Congregatione jntendis schoirtlie to conveyne all syk as wyll assist to thame, and to jnterpreise sum heycht purpos aganis your grace and autorite, contrar the tennour of the leyte appowment mayd besyd Leyth; desyrand me thairfor to be jn radynes to cum to your grace, as I sall happyne to be aduerteyst be proclamatioune. Your grace may lyppe that I salbe jn redynes, to serwe your grace and autorite of this realme at the wtermest of my power, as I sall happyne to be chargeit be oppyne proclamatioune, and salbe faythfull to yowr grace and autorite, as knawis God, quho matt hawe your maistie jn his mayst blissit keipyng. Of Kylrawok, the ix of September, be yowr graceis seruand at command

HUCHONE Ros off Kylrawok.

Contract of marriage between David Dunbar, son and apperand heir of Robert Dunbar of Durris, and Cristein Lermouth his spous, and Janet Ros, daughter of Hugh Ros of Kilravock; Durris to infest them in the west quarter of Grangegreyn, callit the boggis, Kilravock to pay the sum of 650 merks as tochir, and to bear the expense of procuring a dispensation "upon all greis of consanguite or affinite." At Grangehill, 15 January 1559. Witnesses, Alexander Faleonar of Halkartoun, Alexander Dunbar of Conye, Angus Ros and Andro Ros, burgesses of Nairn, Arthur Urquhart, Patrik Ros, Anthone Jonson, and Sir David Cunningham, notary public.

MARRIAGE CONTRACT BETWEEN MARJORY ROS AND THE BROTHER  
OF THE LAIRD OF INNES.

Memorandum at Kilrawok the sext day of Julii, the yeir of God 1560 yeiris, it is appoyntit . . . betuix honorable persones, viz., Huchone Rois of Kilrawok on the ane part, and James Innes broder german to ane honorable man William Innes of that ilk, in maner, form, and effect as eftir followis; that is to say, the said James sall, Godvilling, marrie and to marriage hawe Mariorie Rois. doychtir to the said Huchon Rois of Kil-

rawak ; for the quhilk marriage the said Huchon sall content and thanckfullie pay to the said James Innes, the sovm of four hundreth and fiftie merkis vsuall monye of Scotland . . . Innes to infest her in Over Manbeins and Neder Manbeins, the quhilks he holds of few of the Black Freiris of Elgyne, and in Elryk quhilk he hes of his broder, and to purchase a dispensation if required.

FROM ARGYLL.

Honorable sir, eftir all hartlie commendatioun ; Forsamekle as our cousing and seruitour Maister Alexander Campbell, hes schawin ws of your guid mynd towartis him in sundre eaces, and guid consall, prayand yow to be to him and his hous quhairof he is cum as ye haue bene sen his cuming to the cuntre ; and that ye tholl nane of your kin nor freindis do to him or that hous ony vnkyndnes, for the quhilk ye sall haue our guid mynd and kyndnes efter as ye haue ado. As to ony vther kyndnes quhilk was spokin of betuix yow and the said maister Alexander, I will stand content of it efter that I and his freindis seis it for his honour and profett. As to the landis of Geddas, half Reatt, Kinstare, ye sall superseid ony court halding on thame, quhill I be farder awisit ; and God be with yow. Of Bellache the v day of September 1560.

AR<sup>D</sup>. ARGYLL.

To ane honorable man Houcheon of Kylraue.

FROM ARGYLL.

Trest freind, efter hartlie commendationis ; we resauit your writting shawand that ye mycht nocht cum to this parliament for sindrie besines occurrand, and desyrand to haue yow excusit. As to this, it hald bene better ye hald bene heir ; bot nochtwithstanding, your absens can do na hurt. Prayand yow to assist and fortefie our seruant Andro Ros bearar heirof, in his landis of Rait, and lat him nocht be wrangit ; to quhome ye

sall gif credit. We pray yow to send ws ane guid dog. And God be with yow. Of Edinburgh the xxiiij day of August 1560.

AR<sup>ps</sup>. ERGYLL.

To our trest freind Hew Ros of Kilrayg.

FROM THE DUKE OF CHATELIERAULT.

Traist freind, efter maist hartlie commendatione ; Forsamekill as in the last parliament ther was grantit ane general taxt of xv m. li. to be liftit of the spirituall and temporall estait, for furnesing of the commissioneris in France and Ingland ; and it was denisit siclike be the saidis estaitis, that ther sould be certane adionit to the shireff and bailyeis or ellis chosin onlie for ingettin of the kirk pert of the said taxt, becaus thair awin ordour of cursingis hes na place : of the quhilk ye ar chosin for to help the schirray for the schirrefdome of Narne, as ye may persais be the letteres direct ther-upone be deliuerance of the lordis. Quhairfor we pray yow verrey effectouslie, sen our son hes sume enteres in the sendung of the commissioneris in Ingland, that ye will do vtter diligens for ingetting of the said taxt conforme to the saidis letteres, quhairupone the commissioneris may be furnesit ; for sic sted and plesour as we and our sone may do to yow ; Nocht doutand bot ye will schaw guid will in this behalf, baith for the commoune weill of the countre. and the rather for our request. And sua we committ yow in the keeping of Almighting God. Of Hammiltone the fift day of October, 1560.

To our traist freind the Barone of Kilraok.

A letter of the same date, and almost in the same terms, addressed "To my traist freind the Barone of Kilraok," and penned by the same scribe, is subscribed by the Earl of Arrane thus,—

FROM ARGYLL.

Cousing, efter hartlie commendatioun ; This is to aduertise yow that this berar, my cousing, hes schawin to me that ye ar veill content that he sall haue the office off shereffchip of Nern, and that ye haue gewin your guid will therto, swa that we war content ; Quhairfore, prayis yow to aduertise ws of your mynd in that behalff, becaus that we ar contentit of your guid mynd and seruís faythfulle done, will nocht change your offiee without your awin consent. Referring the rest to your anser, committis yow to God. Of Kilmvn, the xix day of December 1560.

AR<sup>p</sup>. ARGYLL.

To our traist freind the Barroun off Kilraage.

FROM ARGYLL.

Rycht traist couseing, efter all hartlye commendationis ; we resauit your vryttyn fra this berar, quhai hes sped his besynes with wse, as he vill schaw yow, and the rather for your requaist. And as towartis the curtis that our cousingis the knyghtis sonis haldis wpon the ward landis, we ar nocht weil

rememberit quhat powar thai got off ws in that behalf; bot quhen our seruand Maister Jolme Huttoun cumis in the cuntrey for the rest off our maillis and deweteis, we sall caus hyme vyth your awis se ther assedacionis, swa that thai transsend nocht the powar giffyn to thame. Bot as we beleiff, thai heiff na commission hurtfull to your letter off bailyerye. As to wartis the chekker comptis, swa that we haid at this tyme your shireff buik, together wyth sume honest man till haiff producit the samyn, we suld haiff gottyn the hail comptis sen our begynneing hard and admittit; bot now that mater man be continuit till we convene agane, requaistand yow till tak samekill trawell as to caus the tenentis to haiff thair hail deweteis bygane in reddyne aganis our said seruandis eumein, quhilk salbe shortlye. And swa committis yow in the protectioun off the heest. Off Edyn' this penult off Januar 1560 yeris, be

AR<sup>o</sup> ERGYLL.

To our traist cuseing the Barrown off Kilrawik.

We have next a Commission by the Justice-General, for the trial of a single pannel; blanks for the names of the accused and the slain, have been filled in by a different hand:—

Be it kend till all men be thir presentis, ws Arch<sup>d</sup> Erle off Argill Lord Campbell and Lorne, Justice General off Scotland, till haiff maid, constitutt and ordinat, and be the tennour heiroff makis, constituttis and ordinattis ane honorabill and our traist cuseing Huteheoun Ros of Kilrawik, our verray lauchfull and ondowtit justice deputt, giffand, granttand and committand to our said justice deputt, ane justice curt till fense and hold, all members off curt neidfull till creat, decrettis and sentense till gyff, . . . *James Moir*, for the manifest and crewall slawchutter off *Thomas M<sup>c</sup>Chardy Brakmar*, to put to the knowleige off ane assise, and the samyn assise giff neid beis ay and quhill thai pronounce till incluse, and vponn thair pronounciation to cause dwme be gifin, and therto our said justice deputtis autorite till interpone, and the samyn till execution till pwt; and generallye all and syndrye that is requirit till the office off ane justice deputt in this behalf

alenerlye, till hant use and exercise, and promittis till hold ferme and stabill, in vsuali forma, be this our comission. Subscribit vyth our hand at Breichen the fort day off Merche 1560 yeris.

AR<sup>P</sup>. ARGYLL.

The following letter of the Earl of Huntly, without date, is perhaps placed here too late for its actual time, but only a few years. It has been thought right to preserve it, for its mention of a person who was probably the ancestor of the respectable house of Dunain, from whom all the other northern families of Baillies claim to be sprung :—

Traist cousing, eftir hartlie commendacione ; ye sall wit I have gottin ane relaxacione of the horning to the M<sup>c</sup>Farsoncis, and ane wder to your broder and his compliceis, quhilk ye sall ressaue, and keip the same quhil I aduerteise you of new. Ye neid nocht to proclame thame, becaus thai ar allreadye relaxt be my letteris effoir, quhilk js sufficient anently ; therfor lat the men knaw that ye hawe thame lyand besyid yow, bot wis thame nocht and proclame thame nocht quhil I aduerteis you of new, and lat na may of your broderis compliceis knaw of the same, bot sa monye as I causit relax afoir, quhill I aduerteis you of new. Ye sall ressaue this copie of the buyk of responde for the shireff comptis, and ger David Bailye and Collodin provyid for thir letteris of band to be for my defesance. And God haine you in keping. At Finletter the xxv day of December.

Yours HUNTLY.

To our traist cousing Huchon Ros of Kilrawok.

FROM ARGYLL.

Ryecht traist cusing, eftir all hartlye commendationis ; we wrait to you off befor that we wold send our seruand Maister Johne Huttone till yow, to resaive our males off the ward landis of Cauder, quhome we haiff send presentlye to yow, wyth our powar to resawe the saidis deweteis, and to warne so many tenentis quhais takis ar rwne till flyt, wythout thaj tak

newleing again, and aggre vyth our chammerlen be your awise for new takis; quhom ve requaist yow affectuslye to cause be obayt in all behallfis, sa far as resoun requiris, as we dowl nocht bot ye vill dw, as we salbe reddye to dw for yow and youris quhen ye vill . . . . forder referis to the berar. And swa committis yow to the protectioun off the Heest. Off Striveleing the xxvij off Merche 1561 yeris.

AR<sup>o</sup>. ARGYLL.

To our traist cuseing the Barrowne off Kilrawyk.

FROM ARGYLL.

Traist freind, eftir hartlie commendatioun; we haue resauit your writing, and conforme to the desyre thair of hes send yow ane commissioun, lippand to your self to specifie thairin sik vtheris discret men and of guid iugement as ye sall think maist necessar for the mater. Moreour, I haue resauit the buik, and will present the same to the Lordis of the Chekkar, and sall labour thairintill the best that we may to put it to ane guid ordour, as we sall writ to yow heireftir at lenth. Fardar, ye sall send to ws ane guid dog. And God preserue yow. Of Edinburgh the last day of September 1561.

AR<sup>o</sup>. ARGYLL.

To our traist freind the Barroune of Kilravok.

There occur now varioun settlements of marches. There is the record of a perambulation that occasioned much trouble, between the Baron's new property of Farnes and Aituach, and Lethen's lands of Dunerne and Drumlochan; a submission and "decece arbitral of the merching of the lands of Delneis perteing to the Laird of Calder, and the lands of Kilravok and Kildrummies perteing to the Baron of Kilravock, 11th June 1585," and others, of only local and limited interest. It may be allowel for the last time to insert the following settlement of boundaries with the Baron's next neighbour and clansman:—

The fourtene day of September, the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> v<sup>e</sup> lxij yeris, comperit Hueheoun Ros of Kilrawak on that ane part, and James Ogilvy of Carlale.

superioure of the landis of Holme liand within the shirefdome of Inwerness. and Alexander Ros heritabill proprietar thairof, on that vther pairt, vpon the ground of the landis debatable betuix the saidis Hueheoun, James and Alexander; and thair consentit and wer content, of thair avin fre motiwe willis uncompellit or coactit, eftir that the samyn debatable landis wer riddin, sene. and considerit be thame, that the merchis and methis vnderwrittin should stand and be the just merche in all tymes heireftir, betuix the saidis landis of Kilrawak and manis thairof and the saidis landis of Holme, sua that ather of the saidis partiis, thair airis and successouris, might knaw thair avin properte deuidit fra the wthir, and jois and brouke ather of them thair avin properte in all tymes cumning, as the saidis merchis and methis ar proppit, and as marche stanes salbe sett, without trouble or impediment of vtheris: That is to say, begynnand at the wattir of Narue. and frathine passand up betuix the landis of Kilrawak and landis of Holme as the orchart stane dike of Kilrawak passis, to the nuke of the dike as ane marche stane salbe set, and fra that west betuix the insche and hard as the land endis of Holme and stanes sett therin gangis, quhill it cum to the hie gait that passis betuix Kilrawak and the Holme, and swa passand west to the hie gaitt, marchit be stanis to the auld marche dike and stopping stanis; and frathine passand up as the den gangis to the meting of twa strypis quhair ane merche stane sall stand, and fra the meting of the saidis strypis as stanis salbe set, quhill it cum to the black furd at the beginning of the kirk gait that passis fra Holme to the Croy, at the heid of the sward erd and uptaking of the mure, as it is methit and merchit, and fra the said furd linealie north our the mure as stanis standis, quhill it cum to ane lang stane outwith the dike at the westmest manurit grund of Craittinreith, at the lone cheik betuix the landis of Kilrawak and the vicaris croft of Croy: Quhillis marchis and methis baith the saidis partiis for thame, thair airis and successouris, ar content be the propir merchis and methis betuix the saidis landis of Kilrawak and landis of Holme in all tymes cuming; and the eist side of the saidis merchis to pertene to the landis of Kilrawak in propirte, and the west side therof to pertene to the saidis landis of Holme in propirte: And they obliiss thame neur to molest, inquiett, or distroubill vtheris in bruing therof in tyme cuming. In wtnes of the quhilk thing,



baith the saidis partiis hes subscriuit thir presentis with thair handis, day, yeir and place forsaidis, befor thir witnes, Johne Wischeart of Pittarro knyecht, Thomas Fraser fear of Durris, Robert Dunbar of Grangehill, Alexander Durhame, David Dunbar, Hucheoun Ros, Alexander Doles of Budwit, Patrik Doles in Croy, Maister George Fraser, David Kinloch, and Alexander Falconar of Halkertoun, with utheris diuers.

JAMES OGILVY.

ALEX<sup>r</sup>. Ros, with my hand at the pen led be  
Master George Fraser notar publik.

Ita est Magister GEORGIUS FRASER notarius,  
sua manu.

The following letter of Argyll relates to disputes between Alexander Campbell Dean of Moray, and persons who had withheld "duties pertaining to his benefice:"—

Traist frend, eftir hartlie commendatioune; this presentis aduertise yow that we haue agreit our eousing M<sup>r</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> Campbell and Andro Ros, and quhowbeid Angus Ros be absent, yeit he is resauit in the agreans, as ye may persane at mair lenthe the comptrollaris writting, to the quhilk we refer the rest of the said agreans; and becaus we think that all occasiounie of controuersie and cummers is put away, we pray yow weray effecteously to be ane guid freind to the said M<sup>r</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> and to the rest of his bruder, assuring yow gif the occasiounie off the contrar sall cum of thame, that thay sall nocht find ws thair mauteinar; willing that bayth your houssis heireftir suld serue ilk ane the vther with mvtuall concord and frendship; Quhairin nocht dowtting of your guid will, committis yow to God. Off Aberdene the xiiij day off October. 1562.

AR<sup>d</sup> ARGYLL.

To our traist freind the Barroune off Kilravok.

FROM THE EARL OF MORAY.

Traist freind, efter maist hartly commendatioun; Forsamekle as the Quene hes wrettin and sent hir hynes proclamatioun, charging hir hynes

liegis of Murray and Narne to mete hir hynes at Strabogy, for fursetting of hir hynes seruice, I thought it good alsua to signifie vnto you that I am desyrous to se you vse your self substantially to the samyn; and thairfor desyris you maist effectusly to draw your freindis and servandis togyther, sa stark as ye may, and cum fordwartis in cumpany with Donald your nychtbour and the shireff of Murray, conforme to the directioun sent be the Quenis proclamatioun: for I wald be glayd to se your seruice att his present please the Quenis maieste, seing it is the first tyme that I haif bourdenyt you with sic thing, and the lyik is not hable oft to occurre. And thus, not doubting but ye will vpon consideratioun of the premissis, do the deuty of ane gud subiect to the Quene and ane faythful freind to me. I committ you to the protection of God. From Abyrdene the xxj of October 1562.

Your assured freind at power,

JAMES STEWART.

I suppose sum freindis ye haif in Loyquhaber and Balgynocht; for quhilk cause I thoecht gud to advertise you that the Quene hes commandit my L. of Argyll to persew thame with fyre and sword, that sall hereafter joyn thayme selwes with my Lord Huntley, quhairfor warn your freindis to be war.

To my traist freind the barroun of Kylrawie.

#### FROM THE QUEEN.

Traist freind, we grete you wele; we doubt nocht bot ye haue bene informit vpoun quhat occasion we haue bene sa lang constrenit to remayne in thir north partis. Now we haue put end to sum of our gretest bissines, and is myndit to retire ws to the south, levand behind ws sick ordour as we vnderstand may keip tranquillite, rest and quietnes amangis our trew subiectes; Quhairupoun we haue thoecht guid to wryte vnto yow as ane of our speciall freindis that best may serue for that purpos, being assurit that ye ar of sufficient power, gif ye will employ yourself that way, to do us seruice; And therefore prayis yow clectuislie, as ye will declare yow our

gude and obedient subieet, to gif diligent heid and attendence that guid reull and ordour be kept wythin your awin boundis ; And in cais ony of your nychtbouris sal happin to haue ado for repressing of malefactoris wythin ther rowmes, to concur ayd and support trewlie ilk ane vtheris for the better furtherance of our seruice. And alsua, that ye permit nor suffer na rebels to remain or be resset wythin your boundis, bot gif it sal happin ony siek to resort wythin the samyn, that ye caus thame to be apprehendit to the effect thaj may be presentid before our iustice and his deputies, to be punist for thair demeritis ; the names quherof we haue commandit our Justice Clerk to delyuer to our Thesaurar quha sendis the samyn to yow with thir presentis, swa that ye may be certifiit of our plesour, and quhat personis we ar desyrous ye apprehend ; That quhen ye haue ado wyth ws, we may haue the greter yeccasion to aeknowledge your guid will and mynd toward ws ; Assurand you as in thaj behalffis ye mak ws caus, that we sall nocht fail to be remembrit theron, and reward the samyn accordinlie ; as be the contrary, gif we heir tell that ony of the saidis rebellis beis ressett within your boundis, we will impute the wyte therof to yourself. Thus fair ye wele At Abirdene the thrid day of November 1562.

MARIE R.

To our traist freynd the barroun of Kylrawak.

The marriage contracted between Marjory Rose and the brother of the Laird of Innes, did not take effect. It is necessary to record the cause, or our collection would not be the faithful picture of life and manners which it is meant to be :—

At Edinburgh the xvij day of Junii, the yeir of God 1<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and saxtie thre yeiris, It is appontitt aggreit and finalye coneordit betuix Huchoun Ros of Kylraoeh, on thatt ane parte, and Alex<sup>r</sup> Ros of the Holme, and Dawyd Ros his sone and apperaud air, on thatt vther part, in maner, forme and effect as eftir followis ; that is to say, fforsamekle as the saidis Alex<sup>r</sup> and Dawyd Ros, acknawleging the gude maintenance and behavyour thay haue haid heirto of the said Huchoun, thair cheif and mastir, and how greuouslie he is laittie offendit be awaytakyng and abusing of Mariorye Ros

his eldest dochtir, and defowling of hir, be William Ros son to the said Alex<sup>r</sup>; and alsua thatt the sadis Alex<sup>r</sup> and Dawyd Ros can nocht acqyute thame selfis and ther servandis of helping, ressavng, and vthirwis melling with the sadis Williame and Meriorye nor become thame of thair dewtie, thairfore the sad Alex<sup>r</sup> Ros and Dawyd his sone, willing to amend the said offence to thair said cheif and maistir, in sic sort as heireftir thay may be assuritt of his hartlie kyndnes and favour, and the offence sa forgett be hym, thatt he sall nevir heireftir call it agane to remembrance to thair displeour in ony wys; be thir presentis byndis and oblessis thame and athir of thame, be the fayth and trithe in thair bodeis, to the said Huchoun Ros in manrent, to serve hym and his hous as thair cheif and maistir during all the dayis of thir lyvis, and of the langar lewand of thame twa, with all that thay or aythir of thame may procure or presuayd as euir necessatie and occasione salbe offerit; And thairupou sall gef and delyuir to him ane band of manrentt in competent and dew forme, he makand delyuerand to thame band of mantenance alsua in guyd and dew forme; And forther, in respect of the violatioun of the said Mariorye, and that scho thairby is nocht in sa gude estate to get ane honorable pertye as scho was of before, and thairthrow wilbe mair costlye to hir said fathir; the sadis Alex<sup>r</sup> Ros and Dawyd his sone, nocht being able to toehir hir be thair substance, yitt to amend tharon safar as thay may, thay bind and obless thame coniunctlie and seneralye, thair airis and executouris, to refund, contentt and pay to the said Huchoun Ros, to the toehir of the said Mariorie or ony vthiris his dochteris, the soume of fyve hundreth merkis, vsuall money of this realme, in manir following, that is to say, the soume of ane hundreth merkis at the feist of Mertymes nixttocum, ane vthir hundreth merkis at the feist of Mertymes the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> lxiij yeiris, and the thryd hundreth merkis at the feist of Mertymes the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and sextie fyve yeiris, and the wthir tua hundreth merkis at the will of the said Huchoun, hoip- and nevyrtheles that vpon the gude behaviour, thair said cheif salbe gentill and courtes to thame thairintill; And als the sadis Alex<sup>r</sup> and Dawyd be thir presentis byndis and oblessis thame and athir of thame, takand alsua the burding vpon thame for the said Williame Ros, that he sall nevir at ony tyme heireftir sute, persew, nor hant the cumpanye of the said Mariorie, bot

with the gude wyll and consent of hir said fathir askitt and grantitt thairvnto, vnder the pane of vthiris fyve hundreth merkis, to be payit to the said Huchoun wythin the space of fourtye dayis eftir the falt be persewit and tryitt; Prouyding alwayis thatt the sadis Alex<sup>r</sup> or Dauid Ros delyuer and the said Williame to the said Huchoun eftir he haif commyttit the fault agane, in thatt cais thay salbe fre of the said pane of fyve hundreth merkis, and the samyne nevir to be askit of thame thaireftir; For the quhilkis caussis, the said Huchoun hes remittitt to the sadis Alex<sup>r</sup> Ros and his sonnys foirsadis, the offence commitit against him in manir abone writtin, and sall ressaue thame in the samyne amitie and kyndnes as thay wer before the committing thairof. And heirto bayth the sadis parteis byndis and oblessis thame to vthiris in the stratest forme, and siekir stile of obligacioun that can be dewysitt, na remeid nor excepeioun of law to be proponitt nor allegitt in the contrair, renunceand the samyne for athir of the sadis parteis for euir. . . . Before thir witness, James Bannatyne burges of Ed<sup>r</sup>, Thomas Ros in Daltolle, Patrik Ros servand to the said Huchoun, Jolme Muscheitt, James Bannatyne, servands to the said James Bannatyne burges, Peter Winchestre of Ardtrealie, wythe vtheris diuers.

HUCHOUN Ros of Kylraok.

DAVID Ros wythe my hand.

ALEXANDER Ros of the Holme wythe my hand at the pen, led be James Myllar notar at my command, becaus I culd nocht wryte.

The unfortunat lady was married to James Cumming in Drummiud, whom Shaw calls "son to the Laird of Altyre." Their contract follows:—

At Kilraok the twente day of November in the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> v<sup>e</sup> lxiiij yeiris, it is apointit and aggreit betwix honorabil personis, Huchon Ros of Kilraok and Margere Ros his doichter on the ane pert, and James Cuning in Drwmind on the vther pert, in manir, forme and effect as efter followis; that is to say, the said James sall, God villing, mare and hawe to his spowsat vyf the said Margere, and sall compleit with hir the band of matri-

mone in face of the congregation in all guidle expedition as salbe thoecht be freindis; for the quhilk caws the said Huchon Ros of Kilraok sall content and pay to the said James, betwix the dait hereof and the terme or feist of Vitsonday nixtocum, the sown of fowr hundreth markis vsuall mone of this realme, thairof fowrte powndis in hand at the completing of the said marage, and the rest of the said fowr hundreth markis to be laid vpon land, quhairinto the saidis James and Margere salbe infest in coniuuet feftment, to thaim and the airis to be gottin betwix thaim, quhilkis failyein, to the saidis James airis quhatsumewir, and that the said rest of fowr hundreth markis salbe bestowit to the effect forsaid, at the sicht of Allexander Falkonar of Hakkertown befoir the reset therof be the said James; and gif the saidis Huchon and Allexander can nocht find land to lay the said mone vpon betwix this and Vitsonday nixtocum, the saym salbe consignit in the handis of ane honorabill man the said Allexander Falkonar of Hakkertown, to be furth cuming to the vtilite and profit of the saidis James and Margere, and to ther airis forsaidis, ay and quhill land may be socht owt to bestowe this saym vpon.

. . . . .

The following is a proof, though a humble one, of the literature of the young Baron of Kilravock. Seventy years before, the Parliament of Scotland had ordained that all barons and freeholders of substance put their eldest sons to the schools, to remain at the grammar-schools till they be completely founded and have perfect Latin, and thereafter to remain three years at the schools of Art and Jure, (1496, c. 3); and certainly before the period of the Reformation many laymen gave proof of a high scholastic education;—

I Villiam Gybson, stuart of the new collage of Sanctandaris, granttis me to haf resauit fra ane honorabil man Villiam Moris at the Kyrk of Conwet, for Villiam Ros quarter bowrd; that is to say, fra the ix day of Nonembar to the x day of Fa<sup>ar</sup> in the yeir of God ane thowsand v<sup>c</sup> ij<sup>xx</sup>ij yeiris, nyne li., and als wa ve granttis vs content and payit of the vdir twa quartaris precidand the ix day off Nouembar. In vitnes off the saim, I the said Villiam hes subseruit this acquitans at Sanctandaris the xiiij day of Ja<sup>ar</sup> in the yeir abown vrittyn.

VILLIAM GYBSON with my hand.

Next is a precept of the Earl of Moray. His signet, of the same blazon and coronet as the seal described on page 246, has the initials and date,—J. S. 1562.

James Erle of Murray, to our louittis Donald Williamsoun of Cullerny, baillie of oure landis and lordschip of Petty Straherne, and Donald McAnedoy, oure officiar therof . . . forsamekle as oure louitt Hucheon Ros of Kilrawak, hes in assedatioun all and sundrie teindshavis and vtheris teindis, frutis, rentis, prouentis, and emolumentis, alswell of the personage as vicarage of the parochie kirk of Moy . . . neuirtheles the parochinaris of the said parochie restis awand to him the saidis teindschavis and vtheris teindis, frutis, rentis, proventis, and emolumentis of the saidis personage and vicarage . . . oure will is heirfoir, and we charge yow straitlie and commandis, that incontinent this oure precept sene, ye cause the said Hucheon be thankfullie anserit, obeyit, and payit of all and sundrie teindschavis . . . Subseriuit with oure hand, and under oure signet, at Edinburehe the xij day of Marche, the yer of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> lxiiij yeris.

JAMES STEWART.

#### COMMISSION TO THE BARROUN OF KILRAWOK.

Rex et Regina.

We having consideratioun thatt throw being of James erll of Murray, our rebell, and presentlie at our home, he nor his deputis can nocht lesumlie exerce the office of the shirefship of Innernes, and being of mynd that the inhabitantis of the said shirefdome be nocht destitute of ane shiref and justice to be ministrat to thame, and for diuers vther resonable motiuis and consideratiuis moving ws, hes maid and constitute, and be thir presentismakis and constitutis, oure louit Huchecoun Ros of Kilrawok, our shiref of our shirrefdome of Innernes, with powar to him to hald shiref court or courtis within the said shirefdome or ony part therof, for justice to be ministrat to partiis complemand, as accordis, als oft as neid beis, clerk, seriand, dempstaris, with shiref deputis vnder him, and all vther officeris and memberis of court

neidfull to mak, creat, and cause be suorne, for the quibilkis he salbe haldin to anser, previs, witnessis, assisis and inquestis as salbe necessarlie requyrit. to caus summond, ilk persoun vnder the pane of                   pundis, trespassouris and transgressouris of our lawis to punis and put to executioun, conforme to ther dumeritis, vnlawis, amerciamentis and eschetis of the said courtis to vptak and lyft, and for the samin, gyf neid be, to poynd and destrenye, and generalie etc. ferme and stable etc. Thir presentis during our guid will and plesour to indur and lest, allanerlie. Subscriuit with our handis and vnder our signett, at Edinburcht, the xxvj day of September, the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> lxxv yeiris.

MARIE R.   HENRY R.

The following royal precepts and documents, concerning the keeping of the Castle of Inverness, and the state of the north, show the rapid fluctuation of parties and power in that unhappy time, until the predominance of "the Good Regent" gave some short-lived stability to the affairs of the government of Scotland:—

Apud Edinburgh xxij<sup>o</sup> Septembris anno domini I<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> lx quinto.

The king and quenis majesties, for certane ocasionis moving thame, ordanis ane officer of armes to pas, and in there hienes name and auctorite command and charge George Monro of Dawacharty, and Andro Monro his sone, and all vtheris, havars and withhalderis of the castell of Innernes, to delivier the samyn to Huchoun Ros of Kilrawak, quhome ther majesties hes commandit and appointit to resauie the samyn, within sex howris nixt eftir thai be chargeit therto, vnder the pane of treasoun.

MARIE R.   HENRY R.

#### FROM THE QUEEN AND KING.

Traist freynd, we greit yow wele. Seing the defectioun of the Erll of Murray sa unnaturallie aganis ws, it is nocht convenient that any his houssis or ouris be retentit be him or ony in his name: And amangis the rest haue we thocht expedient to committ the keping of our castell of Inuer-



ness to yow, having sa gude pruif of your faithfull service : Prayand yow effectuaslie that immediatlie efter the sicht heirof, ye pas and ressave our said castle, according to our charge and commandiment send to that effect, and mak the samyn to be suirlic kept to our behuif, ffor the quhilk ye sal-haue als gude pament as ony that heirtofore hes had the keping of the said hous. Subserinit with our handes at Edinburgh the xxvj of September 1565.

To our traist freind the baroum of Kilrawok.

Huntly was soon restored to favour, and had again the keeping of the Castle of Inverness :—

Rex et Regina.

Capeteins and keparis of the castell of Inuernes, we charge yow that, incontinent this present seyne, ye deliuer the castell therof to our traist cousing and consaloure, George Erle of Huntlie, and wtheris haifing his commisioun therto, withe all plenessing and movablis resaut be yow. takand thair discharge thairof; and this one na wayis ye leif undone as ye will anser to ws wnder all hiasit pane and charge : Keipand this present for your warrand. Subserivit with our handis at Lamenton, the nynt day of October. and of oure Regnis the firste and xxiiij yeiris.

MARIE R. HENRY R.

## FROM THE LORD TREASURER.

Traist freynd, efter hertlie commendatioun, I haf ressauit youre writting qubair as ye thairby haif signift how commissioun wes ressauit be yow fra Maister Thomas Ker, for ressaing of the place of Inuernes, and that thair is na certane dewitie appointit to be gevin vnto yow for keping thair of and awating in the charge committit to yow in that behalf. It plesit the king and quenis maiesties and ther secret counsell, to commit the charge therof unto yow at the tyme of the making of the commissioun, and than na order wes takin to ware ony expenssis or dewite therfor : yit because I haif vnderstand sensyue, that the said place is be yow renderit agane to sik as had new commissioun to ressaue it, and that ye continew nocht in keping therof, nor hes nocht sustenit ony expenssis therthrow ye will nocht seik attait in that cais. Always ye may be assurit gif ye had continewit and borne that charge, that the furtherande quhilk lay in me, in accomplishing of the desir of your writting, suld nocht bene omittit. Thus committis yow to God. At Edinburcht, the xxvij of October 1565.

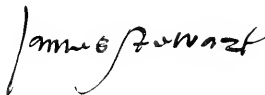
Youris assuritlie, Maister Ro<sup>r</sup>. RICHARDSON, Thes<sup>ar</sup>

To his assurit gude freind the Barrone of Kilrawak, this be delyverid.

The following "Letters of Bailliary" by the Earl of Murray, are sealed with his round seal of arms, quarterly; 1 and 4, Scotland, bruised with a bend dexter; 2 and 3, the three crenels of Moray within the double tressure fleuri counterfleuri; a coronet over, of thirteen points. *Sig[illum] Jacobi Stewart Comitis Moravie*: but he subscribes after the old manner—*James Stewart*.

Be it kend to all men be thir present letteris, Ws James Erle of Murray Lord Abirnethy, etc., to haif maid, constitute, and ordinit, and be thir present letteris makis, constitutis, and ordinis oure weilbelouit Hueheoun Ros of Kilrawak, oure verray lauchfull, vndoutit and irreuoocabill baillie, of all and sundrie oure landis and lordschippis of Strathuarne and Cardell, with thair pertinentis liand within the shirefdome of                      gevand, grantand and committand to him oure full, fre, plane power, generale and speciale com-

mand, expres bidding and charge for ws, in oure name and vpon oure behalf, baillie courtis of oure saidis landis and lordschippis ane or ma to the tementis and inhabitaris thair of and vtheris quham it efferis, to set, begin, afferu, hald and continew, as oft as neid beis. . . . At Edinburcht the sevint day of October the yeir of God, I<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> lxxvi yeris, befor thir witnes, Sir Jhone Vesichert of Pittarro knyecht, Maister Jhone Wod of Tullidawie, Walter Meluing youngar, with utheris diuers.



A discharge of a payment of money evidences the marriage of one of the Baron's daughters, and shows the amount of her tocher:—

I James Innes of Dranye grantis me to haue resawit fra Patrik Ros, seruitour to ane honorable man Hucheon Ros of Kilraok, in name and behalf of the said Hucheon, the sowm of thre hundreth merkis vsuall mone of this realme, in haell and compleit payment of the sowm of aucht hundreth merkis mone forsaid, promittit be the said Hucheon to me the said James, for the mereage and techir of my sone Robert Innes, promittit be the said Hucheon to me the said James, for the completing of the mereage be the said Robert with Helene Ros dochter to the said Hucheon . . . . At Dranye the xvj daye of Decembar, the yeir of God ane thousand fyve hundreth threschoir sax yeris, befor ther vitnes, Jhon Innes, James Man. Andrew Douglas, wyth vtheris diuers.

JAMES INNES off Drany.

The Baron, though now proprietor of Coulmony, probably had no dwelling there. He no doubt valued the pasturage of the Findhorn side, and took his sport of hunting and hawking on it, (fishing, *i. e.* angling, was not yet known as sport,) but we must not



thame for the samin : As ye will anser to ws thairupoun. . . . Gevin vnder our signet, at Edinburgh the xxiiij day of Aprile, and of oure regune the xxv yere.

Ex deliberatione dominorum consilii, etc.

JOHNSTOUN.

FROM THE EARL OF HUNTLY.

Ryecht trest freind, efter maest hertlie commendatioun ; forsamekill as I haif to awiss with my freindis, and to haif thair awice and assistance in sic thingis concerning the weill of my hous, and hes send this berar to yow to declair yow forther of my mynd, desyryng ye will declair your mynd towartis me to him, and as ye appoynt, to meit me at sic place as the berar will sehaw, nocht dovtng in your guid pert, lyk as ye salbe assurit of my freindschipe and mentenance, as your foirbearis wes effoir and rather better. Gif ferm credence to the berar, with quhome I desyre your ansuer ; and God be your keipar. Off Bog of Geycht the xv day of Julii 1567.

Your guid freind HUNTLYE.

To my trest cuseing Barroun of Kilravak.

The maker of the gate for the mekil tower of Kilravock, grants the following discharge :—

I George Robertson, smyth in Elgin, grantis me to haif resaut fra ane ryecht honorable man, Huchone Ros of Kilrawkis, the soume of therty fowre pundis thre schillingis ix<sup>d</sup>. vsuall money of this realme, to giddir with thre bollis meill, ane stane bwttir and ane stane cheis, in haill and compleit payment for making of ane yrin yett to his mekell towr of Kilraowk, extending in weycht to the nummer of therty fowre stane and thre pund mair. . . . Att Elgin the fyft day of Februar 1568. . . .

Item, delyverit to Wulle, George Smythis servand, hereftir, for ane plait lok and ane pair of bandis to the for dur of the towr, iij ls. pait on the vj da of Februar anno lxxviij.

## FROM THE REGENT MURRAY.

Traist freind, eftir our hairtlie commendatioun : At this conventioun of the nobilitie, amangis vthiris materis it is concludit, that all sic as remanis obstinat and dissobedient to the King our souerane and his auctorite, salbe reduceit to the obedience thairof ; for quhilk purposis we mynd with the first to repair in thay pairtis, and haif appoyntit the first day of Junij to be at Breichin. Quhairfor we maist effectiounslie desyris yow that ye, weill and substantiounslie accompaneit with your haill kin, freindis, servandis, tennentis, and all that will do for yow, fail nocht to be in the burecht of Innernes the said first day of Junij, reddy to cum fordwart and meit or vtherwis to ressaue sic directionis as salbe thoct gude to the weifair of our caus ; quhairin ye sall do ws maist acceptabill plesour and declair your self ane earnist fauorare of the King our soueranis auctorite, to the obedience quhairof in the end all men man be brocht. Thus we giue yow to God. At Edinburgh the xxiiij day of Aprile 1569.

Youre gude freind

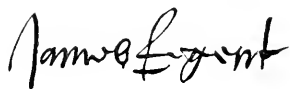
JAMES REGENT.

To our traist freind the Baron of Kilrawak.

## FROM THE REGENT.

Huchone Ros of Kilrawak, we undirstand that oure wodis, girs and pasturing of our forrest of Knok on the north syd of our loch Lochdorbe and Meikle Ethnoch, quhilkis lysis mayr nixt adiacent to your land of Faryness, ar dalye ewt tyt westit and distroyt be commoun ewttoris of our wod, and pasturing of the haill gwdis of the countray in our propr pasture and girs ; and our said wod and pasture of Aithnoch ar so far distant frome our forster of our wodis and forrestis forsaid, that he can nocht gwllie await daylie vpon the ewttaris, westaris and distroyaris of our saidis wodis, forestis and girss, and sa we ar thairthrow gratlie damnefeit ; heirforewe exhort and requyris yow most hairtlie, as ye will do ws ane singular plesour, that ye will caus your serwandis await vpon our foirsaidis forrest, wodis and pasture, and till tak and apprehend the ewttaris of our saidis

wodis and forest, and all gwdis that pasturis vpon our pastur and girs of the bwndis forsaidis, and keip thame on to the tyme that our forrestar cum and resawe thame frome yow, that thai may be puneist as accordis for thaire wrangis ; And this our request we trust ye will nocht disobey, and we request yow maist hartlie therto, as ye will report oure speciall thankis and do ws singulare plesour. From Elgin the xxv of Junii 1569, be



A contract of marriage between William Urquhart younger of Burrisyairdis and Katherine Ros daughter of Hugh Ros of Kilravock ; Alexander Urquhart of Burrisyairdis to infest the said Katherine in the lands of Sheriffmill in the regality of Spynie, in eighteen days salmon fishing of the fresh water of the Findhorn, to be held of the abbot and convent of Kinloss, and also in the landis of Lae in the regality of Spynie. Kilravock to pay the sum of 1100 merks as dowry. In witness heirof, the saidis perteis hes subscriuit ther presentis at Alderne the aucht day of September 1569, befor thier witnes, honorabill men, Alexander Dumbar of Cunnok knight, Alexander Falconar of Halkartoun, Robert Dumbar of Durris, David Dumbar his sone and appeirand air, George Dumbar in Westir Alwes, Angus Ros burges off Narne, Jhone Ros burges off Innernes, Jhone Ros provest of Narne, Adame Urquhard, Chairlis Urquhard brothir to the said Alexander Urquhard, Maistar Alexander Dowglas commissar of Elgin, and Sir Jhone Gibsone persone of Unthank notar publict, with vtheris diuers. . . .

FROM DAME ANNAS KEITH, THE WIDOW OF THE REGENT MURRAY.

Traist freind, eftir my hartlie commendatione ; I have send yow heir ane lettir off bailyerie lik as ye had afoir off my lord, quha restis with God ; for I am nocht myndit to chenge ony that ewir seruit him afoir in office, except

the falt be in thame selfis ; thairfoir giff it be your plesour to tak the payne, ye haiff heir sik powar as I may mak yow. As for Malcolm Toyshe or ony the lik of him that wald trwble the tennentis or the ground be fors, I will nocht trwble yow to tak all the paynes your allein in reforming of that, bot sall vse your awis with the rest of my freindis in thay pertis, and sett down the mater my self with sik assistanee as I may haiff. For thair is mony noble men has promessit to be my freindis in thay pertis, sik as my Lord off Huntlie, my Lord Atholl, my Lord Lovatt ; quhilk giff thai do, I think the mater in guid caice, for thay haiff alredy writin to him that he baitht leiff the ground, and quhatsumevir injurie he has doyn to the same ; and quhat thai obtain be thair letteres, as I gett knowlege, ye salbe aduerteist. Thus referrand the rest to your awin wysdome and aduertesment as ye find occasionne, committis yow to the protectioun off God. At Dunnotter the first off Merehe 1569.

Your assurit guid freind at poware

ANNAS KEITH.

To my rycht traist freind the barrone Kilrawik.

FROM THE SAME.

Traist freind, eftir my maist hartly commendatioun, I resaifit youre wreting fra my servand Alexandar Stewart, quhairby I persaif the guid will ye heir to do me servyee, quhilk sall not be forget on my syid, gif it pleis God to len me dayis. I think it maist trew, as ye wreit, that na officer thair will accept the chaarge to mak the warnyngs, and thairfoir, according to youre opinioun, I haif send this berar Richard Dowglas mesar, quha will tak the chaarge on hand off the hail hielandis pertenyng to me. Bot ye man be so guid as to caws sum man off youre awin, that knawis the townes and landis, accompanye hym ; and siclyk I haif wretin to David Dunbar, that he send ane uther, to the effect that the warnyng may be dewlye maid. For I undirstande that gyff thay be warnit at thair perroche kirk, or at thair howsis, or on the grownd pertenyng to thair howsis, that this wil be sufficient, albeit thay be nocht personallye apprehendit. Gyff this be nocht sufficient, ye sall caws do all that ye may off law, for I wald be varay layth bot thay



thankfull tennentis suld be in my dainger; and as for my new maid bailye M<sup>c</sup>Intosche and W<sup>m</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Indwy, gyff I leve, I think thay haiff done servyce anewcht for ony thank that they sall get. I lwik for Maister Jhone Wod to be heir within this fyve or sax dayis; eftir quhais cuming I sall mak you adverteist quhat I think meitast that thay quha ar freinds suld do. Refaring the rest to youre awin wisdome, I will uocht truble yow with langer lettir, bot committis yow to the protectioun off God. Off Dunottir, this Set-tirday the xvij off Marche 1569. Be youre assurit freind at powar,

ANNAS KEYTH.

To my rycht traist freind the Baron of Kilravok.

FROM THE EARL OF HUNTLY.

Eftiroure hartly commendatione; forsamekle as for the avancement and furthsetting of the quenis maiestie our soueranis auctorite, ane parliament is to be haldin be the thre estatis of hir hienes realme at Lynlythgw, in the moneth of August nixt to cum; quhairintill consistis the hail weill of this caus quhilk we haif in handis; and als ane rebellious factioun on thair pretendit maner hes of lait gane abowt to tret ane new pretendit forme of gouerment, established in the persone of sic ane as hes sworn and professit his obedience to ane foreyn princee, be quhais conduct they intend to truble the trew liegis of this realme, without remeid be put herto. For resisting quhairrof, and keping of the said parliament, quhilk Godwilling we intend to kepe, Thocht gude to desyir the concurrens of hir hienes gude subiectis thairto; off the quhilkis as ye enir haif declarit your self ane of the best willing, swa desyris you maist effectuislie that ye, accompaneit with your honorable howshald, kyn, freindis and tennentis, bodin jn feir of weir, meit ws at Cuper in Angus the xij day of August nixt to cum, with xx dayis prouicione eftir your cuming, to pas fordwart with ws to the effect abone writtin. Quhairrof we dowt not, and rather for this our requeast. Referrand the rest to your cuming, committis you to God. From Aberdene the xxvij day of July 1570.

Your gud freind

HUNTLYE.

To our treist cusing Hutchon Ros of Kylrawok.

## FROM THE COUNTESS OF MURRAY.

Rycht traist freind, eftir my hartlie commendatioun, I haiff thoct gude to send my Eme the gudeman of Glakreach, to Murraye, for the setting of my land thair, and to that effect I haiff giflin ane commissioun to yourself, the gudeman of Grangehill, and my Eme, or onie twa of yow, as ye salbe present, conform to the commissioun : And becaws my Eme knawis nocht the stait of the cuntrey ther, sa weill as ye and wder of my freindis ther dois, thairfoir I will pray yow maist hartlie to mak him forsene of sik thingis as ye think neidfull for my present seruice thair, and giff him youre opinioun thairintill, quhilk he will follow, for swa I haiff desyrit him. And this, hoping that ye will nocht refuse to taik this pane for me, lyik as I salbe willing to acquyt your gudewill eftir my power ; for I lyik nocht to mak new acquaintance, and giff I swa do, the wyit salbe in your syid. Thus with my hartlie commendatioun to the ladie your bedfellow, I commit yow to the protectioun of God. From Dunotter the vij of August 1570, be

Your assurit gude freind

ANNAS KEYTH.

To my assurit gude freind the Barrown of Kilaok.

## FROM THE SAME.

Traist freind, after my maist hartlie commendatioun ; Having at all tymes bygane, alsweile during my lord my husbandis dayis, quha restis with God, as sence, understand and as it were felt the same be guid experiance frome tyme to tyme, of your guid mynd and faythfull seruice towardis me, I can nocht bot gif yow maist hartlie thankis for the same, and to my power, as occasioun sall offer, acquit the same, quhairof ye may assuir your selff ; Now I can nocht bot desyir yow to continew in the same and to schaw yourselff fordwart in my effayris in thai partis, and to assist and fortifie baith with your guid counsale and vtherwayis, the berar heirof, your freind and my servand, to quhome I haif committed the charge of all my effayris in thai partis.

and specialie in the ingaitting of my mailis and dewiteis, alsweile of restis bygane, as that the same may be ansuerit be the tenentis that ar within your bailliarie at convenient tyme, in respect the same may be doyne be your chargine of thame at sic tymes as ye hald your comptis. Fordir, I haif send sum preceptis of varning to be execute aganis sic as hes nocht tayne at the last sett, wnto the executioun quhairof I doubt nocht bot ye will hald hand. And this for the present : prayand yow to mak my hartlie commendatiounis to your bedfallow, I commit yow to God. Frome Dundie the xvijj day of Februar 1570.

*For approved friend*  


To my traist freind the barroun of Kilrawache.

The contract of marriage between the heir of Lochloy and Margaret Rose, runs in the following terms, omitting technicalities :—

At Elgin the first daye of Junii the yeir of God ane thousand fyve hundreth threscoir alevin yeris ; It is appointit, concordit, contractit and fynallie aggreit betuix thir honorable parteis underwretin, that is to saye, Hucheon Ros of Kilraok for him self and takand the burding on him of Mergaret Ros his dochter, on that ane part, and Johne Hays of Lochloye and Park for him self and takand the burding on him of Johne Hays his sone and aperand aire on that vther part, in maner forme and effect as eftir followis ; that is to saye, the said Johne Hays of Lochloye and Park, byndis and obleissis him to caus the said Johne Hays his sone and aperand aire marie and tak to wyff the said Mergaret Ros dochter to the said Hucheon Ros of Kilraok, and solemnizat and compleit the band of matrimonye with hir in face of halie kirk, betuix the daet of thir presentis and the feist of Saint

Michaell nixttoem ; and als the said Johne Haye of Lochloye and Park byndis and obleissis him, his aris and assignais, to the said Hucheon, his aris and assignayis, to mak and deliuer to the said Margaret ane charter or charteris and preceptis of saesing, ane or mae at the will of the said Hucheon, vpon all and haell twa plewis of his landis of the town and landis of Park, the ane theroff presentlie occupeit be the said Johne Haye hym selff, the vther occupeit be Fyndlaye Vrqhart and Patrik Roye, and als vpon twa plewis of his landis of Knoknagilye, and sielyke vpon the landis and tak of Muirtoun, occupeit be young Allane, extending to fyfe oxin gang of landis with thair pertinentis, lyand within the shirefdom of Narne. . . . The said Hucheon Ros of Kilraok byndis and obleissis him, his aris, executoris and assignais, to content and paye to the said Johne Haye of Lochloye and Park, his aris, executoris and assignais, the sowm of ane thousand thre hundreth merkis gude and vsuall mone of this realme. . . . In witnes heroff, bayth the saiddis parteis hes subscrivit thir presentis with thair propir handis, daye, yeir and place forsaiddis, befor thir witnes, honorabill men, Alexandir Brodie of that ilk, David Ros of Holme, Johne Ros provest of Narne, David Haye, Alexandir Haye, brether to the said Johne Haye of Lochloye and Park, and Sir Johne Gibsone persone of Vnthank notar public, with vtheris diuers.

HUCHEON ROSS off Kilrawok.

JOHN HAYE off Lochloye.

Maistir ALEXANDER DOUGLES comissar of Elgin,  
in absence of my servitvr, with my hand.

FROM JOHN EARL OF MAR, REGENT OF SCOTLAND.

Ryelt traist freind, eftir maist hertlie commendationis ; The estatis of this realme convening laithlie in parliament at this toune of Striueking, the same wes surprisit, and my lord regentis grace the kingis guidsir quha restis with God, murtherit, lang eftir he wes takin presoner, aganis all humanitie and the law of armes, as we doubt not ye haue hard. This unhappy accident casting the state lowis, and the nobilitie and thre estatis consid-

dering alsweel the danger of the kingis Maiesties innoent persoun, as the hurt of the commoun weill, gif delay suld be visit in establiseng of the government, thay haue thairfoir burdynnit ws with the charge therof, notwithstanding ony excuse we culd mak of our awin inhabilitie, unto quhais order we were constreint to yeld, seing the present perill befoir our eis, gif we had refusit; and swa meaning now to prosecute the caus in hand, we thoct it expedient with the first to gif knowlege heirof to sic as hes continewit obedient to the king, huiffaris of his caus, and frendlie to ourself in partieular, of quhilk nowmer we specialie esteme yow ane, at quhais handis we think neur to deserue bot weill; Praying and desiring yow effectuslie to comfort yourself, your freindis, and nyctbouris, requiring thame to continew in thair constaney to the king and his service, nor shrinking for the awaytaking of my lordis grace his guidisr and lait regent, quhilk rather hes procurit farder indignatioun to our aduersaries, nor put tham in better state, sen sic spedy order is takin to prosecute the mater, quhill God put it to a finale end. And, in the meentye, we pray yow study how to preserue yourselfis, and how differencis standing betwix your obeying of the king may be taikin away, as the noblemen and vtheris heir enuemet hes willinglie done: and likuise that we may haf your awne gude advise toward the state of that cuntrie, and how to behaue ourself thairaunt. Thus we commit yow to God. At Striueling the ix day of September 1571.

Your assurit freind

JHON REGENT.

To our riect traist freind the Baron of Kilrawak.

The following letter from the widowed Countess of Moray is without year. It runs nearly in the same terms as the letter of her husband printed on p. 250. Kilravock has marked on the back of the paper,—“Fra my Lade of Murraye, for the keping of the Vastsyd of the forrest of the Knok and Lochyndorbe, bath of voddis and gyrs.”

Trast ffrend and barron off Kylrayik, as I am informit the woddis, gyrs and pasturing off the florest off Knok on the noryth syd off Lochindorbe and Mekyll Ettonayeh, quhilkis ar nixt adiaacent to the landis off Farnes, ar dayly enttyt, westyt and dystroyit be comown wod cutteris, and that the

hale gudis off the country pasturis on the same; and the saidis woddis and forestis l̄yis sa ffar ffra the ffröster that he can nocht at all tym wait thairon sa weill as neid requiris, quhair throw the haill woddis and forestis ar alreddy amest dystroyit, quhairfför I exort yow mest ernstly as ye wyll do me syngler pleyssour, that ye wyll caus your seruandis await on the sam. and to taik and apprehend the couteris off the woddis, the gudis that comwnly pastouris thairon, and keip them on to the tym the ffröster cum and resauē thām ffra yow, that thay may be punnissit as acordis; and that ye suffer nocht the ffröster cut ony wod or dystroy jt without my precept subseriuit with my awin hand. This my request I trest ye wyll nocht dysobey, as ye wyll charge me in tym cumyngē, and report my speciall thankis, and do me singler pleyssour. Off Dunotter the xxix day off August.

ANNAS KEYTH.

The following document instructs a marriage, and shows the money then current and its value:—

I Jhone Hay of Lochtloy grantis me to have ressauit fra ane ryecht honorable man Huchone Ros of Kilaok, the sowm of four hundrycht markis usuall mony of Scotland, in part of payment of ane mair sowm promist me be the said Huchon in naym of doit and toehir guid, be contrak of mariage solempnizat betuix my sone and apperand John Hay and Margaret Ros dowthir to the said Huchon. . . . At Elgin the xxj day of October, the yeur of God I<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> threscor alevin yeiris, befor thir witnes, Alexander Hay of Fynesfeild, William Hay burges of Elgin, David Hay, and William Douglas notary publict.

JHONE HAY off Lochloy.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS ane of the witnes aboun wrettin, with my hand.

Maistres upoun my lauche I sall allow so mekle to yow for ilk crown as I may haiff be the rigour at the deliverance of the samyn, and gif I end nocht with my Lord Lowatt ye sall have that haill gold again, as I sall answer thairupoun.

JHONE HAY of Lochloy.

Item, of this sown of mony contenit in this acquittance, delyverit to David Hay, sax seoir crownis of gold, ilk crown for xxxiiij sh., extending the hailt to nyn seoir auchten pundis, with fourte schillingis of Dowglas grottis. Iude, of gold and grottis thre hundrycht merkis.

And als delyverit to the said David the fourt hundrycht merkis mony in thrette schillingis and twante s. peices and testunis.

At Kilraok the twantifyrst day of October, the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> lx and alewin yeiris.

DAVID HAY.

Contract of marriage betwixt William Ros son and apperand air of Hugh Ros of Kilravok, and Lilius Hay sister of William Hay of Dalgatie. Kilravok to infest her in the lands of Easter Kilraok and Auldton, also in the lands of Daltuly and the salmon fishing thereof, upon the water of Findhorn. The tocher of Lilius, 2200 merks. At Kilravock 5 Jan. 1571.

The following safe-conduct by Huntly, "Lieutenant to our Sovereign Lady," to Dame Annas Keith and her second husband, about to visit their estates in Moray, is given in terms of solemnity perhaps proportioned to the suspicion of their sincerity:—

We George Erle of Huntlie Lord Gordowne and Badenache, lutement to oure Souerane Ladie, be the tenoure heirof gevis and granttis licence to Sir Coling Cambell of Boquhane knyght Lord of Lorne, and Dame Annes Keth Countas of Murraye his spous, with fourtte seruing men and gentyllwemen in ther cumpane, or within the samin, with ther hors and rynnung boyis, frelie to repaire throuche the north to Murraye and vtheris the north partis off this realme as sall pleis thame, and to remane and abyd therin at ther plesour, and alsua to returne to the sowlth partis agane without onny truble, lett, stave or impediment to be maid be ws, oure deputis, or onny vther in our nayme, to the saidis Sir Coling and Dame Annes Keith or onny of ther compane, in ther passing towardis the saiddis parttis of Murraye, remaining ther or returnyng therfra. in bodies guddes or geir:

quhilk licence we of our fayth and honour, and in the presence of the eternall God, we promes inviolabillie to obserue keipe and fulfyll to thame and ewere ane off thame: Chargin herfor all oure kyne, freindis, parttakaris, dependaris, assistaris, allia, and all and syndre professing of our Souerane Ladeis autorite within the north partis of this realme, to se this our licence kepit and fulfyllit in all poynttis, vndyr all heast pane that thai and ewere ane of thame maye inryne; quhilk we wull for the space of fywe monathis aftir the daet herof to indure. Gewyne vndyr our signet and subscripioun with oure hand, at Edynbureht the xiiij da of Febrwar 1571.

HUNTLY.

FROM THE EARL OF MORTON.

Eftir my hartlie commendatioun; I am aduertist of the slauchter off my kynnisman and seruand Hutchon Ros of Logy, qnhairof I am sorye, and sen he is sua takyn away be the plesour of God, I will request yow maist hartlie to stand guid freind to his wyif and barnis, and not to suffer thame to ressaue wrang be ony, bot that thay may lewe peciabill and quyett vponne the lytill rowmes that is prowtydit vnto thame, and as ye will do me plesour, fuffer na man to do thame harme. In sua doing for my request ye sall find me rady to acquit yow wyth a gretar plesour quhan it sall pleis yow to charge. And sua I commit yow to God. From Thometallon the xvi of September 1572.

Your guid freind

MORTON.

To my rycht traist freind the Barrone of Kilrawok.

A PASS, BY HUNTLY, FOR FALCONAR OF HALCARTON.

We George Erle of Huntly Lord Gordone and Badyenoct, Lowetenmand [to] our soverane ladie the quenis majestie, commandis and chargis all and



sunderie our officeris subiectis quhasomewir, alswyll to broch as land, that name of thaim tak vpon hand to mak stay, impediment, lat, or iniurie to Alex<sup>r</sup>. Falconer off Halcartown, his vyf beirinis and famely, ether in ther bodyis or gowidis, in thair passing remening or returning to or fra the north pairtis of this realme, and nochtwithstanding of the generell abstynence. And we will that this our licence be observitt to him, his vyf, barnis, and famely in perticuler, ay and quhill the samyn be dischargit be ws vpon x dayis varning. Be this our licence, subsevivitt with owir hand, our signat affixit, at Spyne the xxvj day of November 1572 yeiris.

HUNTLVE.

The following deed is curious as an early specimen of a common agricultural lease, and as proving that the ladies of Nairnside could sign their names in 1572. The granter was a daughter of the Laird of Cawdor :—

Be it kend to all men be thir present letteres, me Dame Katherine Campbell comptas of Crawfuird, to have set and for maill lattin and be thir presentis settis and for maill lattis to my belowit Dawid Hay in Casteltowne of Rait, his airis, assignayes and subtennentis of na hear degree nor him self, all and hail the tway plewechis landis of the Castell toune of Rait, with the ailhous and ailhowscroft of the samen, with thair pertenantis lyand within the shirefdome of Narne, for all the space and yeiris of fyffe yeiris nixt following his entres thairto, quhilk entres sall be at the feist of Vitsonday in the yeir of God ane thowsand fywe hundreth thre scoir and tuelf yeiris, and thairefter to enduir ay and quhill the saidis fyffe yeiris be fulliely and to gidder compleitlie outrunning, vith all and sundrie proffieittis and commoditeis pertening to the saidis landis and ailhous and ailhous croft therof. And that he may dispone thereupon at his plesour during the said space of fyffe yeiris frelye quyatlye weill and in paice, but ony rewoicatione obstacule agane calling or impediment quhatsumewer: Paying therfeir yeirlic the said Dawid his airis assignais and subtennentis forsaidis, to vs our airis and factouris, induring the said space off fyffe yeiris, for the saidis twa plewechis land, the soume off sax markis vsuall mone of this realme, at twa ternis in the yeir, that is to say, Vitsonday, and Mertimes in vinter, to-

gidder vith tway bollis twa firloftis victuall, tway bollis aittis, tway vedderis, twa kiddis, twelf pultree, tway rik hennis; and for the aillous and aillous croft twentie sex schillingis aucht pennies mone, at twa termis in the yeir, Witsunday, and Mertimes in winter, be equal half portionis, vith ane dussane of pultrie and ane kid yeirlie, induring the space foirsaid; and I the said Dame Katherine oblessis me, my airis and assignayis, to warrand acquiet maintein and defend this my present assedation in maner and forme abone-wryttin, to the said David his airis assignayis and subtenentis as said is, induring all the dayis and termis of the said space of fyiff yeiris, aganis all deidlie as law will, be this my assedatione subseruyit vith my hand at Dundie the nynteint day of Februar the yeir of God ane thousand fyf houndreth threscoir and tuelf yeiris. Befoir thir witnes Henrie Gouttaire of Colleistoun, Maister Valtir Lindsay, and Mr. Duncane Skeine notar.

KATHERIN, Countas of Craufurd.

“About the year 1569,” says Shaw, “John Leslie Bishop of Ross had given the rights of the castle and castle lands of Chanoury to Leslie of Balquhan; but the Regent Earl of Murray, had committed the keeping of the castle to Andrew Munro of Milton, and promised to give Balquhan some lands in Fintray, in Buchan, in exchange. The Regent’s death prevented finishing the exchange, and the Laird of Kintail purchased Balquhan’s right, demanded possession, and being denied, laid seige to the castle, which the Munros maintained for three years, with much blood on either side. In the year 1573, Lauchlan More laird of Mackintosh, favouring Kintail his brother-in-law, required all the people of Strathnairn to join him against the Munros.” Lord Lorne had the administration of that lordship as the jointure lands of his wife the Countess Dowager of Murray;—

#### FROM THE LORD LORNE.

Traist freind, eftir my maist hartlie commendatioun; forsamkill as it is reportit to me that M<sup>c</sup>yntoisehe hes chargit all my tennentis be vest the vatter of Nayrme to pas fordwart wyth hym to Ros, to enter in this trubulous actioun wyth Myckenye aganis the lard off Fowlis, and becaus I will nocht that ony of myn enter presentlie this matter quhais seruice appertenis to me, I thought guid to aduerteis yow off my mynd theron, in respect ye ar

ane tement of myn and hes borne the charge off bailliarie of Straythname in tymes past ; quhairfoir I will desyir yow to mak my will knawin to my tementis of Straythname wythin your bailliarie, that nayne of thame tak vpoun hand to rys at this present wyth M<sup>c</sup>ymtoische to pas to Ros, or at ony tyme heirefter wythout my speciall command and guid vill obteynit. vnder sic paynis as ony of thame may incur therthrow, certifeing thame and ilk ane of thame, and thai do in the contrare heirof, I will be all meanis craiwe the samyn at ther handis as occasioun may serue. And this it vill pleis yow to mak knawin to thame, that nayne of thame pretend ony executioun throw ignorance heiroff ; and this for the present, nocht doubting bot ye vill do the same ; I commit yow to God ; frome Darniuay the xxvij of Junij 1573.

Your guid freind

COLIN LORD OF LORN.

To my traist freind Huchoun Ros off  
Kilrawache my baillie off Straythname.

FROM THE COUNTESS OF ARGYLL.

Traist freind, after my maist hartlie commendatioun ; pleis wyt, my lord my husband and I was of determinat purpos to haif cum to thai partis to haif maid residence in Darniuay this vyntar, and being in our jurnay towardis the same, aduertisment come to my lord my husband of the departing vnto God of my lord his bruther, quhairby occasioun of stay for ane tyme was offerit vnto ws ; and thairfor seing that I may nocht presentlie vesit thir pertis my self, I haif drectit this berar my servand for sum of my effayris, wyth quhome I thought it necessar to vreit vnto yow thir tua lynis, desyring yow to hald the countrie and pepill thairof wythin your belyiarie in guid ordour and quyetnes, that na complayntis be maid of thame, and that obedience may be gevin be thame to sic as I haif appoyntit to oursie my effayris in Mwrray, quhairin ye sall mak me habil to acquyt the same as occasioun salbe offerit ; fordir, it hes bene complainit vnto me vpoun sum of your tementis and freindis that hes cuttit doum my vodis besyd Louchin-



heirefter cuming, and thairefter sall treit and interteine the said Isabell Ros, and failyeing of her, athir of hir sisteris forsaidis that he sall happin till marie, as becummis ane faythfull husband of the law of God, till interteine his wyfe: and forther, the said William Douglas bindis and oblis him be the fayth of his bodie, till infest and seis be his chartour and precept of seasing, the said Isabell Ros his future spous in her puir virginite, and failyeing of hir be deceis, ather of the said Isabellis sisteris forsaidis quhom he sallhappin to marie, in thair puir virginite, in all and hail the landis of Erlis miln. miln multuris of the sameu, milne landis, aillious, ailhous eroft and walk miln of the samen, and in all and hail the half of the toun and landis of Mekill Tarie . . . . be sic haldine as the said W<sup>m</sup>. or his said wuquhill father haldis or held the samen of ane nobill and mychtie ladie Dame Anuas Keth, Countes of Argyle and Murray . . . . For the quhilkis causis abone writtin, the said Huehone Ros and his airis sall purlie and simplie resigu and owergif to the said William Douglas the hail rycht and tytill of the waird releif and nonentrie of the landis of Crawmound-Regis. with thair pertinentis, lyand within the shirefdome of Edinburcht, . . . . quhilkis pertenis sumtyme to the said wuquhill David Douglas of Erlismiln of all yeiris and ternis bygane and to cum, ay and quhill the lauchfull entrie of the said wuquhill Dauidis rychteous air thairto, being of lauchfull age: quhilk ward releif and nonentrie of the forsaidis laudis of Crawmound regis. with the said William Douglas marrage, the said Huehone Ros of Kilrawok, hes coft and bocht fra ane honorabill mau Jhone Hay of Lochloy, and is bundin and obleist to content and pay to him for the samen sex hundreth markis. . . . .

The following letter from Argyll is sealed upon a wafer. The shield—quarterly, 1 and 4, gironny; 2 and 3, a galley—has the initials C. C. at the sides, and a rude coronet of five points over:—

Cusing, eftir our hartlie commendatioun; we resauit your writting and gifis yow hartlie thankis for your travell taikin in speiking Makintoshe, assuring yow gif that he will do his dewtie towart ws, thair sall be na fault

fund in ws bot we sall recompan him accordinglie. We intend, Godwilling, to be in Elgyn vpoun Wedinsday nixt, and thairfor we wald Johne Monro wer heir before oure departing. Desyring yow maist effecteuslie to taik the paynes to cum eist vnto ws, that we may confer with yow in thir maitteris quhat tyme the said Johne Monro cumis; and gif he cumis nocht before Wedinsday, ye man taik travell to cum to Elgyne vnto ws. Leving vnto that tyme, we commit yow in the protectioun of the Almytie. Frome Darneway the six of Junij 1575.

Your assuret cusing

ARGYLL.

To our cusing the Barroun of Kyllrawak.

The following "Acquittance" contains a notice of some ancient charters, and perhaps of an unknown branch of the Douglas family, that gives it an extrinsic interest:—

W. DOWGLAS ACQUITTAINS FOR THE RESAT OFF THE EUIDENTIS OF  
CRAMOND FRA THE BARON OF KILRAWOK.

The euidentis and writtis ressauit be W<sup>m</sup>. Dowglas sone and air to wmquhill Dauid Dowglas of Erlismyll, fra Huchoun Ros of Kilraok, to be hadde sowth with him, at Kilraok the thrid daye of Nouember, the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> lxxv yeiris, follois; In the first twa auld charteris of the ox gang of Cramond, grantit be kyng Robert Brwee to his wmquhill predecessour James Dowglas; Ane charter grantit be Walter Lord of Sanct Jhone and Torphichen to W<sup>m</sup>. Dowglas of Erlismyll, vpoun the landis of Cramond, with supplement of all nonentress and vther faltis bygane; Ane instrument of sesing vpoun our Souerane Ladye the Qwenis grace precept of sesing of the landis of Cramond maid to Dauid Dowglas, Jhone Mosman noter therto; ane vther instrument of sesing of the saidis landis, past vpon ane precept of clare constat of James Lord of Sanct Jhone to the said Dauid Dowglas, the said Jhone Mosman being noter thairto; Item, the gift of the ward, meriage and nonentre of the landis of Cramond, grantit to W<sup>m</sup>. Keyth of Myddiltoun be our Souerane ladye the Qwenis grace. . . . .

WILLIAME DOUGLAS off Erllismylline, with my hand.

## FROM THE COUNTESS OF ARGYLL.

Traist freynd, efter my verray hartlie commendatioun ; I haif resauit your writting to gydder with your meitt, quhilk in deid is nocht the first. Bot I fynd greit fault that ye ar swa sweir to taik your pairt thair of heir with ws ; thairfor I pray yow to mend this fault. Forder. I haiff writtin vnto yow this day with ane boy of my awin tuitching sum vther bisines, quhilk I pray yow to forder. And swa I refer the rest vnto meitting or new ocatioun, and committis yow in the protectioun of the Almiehtie. Frome Darneway the xxij day of Decembre 1575.

Be your gude freynd

ANNAS KETH.

To my traist freynd the Barroun off Kylrawak.

## FROM THE EARL OF HUNTLY.

Traest cusinge, efter maest hartlie commendation ; I ressauit your letter in fauoris of M<sup>c</sup>Lachlan Glass towart the preistis tak that doallit in Sheromoir. As to that, the preistis woman hes bene heir laborand eyrnently to heif the sad rowme ; nochttheless I vill nocht brak sic promiss as I heif maid, aither for guid deid or request, bot sall caus the samin be fulfillit at my cusinge Mr. Jo. Gordonis passing to Badyenoct, and caus gef the said M<sup>c</sup>Lachlan entres therto as wss is. And in respect of the performing of my formar promis, I vill burding yow effecteusly to lat me heiff ane halehe or tarsaill or a falkon, because I am put at be syndry courteouris to get the lyk, quhair of I heif nain in my awin boundis, bot mon press sic freindis as yow in speciall, quha hes the moyen and conwoy, to get the samin, quhairin I doubt nocht bot ye vill employ your haill labouris, quhilk sall serue for the saidis M<sup>c</sup>Lachlan entres to his tak ; and this lippning eftir your diligance in the premissis, committis yow to God. Off Huntlye the xxix of Junii 1576.

Your guid freind

HUNTLYE.

I hef ordanit this berar to pas to Lochaber; therfor quhow sone ye get ane halche, aduertis W<sup>m</sup>. Cuming, quha vel caus conwey hir to me.

To our treist cusinge Hutchone Ross off Kylrawok.

FROM THE COUNTESS OF CRAWFURD.

Richt honorabil sir and kin, efter hairtlic commendations; ples wit I am informit that Janet Cadal and hir bairnis is weri vnreasonable and extreim to Duncan Campbel my broder, and wil in no wayes aggregi vith him, albeit his offeris is weri reasonabil, and therfor I thoct gud to request yow effectuaslie vith this present vryting that ye wald be so gud as to taik sum trainail vith Janet my ant, to sei giue ye may agrei hir and my broder, in quhom I beliene ther sal be no fault. So doing ye wil do me ane singular plesur, quhilk I wil be readie to acquyt with sik plesur and steid as lvis in my powar to do to yow. Noth trubling yow vith langer letter, I commit yow to God his protection. From Edinburgh the last of Julii 1576.

Giue Janet beis reasonabl I will do hir and hir bairnis sik plesur as I can. Vtherways scho may be assurit that I will schaw no kyndnes nether to hir nor hir bairnis giue scho continuis in so obstinat ane mynd as I am informit scho is presentlie. Ye sal haiue your foular dog in ane bud, giue ye dres the maiter.

*Be zeare first Arroune  
Countess of Crawford*

To the richt honorable and my gud  
frind and kin the baron of Kilraok.



Here is one of innumerable proceedings touching the perambulation of marches between Kilravock's lands of Farness and Aitnach, and the lands of Dunern, &c., belonging to Lethen :—

In the first it is condiscendit be the freindis that the landis vpon the eist syid of Badnachreiche sall apperteine wnto the barron of Kilrawok in propertie, and the landis vpon the waist syid of the said Bad to apperteine wnto the laird of Halkartoun in propertie, prowying that the laird of Halkartoun him self put in the merche stanes in the eist syid of Badnachreiche. quhar tymer growis, or in the west syid of the said Bad, and fra the said merche stanes set be the said laird linaly to the burne benorth the said Bad, and fra the said stane lynalie vp south to the hill abone the said Bad; and gife the laird of Halkartoun refussis to input the stanes as said is, it salbe leifsum to the laird of Kilrawok to input the stanes in the west syid as the treis growis, or in the eist syid, as plesis him. And gif the laird of Halkartoun refussis to furthfill the contentis of this writ, David Ros of Holme and Robert Falconar in Ar, thinkis the laird of Halkartoun in the wrang and wilfull. This writ subseryvit with our handis eftir following. Att Insoche the xxv day of Junii, the yeir of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> threseoir sewintene yeiris.

JOHN HAY of Loehloy.

ALEXANDER FALCONAR of Halkartoun.

DAVID ROS of Holme, with  
my hand.

We have next the contract matrimonial between Walter Urquhart sheriff of Cromartie, and Elizabeth a daughter of Kilravock. The lady is to be infeft in the liferent of the lands of Little Suddy; the Subchantors Croft within the Chanory of Ros; Wester Balblair, Ballecaillie, and Kynbauche; nineteen roods of field land lying within the burgage of Rosmarkie; the wester ox-gang of little Rany within the Abbaey of Ferne. Kilravock gives 2000 merks in name of tocher guid. The contract, whose date, 31st August 1579, we learn from the "history," for the top of the deed has been torn away—is thus subscribed :—

"VALTER VRQ<sup>HT</sup> Serreffie of Cromerthe."

"HUCHOUN ROS of Kilrawok."

The witnesses being "John Hay of Loehloy, and John his son and apperand heir, W<sup>m</sup> Ros apperand of Kilravock, David Ros of Holm, Mr. Thomas Urquhart of Davidstone, John Symson of Bannance, Finlay Mansoun portioner of Pitkellie, and Martyne Logie notar.

Mr. James Melville (Diary, p. 47) records the convention at Stirling, where "fell out that unhappie murdour of that learned and guid noble man Lord Glamis, Chancellor, slain in a tumult be a shot of a pistolet in the head." The Earl of Cranford was accused of the slaughter of the Chancellor; but it does not appear that he was ever brought to trial:—

FROM THE EARL OF CRAWFORD.

Rycht honorabill sir, eftir maist hartlie commendationes; it hes plesit the kyng his maiestie, wyth adwyss of his counsall, to appoint the third day of November nixtocum, for me to vndirly the law in the tolbuyth of Edinburcht, for the slauchter of vniqlill my Lord Glamis, chancellor, quhairof, as God knowis, I am maist innocent, and hes bene evir sensyn willing to haif bene tryit be the law; in default quhairof I haif sustenit langsum warding and vthir inordinat deling. And seing this is the maist wechtie mater that ever I had or is abill to haif ado, standing vpon my honour, lyf and heritage, I man crave and requyr the adwyse and presens of my honorabill freindis at that day; And having alwayis estemit yow in that nummer, will maist effecteouslie request yow that, substantiouslie accompaneit wyth your honest kyne freinds and seruandis, it will pleis yow to tak the panes to be in Edinburcht the first day of the said moneth of November, to advyse wyth my vther honorabill freindis quhat is convenient to be done and provydit for my lauchfull and just defens the said day; as ye will do me maist speeciall plesour, and obleis me to acquyt yow with the like guid will quhan ye sall haif occasione to employ me. Thus I commit yow in the protectione of God. At Karny this twenty fyft day of September 1579.

Your assurit freind to my power,

CRAWFORD.

To the rycht honorabill the Barrone of Kybraok.

The following exemption from service, military and civil, however ample, is followed by two others nearly in similar terms, dated April 26, 1583, and October 20, 1588; that of 1583, in addition to the "diseases and infirmities" which form the ground of the present licence, setting forth that "Hucheon Ros of Kilrawok is far passit the yeris of threscoir:—"

### REN.

We vnderstanding that our louit Hucheoun Ros of Kilrawak is hevelie vexit with diuers diseasis and infirmitis of body, sa as he is vnable to sustene the exces of travellis and soiorning in our wearis; thairfoir be the tennour heirof gevis and grantis licence to the said Hucheoun to remane and byd at hame fra all and sundrie our oistis, raidis, weiris, wapponsehawingis, gatheringis or assemblies quhatsumeir, to be maid be ws, our lieutenantis our wardanis in our name, be sey or land, within our realme or outwith the same, during all the dayis of his lyf tyme; and fra all compering and passing vpoun ony inquestis or assyssid quhatsumeir, in actionis criminall or ciuile, apprising of landis, taking of cognitioun or vtherwis, befoir quhatsumeir juge or jugeis within our realme, except within the boundis of the shirefdome quhair he duellis; exemand and dischargeand him therfra during the said space; . . . notwithstanding quhatsumeir our lawis, actis, statutis or proclamationis, generall or speciall, to be maid in the contrair, or ony panes contenit therein; ament the quhilkis we dispens with him be thir presentis, dischairgeing heirfoir all and sundrie our iustice, iustice clerkis, admirallis, vice-admirallis, shireffis, stewartis, baillies, provestis, aldermen and baillies of burrowis, and all and sundrie vtheris our jugeis and ministaris of our lawis, present and to cum, and thair deputtis, of all summoning, calling, persewing, jorneying, accusing, arresting, poinding, troubling or intronetting with the said Hucheoun, his gudis or geir, . . . providing alwys that he send Ros his eldest sone and apperand air, accompaneit with his houshald and seruandis for him, sufficientlie furnissit as effieris, to our saidis oistis and raidis. Gevin under our signet

and subscriuit with our hand, at our castell of Striueling the xx day of May, and of our regne the threttene yeir 1580.

JAMES R.  
ARGYLL.

J. CAMBUSKYNETH.

The marriage-contract between David Ros of Holme and Agnes of Kilravock, is dated at Kilravock the 26th day of May 1581. The lands of Duldawaeh, Croy and Evane to be secured to the bride in liferent. Her tocher is 1000 merks.

FROM THE COUNTESS OF ARGYLL.

Trest freind, eftir my hartlie commendatioun ; I ressaut your lettir to gidder with your butter and veild meit, quhairof I hairtlie thank yow, thinking thairby that quhaisumeuir part of the euntray I am into, ye ar nocht villing to lat me vant meitt ; Wissing giff ye vald tak the panis quhane ye ar at maist leasair to cum yound and tak your part of your avin meit. As to your antis tak of the Gask, trewlie Williame M<sup>c</sup>Ferqharr nevir spak to me in that mater, nor yit am I myndit to dispone the same effoir I mak yourself foirsene therin, for I will noth mak na sett quhill eftir Michilmes ; effoir the quhilk tyme I doubt nocht bot we will speik togidder. Sa for the present making my hairtlie commendatiounis wnto the gudwyff of the hous. I committ yow in the protectioun of the Almychtie. Frome Elgyne the xiiij of September 1582.

Your gud freynd  
ANNAS KEYTH.

To my trest freind the barrone of Killrawok.

Kilravock having obtained a gift of the marriage of the heiress of Cantray, his son is to relieve him of his undertaking for it :—

I William Ros apperand of Kilrawok, bindis and obhissis me my airis and assignais to releif and keip skeithles, ane rycht honorabill man

Houchone Ros of Kilrauk, at the handis of the auctorite touching and consarning his promes maid the tyme of his obteneing of the ward and marriage and nonentrie of Mariorie Dolles, oye and apperand air of wmqh-hill Allex<sup>r</sup> Dolles of Cantray, touartis the thankill handling of hir and dispositione of hir to a perte agreabill to hir esteit, for the weill of hir and hir heritage, at quhatsumeuir handis heifand or pretendand or may heif or pretend entres or actiowne theirto, according to the lawis of the realme and vse and praetik obseruit and kept in sic caisis. Be thir presentis subseruyit with my hand at Kilraok the xxiiij day of December, the yeir of God J<sup>m</sup> v<sup>e</sup> and four seoir yeiris.

W<sup>m</sup>. Ross.

The contract for the second marriage of Helen Ros, relict of umquhil Robert Innes of Drainye, with Johne Ros, brother-german to David Ros in Holme, is datel at Kilraok the 24th day of December 1585. The lady had some lands in liferent under her former marriage settlement, which her husband now accepts in contentation of dote and tocher, "and to the effect" the couple "may have the better lyff together," he furnishes £200 Scots to be laid upon land in conjunct fee. Kilravock, for the love he bears his daughter, sets to her the town and lands of Litill Cantray. Neither Helen nor her spouse can sign their names.

The Ferne Calendar at Dunrobin gives us the following entry:—"The xxvi of November 1590, conuenit in Forres, the Erll of Athoill, the Erll of Murray, the Laird of Grant, Mackintosh, and the Baron of Kilraok, wyth thair hail forces, and the hail surname of the Dunbaris and Cummings, and the Laird of Cathellis forces and himself, war all anis aprpoissit till half passit on the Erll of Huntlie, quhill God pat ane better mynd into thame and stayit." . . .

Here is one of the instances of kinsmen and neighbours having deposited their title-deeds in the Castle of Kilravock, as a safe strength in safe hands:—

I Alexander Gordoun of Baldorny, be the tennour heirof, granttis me to hawe resauetit fra the handis of the rycht honorable and my speciall guid freind Hutscheoun Ros of Kylraik, ane auld tre box, bandit withe irne, quhilk

wes put in the said Hutscheoun Ros of Kylaikis custodie and keiping, (be vnuquhile Mr. George Gordoun of Baldorny my father, and vnuquhile Janet Ros my mother, and vnuquhile Mr. Johnne Gordoun my brother,) in the yeir of God i<sup>m</sup> v<sup>e</sup> threseoir twa yeiris; the quhilk box foirsaid, togydder withe the haill vryttis, evidenttis, jowellis, gould, siluer and vtheris quahatsumevir that was in the said box, and inpute thairintill at ony tyme preceeding the dait of thir presentis, ather be my said vnuquhile father mother and brother, or ony vtheris in thair names, or yit be my self, I be thir presentis granttis me instantlie, at the making heirof, to have resaucit the same fra the said Hutscheoun Ros of Kylaik. . . . At Kylaik the xxij day of October the yeir of God i<sup>m</sup> v<sup>e</sup> fourseoir twelff yeiris. befoir thir witness Williame Baillie of Dunean, Johne Ros indueller in Edin<sup>t</sup>, Walter Hay and Williame Dumbraik my seruandis, withe vtheris diuers, etc.

Shaw informs us that, in the year 1593, after the murder of the Earl of Moray at Donybrise, when the Clan Chattan, in revenge of that murder, had wasted some of the Earl of Huntly's lands, Huntly brought down from the Highlands, Allau M'Olduic of Lochiel, and Alister MacRanald of Glengarie, in order to spoil and destroy the lands of Petty. On the occasion of that foray Kilravock received an "assurance" from the Earl and his worthy instruments—who, however can write their names. It is backed,—

My Lord of Huntlee and Allane M<sup>c</sup>Coilduy and M<sup>c</sup>Ranald assurance to  
the Barrown of Kylrawok and his freindis.

Be jt kend till all men be thir presentis letteris, ws George Erll of Huntlie Lord Gordoune and Badenocht, shiref principall of Invernes, grantis ws be thir presentis to haue assurit, lyk as be the tennour herof assuris our cusing Huchone Ros off Kilravock, his kyne, freindis, serwandis, tementis, cottaris, dwellaris on his land and heretans, on molestit, trublid, inquietit in laudis, possessiones, gulis and geir, or harmit be ws, our army, kyn, freyndis, or Allane M<sup>c</sup>Conill dw off Locheall, Alex<sup>r</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Rennald of Gargawehe, our dependaris, thair serwandis, dependaris or awaitteris wpoune

thame, in ony maner of way ; bot leisumlie thai may pass and repass, and ws thair leafull busines in all pertis, on trublid, on molestit or inquietit, be ws, our army and our dependaris forsaidis in ony maner of way; And this our assurance to remaue and induir induring our will and we discharge the samyn be writ. And this faythfullie we promes wpon our honour. Be this our assurance subscriuit with our hand at Imernes, the xvij day of Merche the yeir of God J<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> fourseoir threttene yeris.

Lat this present assurance sarve for sik as the Barrown wilbe anserabill for.

*J. Huntly.*

*allant and after made and  
off Robt of Curraway*

FROM THE KING.

Traist ~~uning~~ freind, we grete yow hartlie weil ; having deliberat that our parliament sall proceid, God willing, at the first day of Julij nixtocum, and writtin to our estaitis preceislie to keip the said day : And thairfor desyres yow effectuslie that ye will not fail to be present at the same day to gif your gude advyse and assistance with the remanent of our estaitis, in sik materis as ar to be treated in our said parliament, as ye will declair your gude affectioun to our seruice and weil of your native cuntrey, and will do ws acceptabill plesour. Thus we committ yow to Almightie God : from Halyrudehous the first of Junij 1593.

JAMES R.

To our traist freind Huchon Rose of Kilrawok, or his sone.

## FROM HUNTLY.

Rycht assurit guid freind, eftir my hairtlie commendationis ; I ressaut your lettir in faworis of Daud Ros in the Holmes, for restitution of sume horsis tane fra him. Albeit, as I am suirle informit, that man hes nocht bene sa freindle to me as resown requirit, nochttheles at your desyre, thair is na horse pertening him, safar as I may haue knowlege, bott salbe restorit ; for thair was na vrong done aganis yow nor nane of youris with my allowance or knowlege, nor yit salbe heireftir, except it cum off your awin occasiun, quhilk I luik ye wilbe laithe to pereyve, hawing sa lang continewit freindlie to me and my hows, quhilk I salbe alwyis myndfulle thankfulle to acqyte ; to fardir occasion remitting the rest ; committis yow in Godis protection, At Huntlie this xxvj of August 1593.

Your assurit guid freind,

HUNTLYE.

## FROM THE EARL OF LENNOX.

Rycht assurit freind ; there is ane of our horsis quheron we ryde ordinarily, fallin seik in this toun, and therfor we man heirby requeste yow to send ws wyth this berar your black halknay naig to serue ws in place of the ither. And quhen ye sall happin to haue ado agane, ye sall ay haue powur to chuse in our stabill as sall pleis yow. Thus ending wyth our hartlie commendation, we leaue yow in the grace of God. From Elgine xxv of December 1594.

Your louing freind,

LENNOX.

To our rycht assurit freind the Barroun  
off Kilrawok younger.

## FROM THE COUNTESS OF ATHOLL.

Trest frind, efter our hartlie commendationes ; this present is to schaw youe that my Lord Lowat hes insistit withe ws anent the rowmes and possessionis that the barrowne of Kilrauok hes of the erll of Murray, therfor it is our will that ye tak wp the barroun dewateis fra him according



to use and wont, and yeirlie in tyme cuming, conforme to the samyn forme; as to his gressome and entres siluer, quhayne we send to tak ordour theranent with the rest of that west countray, ordour sall thane be takin with him and his boundis lykwayis. This ye omit not to do, and keip thir presentis for your warrand; swa resting to our nixt directioun, committis youe to God. At Edin<sup>f</sup> this xx of Februare 1595.

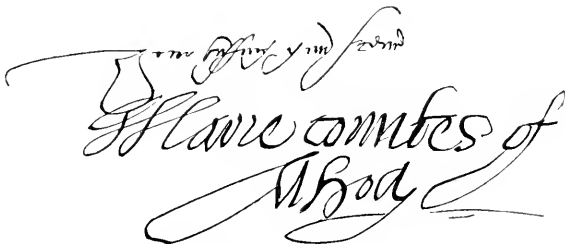
Youris guid frind assurit,

MARIE Countes of Atholl.

To our trust frind George Dunbar off Asleisk.

FROM THE COUNTESS OF ATHOLL.

Ryecht traist freind, efter hertly commendation; forsamikill as we haif resavitt your letter, and as concerning your possessionis and freindis halding off the erldom of Murray, we belevitt ye suld haiff doin for the sam or noo as sundry vthers hes doin, seing ye know that mater was verie sumptous to vs, and quhat sowmis of money we payit for the sam. We haiff hard the berar, bot seing he had na speciall direction to vs, we culd gyff him na particulare anser concerning that purpos; bot thair is nathing promisit be ws to yow bot we are weill willing to accompis, prouyding ye do your dewty as accordis, quhairof we dout nocht, bot the sooner the better. Thus resting to your discretion, committis yow to God. From Goin this xxvij off Junii 1596.



The image shows a handwritten signature in cursive script. The signature is written in dark ink on a light background. It begins with a large, decorative flourish that loops back to the left. The main text of the signature reads "Marie Countess of Atholl". The word "Atholl" is written in a larger, more prominent hand than the rest of the signature. The signature ends with a long, sweeping flourish that extends to the right.

To our ryecht trast freind the Barron of Kilravok.

‘ Last scene of all,’—we find the long lives of this couple fitly concluded by their latter wills. The lady died only six years before the aged Baron.

The testament testamentar and inuentar of the guidis, geir, sovmes of money and dettis, pertening to wmqhile ane honorabill ladie Katherene Falconar Lady Kilraik, sumtyme spous to Hueheoun Ros of Kilraik, within the shirefdome of Narne; the tyme of hir deceis, quha deceissit wpone the twenty four day of Julii, the yeir of God ane thousand fywe hundreth fourseoir elewin yeiris, faythfullie maid and gewin up be hir self at Kilraik, the twenty day of Julii, the yeir of God foirsaid, befor thir witness, David Ros of Holme, Hew Falconar sonne to wmqhile Alexander Falconar of Halkertoun, Walter Ros, Walter Urquhart, and Hueheoun Falconar, with vtheris diuers, &c.

In the first the said wmqhile Katherene Falconar Lady Kilraik and hir said spous, had the guidis, geir, soumes of money and dettis of the awaill and price efter following, pertening to thame, the tyme of hir deceis foirsaid; viz., Item, vpon the ground and landis of the manis of Kilraik twenty four drawin oxin by the airsehipe ox, price of the pece ourheid aucht pund,—summa, ane hundreth fourseoir tuelf pundis: Item, vpon the ground and landis of the manis of Flemyngtoun, fourtein drawin oxin, price of the pece aucht pundis,—summa, ane hundreth aucht pundis: Item, vpon the ground and landis of Kilmoney, aucht drawin oxin, price of the pece aucht pund,—summa, threscoir four pundis money: Item, vpon the ground and landis of the manis of Kilraik, thretteine ky, mylk ky, price of the pece ourheid ten merkis,—summa, fourseoir sax pundis threttene schillingis four penneis: Item, vpon the ground of the manis of Flemyngtoun, fourtene ky, price of the pece ourheid ten merkis,—summa, fourseoir threttene pundis sex schillingis aucht penneis: Item, vpon the ground and landis of the manis of Kilraik, ane young stott of thrie yeir auld, price thairof thrie pund: Item, mair vpon the saidis landis, fywe young stottis and quoyis of ane yeir auld, price of the pece ourheid threttie thrie schillingis four penneis,—summa, aucht pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis: Item, vpon the ground

and landis of the manis of Flemyngtoun, twa young oxin of four yeir auld, price of the pece aucht pundis,—summa, saxtene pundis : Item, mair ane young stott of thrie yeir auld, price thair of thrie pundis : Item, mair vpon the saidis landis, thrie young stirkis of ane yeir auld, price of the pece ourheid threttie thrie schillingis four penneis,—summa, fywe pundis : Item, vpon the ground and landis of the manis of Kilraik, ane blak bull, price thair of, sax pundis threttene schillingis four penneis : Item, mair thair, twa fed oxin, price of the pece ourheid aucht pundis,—summa, saxtene pundis : Item, mair vpon the said manis of Kilraik, ane blak hors of sewin yeir auld, by the airschi pe hors, price thair of forty pundis money : Item, vpon the ground and landis of Flychtie, twa wark naigis, price of the pece ourheid aucht pundis.—summa, saxtene pundis : Item, vpon the ground and landis of Pharnes, ane broun wyld meir with hir foill, price thair of sax pundis threttene schillingis four penneis : Item, mair vpon the saidis landis, ane young wyld staig of ane yeir auld, price thair of fyftie thrie schillingis four penneis : Item, vpon the ground and landis of the manis of Kilraik, fyftie aucht yowis, price of the pece ourheid twenty schillingis,—summa, fyftie aucht pundis : Item, vpon the ground and landis of the manis of Flemyngtoun, fyftie nyne young wedderis of ane yeir auld, price of the pece ourheid twenty schillingis,—summa, fyftie nyne pundis : Item, mair vpon the saidis landis, twenty thrie lambis, price of the pece ourheid, ten schillingis,—summa, ellewin pundis ten schillingis : Item, sawin on the ground and landis of the manis of Kilraik, twenty four bollis beir, estimat to the ferde corne, extending to fourseoir saxtene bollis beir, price of the boll with the fodder, fourtie sax schillingis aucht penneis,—summa, tua hundreth twenty four pundis : Item, mair sawin on the said manis of Kilraik, saxseoir bollis aittis, estimat to the third corne, extending to aughtene seoir bollis aittis, price of the boll with the fodder, thretty schillingis,—summa, fywe hundreth forty pundis money : Item, sawin on the said manis of Kilraik, sax bollis quheitt, estimat to the ferd corne, extending to twenty four bollis quheitt, price of the boll with the fodder, fywe merkis,—summa, fourseoir pundis money : Item, sawin on the said manis of Flemyngtoun, fourtene bollis beir estimat to the ferde corne, extending to fyftie sax bollis beir, price of the boll with the fodder forty sax schillingis aucht penneis,—summa,

ane hundreth thretty pundis threttene schillingis four penneis : Item, sawin on the manis of Flemyngtoun, threscoir bollis aittis, estimat to the third corne, extending to nynescoir bollis aittis, price of the boll with the fodder, thretty schillingis,—summa, tua hundreth threscoir ten pundis : Item, mair sawin thairon, tua bollis tua furlettis ry, estimat to the ferde corne, extending to ten bollis ry, price of the boll with the fodder, forty sax schillingis aucht penneis,—summa, twenty thre pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis : Item, sawin on the manis of Kilmoney, fyve bollis beir, estimat to the ferde corne, extending to twenty bollis beir, price of the boll with the fodder, forty sax schillingis aucht penneis,—summa, forty sax pundis threttene schillingis four penneis : Item, mair sawin on the said manis of Kilmoney, twenty bollis aittis, estimat to the third corne, extending to threscoir bollis aittis, price of the boll with the fodder, thretty schillingis,—summa, fourscoir pundis money : Item, in ane quhyte ledder purs in pois, fyve crounes of the sunne, price of the pece fyftie sax schillingis,—summa, fourtene pundis : Item, mair thre auld rois nobillis, price of the pece, sewin pund threttene schillingis four penneis,—summa, twenty thre pundis : Item, mair, tua Scottis angellis of gold, price of the pece ourheid, four pundis,—summa, aucht pundis money : Item, mair, ane doubill dueatt, price thairof, sax pundis ten schillingis : Item, in utencilis and domicilis, with siluer wark, by the airschiipe, togidder with the abulyement and ornamentis of hir body, estimat to the sowme of tua hundreth pundis money, &c. &c.

Summa of the Inuentar,—ij<sup>m</sup>iii<sup>j</sup>lij lib.

To be diuidit in tua partis.

The deidis pairt is,—j<sup>m</sup>ij<sup>c</sup>xxvj lib.

Followis the deidis legacie and lattervill.

At Kilraik the twenty day of Julii, the yeir of God ane thousand fyve hundreth fourscoir ellewin yeiris, the quhilk day the said Katherene Falconar Lady Kilraik, spous to Hueheoun Ros of Kilraik, maid her legacie and latterwill as followis, viz., Item, I, the said Katherene Falconar Lady Kilraik, nominattis Hueheoun Ros of Kilraik my spous, my onlie executour and intromettour with my hail guidis and geir : Item, I leiff to Elizabeth Ros Lady Cromertie my dochter, my cheyne of gold of ane unce vecht and

ane half: Item, I leiff to Margaret Ros my oy, my vthir cheyne of gold of ane unce wecht: Item, I leiff to the said Lady Cromertie, my damess blak gown, price ten pundis: Item, I leiff to Agnes Ros my dochter, my siluer broitche of thre vnee wecht: Item, I leiff to the said Agnes ane pareis blak cloik, worth sax pundis: Item, I leiff to Mariorie Ros my dochter, ane blak chamlett of silk gown, worth sewin pundis: Item, I leiff hir ane skirt and ane doublett of growgrane wirsett worth thretty schillingis: Item, I leiff to Huchoun Falconar my broder sonne, sax boll wictuell: Item, I leiff to Mariorie Fynne my seruand, fywe merkis: Item, I leiff to Walter Urquhart my seruand, four pundis: Item, I leiff to my seruand Mariorie Doles, ane kow, worth fywe pundis. This was done at the place of Kilraik, day yeir and place abone writtin, befor thir witnessis, David Ros of Holme, Hew Falconer sonne to wmqubile Alexander Falconer of Halcartoun, Walter Ros, Walter Wrquhart, and Huchoun Falconer, with vtheris diuers; sic subscribitur Katherine Falconer Lady of Kilraik, with my hand at the pen, led be Maister Thomes Howesoun, minister at Inuernes, at my speciall command requirit with instance thairinto, becaus I culd nocht wryte. So it is; Maister Thomes Howiesoun minister at Inuernes with my hand speciallie requirit be the said Katrene, testante manu propria,  
 . . . . .

The testament testamentar and inuentar of the guidis, geir, sowmes of money and dettis, pertening to wmqubile Huchoun Ros barroun of Kilrawik, &c. &c.

In the first the said wmqubile Huchoun Ros barroun of Kilrawik has the guidis, geir, sowmes of money and dettis of the availl and pryce efter following, pertening to bim as his awin propper guidis and geir, the tyme of his deceis foirsaid, wiz., Item, vpon the manis of Kilrawik, twenty fywe drawin oxin, pryce of the pece ourheid ten pundis, summa twa hundreth fyftie pundis: Item, mair vpon the said manis, tuelf ky, sex thairof haifing calis, pryce of the pece ourheid with the calf aucht pundis, summa fourseoir saxtene pundis: Item, mair thair, ane stirk of thrie yeir auld, pryce thairof four pundis: Item, mair thair, ane bull, pryce sex pundis: Item, twa

stirkis of tua yeir auld, pryce of the pece thrie pundis, summa sex pundis : Item, mair thair, twa stirkis of ane yeir auld, pryce of the pece thretty schillingis, summa thrie pundis : Item, mair vpoun the said manis of Kilrawik, thrie auld wark hors, pryce of the pece ourheid ten merkis, summa twenty pundis : Item, sawin vpone the manis of Kilrawik, sex bollis quheit, estimat to the feird corne, extending to tuentie four bollis quheit, pryce of the boll with the fodder, ten merkis, summa ane hundreth thrieseoir pundis : Item, mair sawin vpoun the said manis of Kilrawik, sex scoir bollis aittis, estimat to the thrid corne, extending to aughtene scoir bollis aittis, pryce of the boll with the fodder, thrie pundis, summa ane thousand four scoir pundis : Item, mair sawin vpoun the said manis of Kilrawik, tuentie four bollis beir, estimat to the ferd corne, extending to fourseoir saxtene bollis beir, pryce of the boll with the fodder, fywe pundis, summa four hundreth four scoir pundis : Item, vpoun the manis of Flemyngtoun, saxtene drawin oxin, pryce of the pece ourheid ten pundis, summa ane hundreth thrieseoir pundis : Item, mair vpoun the said manis of Flemyngtoun, aucht auld ky, fywe thairof haifing calfs, pryce of the pece ourheid with the calf aucht pundis, summa thrieseoir four pundis : Item, mair thair, thrie stirkis of ane yeir auld, pryce of the pece ourheid thretty schillingis, summa four pundis ten s. : Item, mair thair, thrie stirkis of tua yeir auld, pryce of the pece ourheid thre pundis, summa nyne pundis : Item, mair vpoun the said manis of Flemyngtoun, thrieseoir wedder hoggis, pryce of the pece ourheid twenty schillingis, summa thrieseoir pundis : Item, mair thair, fourtie yowis, twenty thairof haifing lambis, pryce of the pece ourheid with the lams thretty schillingis, summa fyftie pundis : Item, sawin vpoun the manis of Flemyngtoun, thrie bollis ry, estimat to the feird corne, extending to tuelff bollis ry, pryce of the boll with the fodder four pundis, summa fourtie aucht pundis : Item, mair sawin vpoun the said manis of Flemyngtoun, fyweseoir sewintene bollis aittis, estimat to the thrid corne, extending to sewintene scoir ellewin bollis aittis, pryce of the boll with the fodder thrie pundis, summa ane thousand fyftie thrie pundis : Item, mair sawin vpoun the said manis of Flemyngtoun, ten bollis beir, estimat to the feird corne, extending to fourtie bollis beir, pryce of the boll with the fodder fywe pundis, summa twa hundreth pundis : Item, in the barne and barne yaird of Flemyngtoun,

thretty sewin bollis aittis, pryce of the boll with the fodder thrie pundis, summa ane hundreth ellewin pundis: Item, mair in the said barne and barneyaird of Flemyngtoun, saxtene bollis beir, pryce of the boll with the fodder sex pundis, summa fourseoir saxtene pundis: Item, sawin vpon the landis of Kilmonie in [s]teilbow with the tenmentis, threttie bollis aittis, estimat to the thrid corne, extending to fourseoir ten bollis aittis, pryce of the boll with the fodder thrie pundis, summa twa hundreth thriescoir ten pundis: Item, mair sawin thair, aucht bollis beir, estimat to the feird corne, extending to threttie twa bollis beir, pryce of the boll with the fodder fywe pundis, summa ane hundreth thrie scoir pundis: Item, in the handis of Johanne McGillichreist in Kilmanie and Williame McIntailyeour thair of [s]teilbow guidis, aucht oxin, pryce of the peec ourheid ten merkis, summa fourseoir merkis: Item, of reddy gold and siluer in his purse, the sowme of thriescoir saxtene pundis: Item, in vtencilis and domicilis (by the airschip) with the abulycamentis of his bodie, estimat to the sowme of ane hundreth merkis money.

Summa of the inmentar—iiij<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> lxxxvj lib. x s.

Followis the debtis awin to the deid:

(Chiefly tenants' arrears and rents, the whole amounting to £864, 15s. 8d.)

Summa of the inuentar with the debtis—v<sup>m</sup> iiij<sup>c</sup> lj lib. v s. viij d.

Followis the debtis awin be the deid:

Item, thair was awin be the said Huchoun Ros barroun of Kilrawik, to Alexander Lord of Spynie, for the few maill and dewtie of the landis of Farnes, in anno J<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> fourseoir sewintene yeiris, the sowme of fyftene pundis money: Item, mair to him for the Witsunday and Mertimes termes maillis and denetis of the landis of Kildrymmie, Kilmonie and Daltalie, in anno foirsaid, the sowme of threttie thre pundis: Item, be George Dunbar of Alves, chalmerlane of the Erdome of Murray, for the Witsunday and Mertimes termes maill. in anno foirsaid, furth of the landis of Flemyngtoun and Dulater, the sowme of sevintene pundis twa schillingis aucht penneis: Item, to Jhone Campbell laird of Caddell, for the Witsunday and Mertimes termes maill, furth of the landis of Flychtie and Innerarnie, in

anno foirsaid, the sowme of twenty ane pundis sex schillingis aucht penneis : Item, to Robert Dumbar, subchaunter of Murray, for the teindschawis of the landis of Farnes, Kilmonie and Daltalie, in auno foirsaid, ten merkis : Item, to Mark Dumbar of Durris, for his teindsiluer of the manis of Kilrawik and pendicklis thairof, in anno foirsaid, ten merkis : Item, to Cristiane Falconer, relict of vnrquhile Dauid Dumbar of Durris, now spous to Patrik Dumbar of Blairie, for the small teinds of the wiccarge and barronie of Kilrawik, in anno foirsaid, fywe merkis : Item, to Alexander Lord of Spynie, for the teindscheawis of the landis of Eistir-vrehell, in anno foirsaid, fywe pundis aughtene schillingis : Item, to Donnald McQuene minister at Pettie, for the teindscheawis of Flemyngtoun, assignit to him in his stipend, in anno foirsaid, fywe merkis : Item, to Waltir Vrqhart, seruand, for his fie, in anno foirsaid, the sowme of twenty merkis : Item, to Alexander Ros seruand, for his fie in anno foirsaid, tuentie merkis money : Item, to Allexander Broddie seruand, for his fie in anno foirsaid, aucht merkis and ane boll beir in bountethe, pryce ten merkis : Item, to Johne Irving greiff, for his fie in anno foirsaid, aucht merkis and ane boll beir for his bounteth, pryce ten merkis : Item, to Walter Browster cuik, for his fie, fourtie schillingis : Item, to Huchoun Gray stewart, for his fie in anno foirsaid, aucht pundis : Item, to Robert Ros pointar, for his fie, four pundis : Item, to Beatrix Clunes browster, for hir fie in anno foirsaid, fourtie schillingis : Item, to Kathrene Wallace seruand, for hir fie, four pundis : Item, to Mariore Dolles, for hir fie, aucht pundis : Item, to Issobell Murray, for hir fie, fourtie schillingis : Item, to Margaret Falconer, for ane yeiris annuell of four hundreth merkis, the sowme of fourtie merkis money.

Summa of the debtis awin be the deid,—ij<sup>c</sup> xx lib. xiiij s.

Restis of frie geir, the debtis deducit,—v<sup>m</sup> ij<sup>c</sup> xxx lib. xj s. viij d.  
Na diuisioun.

Followis the deidis legacie and latterwill.

At Kilrawok the tent day of Junii, the yeir of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> fourseoir sewintene yeiris, the quhilk day the said Huchoun Ros barroun of Kilrawik, being weill in wit and vnderstanding, bot seik in bodie, maid this legacie and latterwill, as followis, wiz. : Imprimis, he leiffis his saull to the eternall God, and his bodie to be bureit within the chappell of Geddes : Item, he leiffis his



some and his air Williame Ros his vndoutit executour and intronettour with his haill guidis and geir ; and als leiffis my executouris, Jolme Ros proveist of Narne, and David Ros of Holme : Item, he leiffis to his eldest some principall executour and intronettour with his geir, his haill crope that is sawin in Flemyngtoun and Kilrawik and Aultoun, with his haill fywe plewmen of oxin, with the ferme of Culmoir that restis to Mertimes. The said Williame to pay the half of the dettis. And the haill plenising and insicht that appertenis the hous of Kilrawik, with the haill geir thairin to be his. Item, he leiffis ane hundredth pundis to be pairtit as followis, wiz. ; fyftie pundis to his oy Margaret Hay, fyftie pundis to his oye Elizabeth Dumbar, the gudman of Grangehillis dauchter, and this to be gevin out of the rest of his geir : Item, he leiffis to Williame Ros twenty pundis : Item, he leiffis to Walter Vrqhart twenty pundis : Item, he leiffis to Allexander Ros ane hereall naig, and ten merkis of siluer, quhilk naig pertenet to his broder Williame Ros in Kildrymmie : Item, he leiffis to Marjorie Dollas ten merkis of siluer : Item, he leiffis to Robbie Ros ten merkis, and to Wattie Ros ten merkis. The rest of the geir to be pairtit equalle betuixt his four dochteris quhilkis ar alywe. Item, the Laird and the haill executouris dischargis Williame Ros doar to him, preceeding the day and dait heirof, of his haill charge, intronission of guidis, geir, siluer and wittuale, according to his intronission preceeding the said dait. Sielyk, the air and executouris dischargis Andro Gray of his haill charge and intronission preceeding the day and dait heirof. This wes done, day, yeir, and place foirsaid, befoir thir witnessis, Williame Gordoun apeirand of Cairneborrow, Johnne Cuthbert of Auld Castellhill, Johnne Ros in Cantray, Williame Ros in Braiklie, Hueheoun Ros thair, Hueheoun Ros in Eister Kilrawik, Williame Ros seruitour to the defunct, and Maister Thomas Howiesoun minister of Inuernes with vtheris diuers. Sic subscribur, Hueheoun Ros of Kilrawik, with my hand at the pen, led be Mr. Thomas Howiesoun minister at Inuernes, at my speciall commandment, becaus I nicht not subserywe for waiknes. Sa it is, Maister Thomas Howiesoun at the speciall command of the said Hueheoun teste manu propria. Williame Gordoun apeirand of Cairneborrow, Johnne Cuthbert of the Auld Castellhill, Williame Ros in Braiklie witnes, Hueheoun Ros in Braiklie witnes, . . .

## KILRAVOCK ELEVENTH—1597-1611.

### THE RETOUR OF WILLIAM ROS AS HEIR TO HIS FATHER.

HEC inquisitio facta fuerat infra burgum de Narne in domo Willelmi Rosburgensis de Narne deficiente sufficienti pretorio pro tempore infra dictum burgum 26 Julii 1597, coram honorabili viro Joanne Or vicecomite deputato vicecomitatus de Narne . . . per hos subscriptos viros, Joannem Dunbar de Moynes, Marcum Dunbar de Durris, Joannem Hay de Loehloy, Georgium Dunbar de Auchleisk, Alexandrum Dunbar apparentem de Tarbet, Alexandrum Dunbar de Both, Jacobum Sutherland de Kynstarie, Alexandrum Kynnaird apparentem de Cubin, Davidem Ros de Holme, Joannem Hay de Vreline, Willelmum Gordoun apparentem de Carnburrow, Robertum Tulloch de Tamacheis, Alexandrum Tulloch ejus filium, Joannem Ros prepositum burgi de Narne, Joannem Hay apparentem de Loehloy, Georgium Dunbar de Taris, Jacobum Spens de Alves Kirktonn, Jacobum Dunbar apparentem de Boggis, Jacobum Dunbar de Penik, Davidem Hay in Penik, qui jurati dicunt . . . quod Willelmus Ros nunc de Kilravok, est legitimus et propinquior heres Hugonis Ros patris, qui obiit 10 Junii 1597 . . . et quod terre cum baronia de Kilraok et Eister Geddes cum fortalicio molendinis . . . cum pertinentiis, valent nunc per annum summam £56, et valuerunt tempore pacis summam £14.

We have next documents of Marjory Ros and Elizabeth, sisters of the present Baron.—

I Meriore Ros spowis to James Cuming of Dollasbrachte, and one of the lauchfull dochteris of wmqhull Hutchone Ros of Kilrawok, and my said spowis for his entres, be the tenour heirof granttis ws to have resewit fre the rycht honorable William Ros now of Kilrawok, one of the executouris and onlie intronettour with the guidis and geir of the said wmqhull Hutchone Ros of Kilrawok, the number of twelf bollis aitmeill in heill and compleit payment, full contentatione and satisfactioun of my bairnis pairtt of geir pertening to me be disceis of wmqhull Hutchon Ros of Kilrawok, and Kathrene Falconer his wmqhull spowis, my father and mother, and in compleit payment, full contentatione and satisfactioun of my said wmqhull father and motheris last letter will and legacie, and of qhatsumewer gwiddis and geir pertening to me their by, or restand awand be the said William Ros of Kilravock my brother, to me and my saidis spowis. . . . .  
At Dollasbrachte the saxten day of Merche the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> v<sup>e</sup> fourscore sewinteen yeiris.

I George Munro of Mекle Tarrell oblisis me and my airis to releve and skaythles keip Elizabeth Ros, the relict of vmqhile Waltir Vrqhart shiref of Cromertie, and W<sup>m</sup> Gordoun of Bredland now hir spous, for his entres. Williame Ros of Kilrawok, tutour testamentare to Alex<sup>r</sup> Vrqhart some lauchfull to the said vmqhile Waltir, and the said Alex<sup>r</sup> self and his airis at the handis of Donald Ros portioner of Magnus Ferne, David Ferne and Finlay Manson, cessioneris and assignais constitut be vmqhile Alex<sup>r</sup> Ferne portioner of Pitealyean, to the lettres of reversion and redemption following thirupon, maid be the said vmqhile Waltir and the said Al<sup>r</sup> to the said vmqhile Alex<sup>r</sup> Ferne and his assignais for redemption of the eister half dawine land of the landis of Pitealyean with the pertinentis, and of all redemption and renunciation maid thirupon be thame to Andro Munro some and air to vmqhile David Munro of . . Inald, and to his tutour testamentare for ther entres, and that at the handis of the saidis foure assignais and thir

airis: Be thir presentis, subsernuit with our hand, at Kilrawak the twenty day of August the yeir of God J<sup>m</sup> v<sup>e</sup> four scoir aughtene yeiris, beffoir thir witness, David Ros of Holme, William Ros, Waltir Ros and John Munro notar public.

Another Charter-Chest is taken out of the custody of Kilravock upon the following discharge:—

I Thomas Wrquhart of Burrisyairdis, with consent of James Dumbar of Terbert, Jhone Wrquhart tutour of Cromertie, Alexander Dumbar appearand of Terbart, Maister James Dumbar of Sanquhar, and James Wrquhart burges of Forres, my curatouris, granttis me to have resewit fro the rycht honorabill William Ros of Kilrawik, ane Chartour Kist, with the ewidenttis therin contenit. lokit and bandit, quhilik kist was delyuerit be wmqubile W<sup>m</sup> Urquhart my father, to wmqubile Huthecoun Ros in custodie . . . . . Subsernuit be me and my curatouris foirsaid, at Elgene and Forres respective, the xx and xxij dayis of November, the yeir of God J<sup>m</sup> v<sup>e</sup> fourseoir nynten yeiris. . . . .

Then come contracts of marriage of the daughters of the present generation:—

At the chanoric of Ros the threttene day of Junii, the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> v<sup>e</sup> fourseoir nyntene yeiris, it is appointit . . . betwixt William Ros of Kilravok, . . . on behalf of his lauchfull begottin dochter Margaret . . . and Rorie M<sup>o</sup>Kenye of Ardafailie . . . on behalf of his sone and appeirand air Murdoch M<sup>o</sup>Kenye . . . that the said Murdoch M<sup>o</sup>Kenye marie . . . the said Margaret Ros . . . Sielyk the said Rorie M<sup>o</sup>Kenye bindis him . . . to infet the said Murdoch and Margaret in the dawach of land of Killewnan and Spittall, with the ailhows and ailhows croft of the samyn . . . and in the thrie quarter landis of the town and landis of Gargastoun, and the quarter landis of the hiltoun of Tarradell . . . For the quhilkis

William Ros of Kilravok . . . bindis him . . . to pay to the said Rorie M<sup>c</sup>Kenyie and the said Margaret Ros his dochter, the sowme of four thowsand and fyve hundreth merkis vsuall Scottis money . . .

Contract matrimoniall betuix Mr. James Grant of Arduelie, and Katherene Ros dochter to W<sup>m</sup>. Ros of Kilrawokis, at Kilrawokis the aucht day of Junii 1602 . . . the said Maister James Grant bindis him . . . to sufficientie infest the said Katherene Ros . . . in the liferent of his townis and landis of Edinwillie and Kethak, with the myll thairof . . . to be haldin be twa seueral infestments, the ane to be haldin of the said Mr. James himself, and the wther to be haldin of the said Mr. James his immediat superioris, to wit, of the airis of wmqhile Johne Erle of Athol Lord Balwenie . . . and in all and hail the landis of the Kirktown and Kirkhill of Keyth . . . to be haldin of my Lord of Spynie . . . For the quhilkis Mr. W<sup>m</sup>. Ros of Kilrawokis bindis him to pay to the said Mr. James Grant in doit and toelher, the sowme of fywe thowsand merkis, guid and vsuall Scottis money . . . Befoir thir witnessis Hucheon Ros apperand of Kylrawokis, Hucheon Gray, W<sup>m</sup>. Ros and Walter Ros seruitouris to the said W<sup>m</sup>. Ross of Kylrawokis, Thomas Hay burges of Elgin, Duncane Grant and George Grant sones to James Grant of Auchernik, and John Hay writer of the premissis.

The "trouble" in which the peaceful Baron was involved by his kiusmen of Bellivat and the Duubars, is thus described by Shaw:—

"The Roses of the house of Bellivat in the county of Nairn, were remarked as a bold, daring, and headstrong people, who put up no injuries or affronts, but warmly resented any wrong, real or supposed, done to them. Being near neighbours to the Dunbars of Moyness, they had frequent differences about their possessions and the boundaries or marches of them. One David Rose MacWilliam, of this family, lived in Clunc, a pendicle of the Barony of Moyness; and (which was a very common thing among the highlanders) claimed a right to this tenement by Duchus or immemorial possession, and would not remove from it, but rather looked on the Dunbars as encroachers and invaders.

John Dunbar of Moyness (son, by a second wife, of Sir Alex<sup>r</sup>. Dunbar of Westfield and

Cumlock,) a turbulent and bad neighbour, served David Rose with a legal summons of removal, and upon his contemning it, executed an ejection against him, and sett his possession to other tenants. Had mild and easy means been used, the differences might have been soon accommodated; but an ejection, very unusual in those days, was, by Duchusers, construed a violent invading their property; and David Rose, viewing it in this light, came with a party of his friends to the Clune, in autumn 1598, drove George Dunbar and William Falconer, the new tenants, into the hills, burned their houses, and carried off their effects. The Dunbars raised a criminal prosecution against David and his associates, by letters dated 8th October 1598, and, upon their contemning authority by not appearing, got them outlawed and fugitat. This proved but a throwing oil upon the flame; the Roses, formerly daring, now became desperate, and whereas before, they only disturbed the new possessors of the Clune, now they looked upon all Dunbars as their enemies, and treated them as such. David Rose associated to him a bold and desperate gang of his own name, particularly the McWilliams, McWatties, and McDonachies, and, acting as outlaws, burned and spoiled the lands of Moyness, of Dunphail, and Mundole, and lived upon plunder and rapine. On the other hand, John Dunbar of Moyness, Alex<sup>r</sup>. Dunbar of Tarbet, and Robert Dunbar of Burgie, by their emissaries, burned the house and destroyed the lands of Geddes, and laid waste the lands of Bellivate. The innocent thus suffered with the guilty, and for some years that corner of the country was a scene of disorder and confusion.

In the year 1600, David McWilliam was betrayed into the hands of the Dunbars by one of the name of MacGregor, and was put to death, in hopes that, the leader being cut off, the followers would soon submit. But his death had a contrary effect; it enraged his associates, and in revenge of it, they attacked Alex<sup>r</sup>. Dunbar of Tarbet and killed him. Then the Dunbars, finding their own efforts against these outlaws ineffectual, called in a party of the Clan-Ranald from Lochaber, as the most proper persons to apprehend or suppress them. But to these, the Roses found a counterbalance, by calling to their assistance a band of the McGregors, no less savage than the others. By these ruffians was the country miserable troubled and harrassed for a time.

The peace of the country being, in this manner, quite broken, the Privy Council interposed, and required Kilravock to apprehend and bring to justice, all those of his clan that were concerned in these tumults, in terms of the general band. This band is engrossed in Act. Parl. 1594, as follows:—

“That chieftains, landlords and heretors be accountable for their clan, tenants, &c., and that every thief and sornor shall be esteemed the man and servant of him whom of he has land in tillage or pasturage, or on whose ground he is received and carries twelve

hours together, with the knowledge of the landlord, being of abilitie and power to apprehend him ; or who has received band of manrent, or given band of mantainence to the thieves or rievaris, (*i. e.* robbers,) or receives their cowlpes (gifts, a calp or four-footed beast,) or hercyeldes ; or who has had them under assurance and protection. And an band shall be made sworn and subscribed be all landed men, obliging them to seek the execution of this act, to concur against thieves, rebels and sorners, and to keep ordinary watching and warding among themselves," &c.

This was the hard (but, at that time, in some measure necessary) law, called the general band. And though Kilravok neither fomented nor encouraged or connived at these disturbances, yet he suffered greatly on account of them. His life was sought, his house of Geddes burned, and his lands spoiled by the Dunbars ; and, because he did not apprehend his outlawed kinsmen, who had no fixed residence, both he and his son were imprisoned in Edinburgh, and fined in a great sum of money. And though, by his majesty's special warrant to the Privy Council, dated 24th August 1603, they were liberated out of prison ; yet it occasioned no small trouble and expense to him to keep these men from finding any residence or shelter in his lands. As these unhappy men thus brought trouble upon their chief, so they occasioned such loss and disturbance to John Rose of Bellivat, that he sold his lands about the year 1605, and retired beyond Spey to live in peace and quiet.

And, that I may here finish the account of these disturbances, the outlaws being driven out of Kilravock's lands, found reception and shelter in McIntosh's lands, and thence continually distressed the lands of Moyness. Complaints of this being laid before the Privy Council, McIntosh was ordained, by an act of Council dated 28th July 1611, to be accountable for them. This obliged him to drive them out of his lands. And, finding no shelter any where, they roved up and down, but still distressing the lands of Moyness, till the laird thereof connived (but too late) at their living in peace. A small measure of mildness and prudence in the beginning of these troubles might have prevented the hurtful consequences of them. But, by his obstinate contending with desperate men who had nothing to lose, he burdened and reduced his fortune so much, that he sold all his lands to John Grant of Loggie, in the year 1634."

#### Remission, Kilravok and his Sone.

Our souerane Lord, off his speciall grace and fanour, ordanis ane remission to be maid vnder the gryt seill, in due forme, to his maiesties louittis Williame Ros of Kilrawiek, and Hueheoun Ros his sone and appeirand air, and ather of thame, for thair ressaueing of quhatsumeuir theaves, soirneris

or reaveris vpon their ground and landis, and for ressaueing of thame in their cumpanyes at conventionis, gaddingis, or at ony violent deidis, efter the committing of quhatsumeuir thiftis, burningis, slauchteris, heirschippis, oppressionis and depradationis . . . And speciallie, but preiudice of the generall remission abonewrittin, for the ressaueing in their companies or vpon thair ground and landis, of the persones following, viz.—Dauid Ros M<sup>c</sup>Williame, Allister Ros M<sup>c</sup>Wattie, Johnne Ros M<sup>c</sup>Wattie, Angus M<sup>c</sup>Comloig, Dauid Ros in Lyn, Williame Ros sone to the said Dauid Ros in Lyn, Farquhair Boy, Andro M<sup>c</sup>Connoquhy in Litill Aithnoch, Johnne Dow M<sup>c</sup>Aneroy alias Gelds, Johnne M<sup>c</sup>Wattie M<sup>c</sup>Hueheoun, Dauid M<sup>c</sup>Connoquhy, Duncane, Andro, Johnne, Williame Oig, and Thomas M<sup>c</sup>Connoquhyes, all broder, and Donald M<sup>c</sup>Coneilreoch . . . and siclyk, for the resset and intercommoning with Mr. George Innes, sone to Williame Innes in Vnthank, quha is denuncit his maiesties rebell, and put to his Hienes horne for airt and part of the slauchter of vmquhile Agnes Leslie relict of vmquhile Mr. Alexander Douglas burges of Elgin, and of vmquhile Williame Hay vncle to Williame Hay now of Mayne . . . Subseriuit be our said sonerane lord at Falkland the sevint day of September the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> vi<sup>e</sup> and tua yeiris.

Composition.—twenty fyve hundreth merkis.

S<sup>r</sup> G. Howme Thes<sup>r</sup>

JAMES R.

We, be the tennour heirof, with awyse and consent of Sir George Home of Spott knycht,oure thesaurer, renunes and discharges all actioun and cause criminall and ciuill, quhilk we had or ony wayis may hawe, mowe or persew againis William Ros of Kilrawok, and Huchoun Ros his sone and appeirand air, for the ressett and interteneing wpone his landis, boundis and possessionis, be his privetie knowlege and allowance, of Dauid Ros M<sup>c</sup>Williame, Allester Ros M<sup>c</sup>Wattie, Johnne Ros M<sup>c</sup>Wattie, Walter Ros M<sup>c</sup>Wattie, Dauid Ros M<sup>c</sup>Wattie, George Ros M<sup>c</sup>Williame, Williame Ros M<sup>c</sup>Wattie, Angus M<sup>c</sup>Comloig, Dauid Ros in Lyn, Williame Ros sone to the said Dauid Ros in Lyn, Farquhair Boy, Andro M<sup>c</sup>Conquhy in Lital Aitnoch, Johnne Dow M<sup>c</sup>eineroy alias Galds, Johnne M<sup>c</sup>Wattie M<sup>c</sup>Huchoun, Dauid M<sup>c</sup>Conaquhy, Duncane, Androw, Johnne, William Oig and Thomas



M<sup>c</sup>Conaughyis, all brethren, Donald M<sup>c</sup>endill rioch, and remanent thair compliceis specifeit and contenit within the sumondis and decreit following thairwpone, giwin and pronoueit aganis the said barroun of Kilrawok, at the instance of Alexander Dunbar of Westfeld, Alexander Dunbar of Tarbert, Katherene Reid relict of wmqhill Dunbar Deane of Murray, Mr. James Dunbar of Sanquhar, Nicolas Dunbar of Boigis, and James Dunbar his sone; the said barroun being of powar and habilitie to haue apprehendit the saidis personis: or for his not entrie and exhibitioun of the saidis personis befor ws and our Priuie Counsale, conforme to the chairge execute aganis him to that effect . . . Subseruyit with our hand at Stirling, the xxj day of August, and of our regnne the xxxvj yeir, 1603.

S<sup>r</sup>. G. Howme Thes<sup>r</sup>.

JAMES R.

REX.

We haif gevin and grantit and be the tennour heirof gevis and grantis our speciall licence and permissioun to Williame Ros of Kilraik, to depart furth of our burecht of Edinbureht, quhairin he is presentlie wardit, home to his awin hous, for doing of his lefull effairis and business, without ony scaithe or danger to be incurrit be him or his cantioners quhatsumeuir, fund be him for his remaning within our said burecht, in thair bodies, landis, or guidis: quhairanent thir presentis salbe ane sufficient warrand. Subseruyit with our hand at Striueling the xxiiij daye of August 1603.

S<sup>r</sup>. G. Howme Thes<sup>r</sup>.

JAMES R.

The Provost of Nairn used the protection of his chief's castle for the security of his charters, and granted this discharge when he reclaimed them:—

I, Jhone Ross prouest of Narne, grantis me to haue resawit fra the richt honorable William Ross of Kilrauk, ane kist sufficientlie bandit and lokit, and nocht oppinit, lok, bandis and all being sufficient, and the kist onoppinit and sufficientlie lokit . . . Be this my discharge subscriwit with my hand befor thir witnes, Alexander Ross son lawfull to the said William Ross of Kilrauk, David Falconar seruand to the said William Ross, George Russell: At Kilrauk the last of Octobir, the yeir of God 1605.

JOHN ROSS.

The following very formal contract is one of the earliest transactions regarding the sale of growing wood to be met with in this district:—

At Newtown and Nairne respectively, the tuentie fferd day of Appryle. the yeir of God J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup> and sevin yeiris ; It is appoyntit, contractit, fathefullie obleissit, finale endit and agreit betuix the richt honorabill Williame Ros of Kilrawoch on the ane part, and James Dunbar sone lauchfull to Williame Dunbar minister at Dyk, James Stewart in Darnawaye, and George Ros indueller thair, on the wthir part, in manner, forme, and effect as eftir followis ; that is to say, the said Williame Ros of Kilrawoch grantis him to haue sauld and disponit, lyk as be the tenour heirof, for the sowmes of mone vnderwrettin, fra him, his airis, executouris and assignais, sellis and disponis to the said James Dunbar, James Stewart and George Ros, ther airis and assignais coniunctlie, all and hail the wood and growand treis, of saplingis and birk and wthiris quhatsumeuir growand treis within the wood of Daltalecht, as the samyn is boundit in maner vnderwrettin, to wit, begynnand at the burne at the eist end of the arabill landis of Daltalecht at the eist, and upon the hill as the said burne rymis ; and as the samyn is markit and struckin with ane yeacks fra tre to tre, benethe the young grouthe vpon the haid of the hill at the northe, and therfra weist the hill as the samyn is merkit as said is quhill it cum to the yet that passis of auld fra Knoekbar downe to the toum of Daltalech at the veist. and the arabill corne feild landis of the said toum of Daltalech at the southe : to be presentlie intronettit with, be thame and thair forsaidis ; and be cuttit. peillit, vsit and disponit be thame and thair forsaidis, as they sall think mest meit and expedient in all tyme cuming, sua that the saidis woodis beis cuttit be the saidis James Dunbar, James Stewart and George Ros and ther forsaidis, within the space of sax yeiris nixt and immediatlie following the feist and terme of Vitsunday nixt, in this instant yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup> and sewin yeiris ; and sic wadis and growand treis of the said vood of Daltalecht as sall happin to be on cuttit efter the expyring of the saidis sax yeiris ; in that caice and ne wtherwayis it salbe liesume to the said Williame Ros of Kilrawoch, his airis or assignais, to mell and intronemet

with the samyn, vse and dispone therypon at ther plesour as they sall think expedient, and as gif the samyn laid newir bein sauld nor disposit as said is. And siclyk the said Williame Ros of Kilrawoch be thir presentis fathefully bindis and obleissis him, his airis and assignais, to caus carie and transport, with his awin horse and men, fourseoir bollis sapling bark, furthe of the said wood of Daltalecht to the port and hewin of Findorne, vpoun his awin chargis and expenssis, vpoun requisitioun of aucht dayis varning, to be maid be the said James Dunbar, James Stewart, and George, and ther forsaidis, to the said Villiame Ros and his forsaidis, before the nynt day of Junii nixttoecum: and being premonist as said is, sall caus transport and carrie the said fourseoir bollis bark to the said port and hewin of Fyndorne, betuix the said nynt day of Junii and the fourttein day of August nixt thireftir . . . and fordir, the said Williame be thir presentis obleissis him and his forsaidis to caus big and repair ane hous of four cowpill rowme, within the said wood of Daltalech, with steack, ryse and dowet, quhair ewer the said James Dunbar, James Stewart or George Ros sall think mest commodious in the said vood, for keiping of ther bark; and to be biggit betuix and the aucht daye of Maii nixttoecum, vpoun the said Williame Ros awin chargis and expenssis; and, forder, sall varrand the saidis woodis to be on cuttit, spulyeit, reft, stowne or away tane be the said Williame Ros tenmentis or wtheris quhatsumewir that possess land of him. . . . For the quhilkis premissis the said Jaunes Dunbar, James Stewart and George Ros, as princeipall dettouris, and with thame and for thame Williame Dougles of Erlsmylne, as cautioner, souertie, and full dettour, be thir presentis fathefulle bindis and obleissis thame, ther aris, executouris and assignais, coniunctlie and seuerallie, to pay and delyuer to the said Williame Ros, his airis, executouris or assignais, the sowme of sewin houndreth merkis mone, guid and vsuall of this realme, haill and togidder in ane sowme, betuix the dait heirof and aucht dayis preceeding the feist and terme of Witsundaye nixt, in the yeir of God J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> and aucht yeiris . . .

The contract between William Rose, the baron's second son, afterwards of Clava, and Agnes the daughter of John Chisholme of Comer, dated at Inverness 2d July 1610, is

instructed fully by an obligation of the husband to relieve his father in case he shall have to refund the lady's tochir, by reason of her deceasing within year and day after the marriage, in terms of the contract. The sum is "6000 merks good and usual Scottis money." William designates himself "second lawful sone to the rycht honourabil Williame Ros of Kilrawok," and his obligation is executed "at Littill Aitnoche 23 day of Julii 1610, before thir witnes, Hutcheon Ros apperand of Kilrawok, David Hay of Lochloy, David Ros sone lauchful to the said William, Michael Ros his seruitor, and John Donaldsoun notar."

The following deed, though strangely verbose, is interesting from its unusual character, and from its disclosing the family affairs of a son-in-law of Kilravock, the head of a family of ancient respectability, now extinct:—

Be it kend till all men be thir presentis, me, David Hay of Lochloy, forsamekill as in my minoritie in the yeir of God J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> and . . . yeiris, and being vndir the governement of vniuersite Walter and Alexander Hay of Kynnudie than my curatouris, transportit fra the cuntrie of Murray to Lowthiane, for my educatione at the schullis thair, quhairin remaning vntill the yeir of God J<sup>m</sup> vi<sup>c</sup> and thrie yeiris; at quhilk tyme the plague of pestilence being raigeing in the cuntrie, and I left desolat, quhill, be Godis plesour, vniuersite Sir Alexander Hay clerik of register, at the earnest entretie of Sir Alexander Hay of Fostersait knight, causit transport me fra Edinburgh to the place of Quhittinghame, quhair I remanit, and wes luiffinglie interteynnit be the space of ane yeir and something mair, or thairby, quhill in the yeir of God J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> and four yeiris, I haveing come to Kelso to the said Sir Alexander Hay of Fostersaite, quhae thairfra being vndir jurnay towardis Londoune, transportit me with hors and abulyementis effeiring to my rank, withe him, towardis the said cite of Londoune, to the effect that I might sie and vyndirstand guid maneris and fashionis; quhair my chairges wes daylie, braikfast, denner, supper and bed, conforme to the ordour of England, thretty sax schillingis Scottis, and my hors sex pennes, hay sex pennes, oittis tuo pennes, breid extending to fourteine schillingis Scottis; This frome September till the fourt daye of Merche thaireftir, and thaireftir vnto the tyme of my mariage; off the quhilk chairges debursit vpon me, the said Sir Alexander nevir ressaut bot auchtseoir pundis; being

thocht meittest be laweris that I sould be servit aire to my brother quha wes infest in the landis, to the effect I micht eschew to be aire to my guid sire quha gave preuiledge of my haill landis and woidis to my freindis of the hous, and to eschew his deid, becaus it wantit the kingis consent, my haill landis and baronies of Lochloy and Perk fell vudir recognitioune : Lykas the said Sir Alexander hawing taine the samyne vpon his chairges and credit, being ane matir of greit importance, wald in effect owerthrow me in my estaite, if I sould have peyit for the compositioun according to the rigour : Lykeas the said Sir Alexander haveing lyine out of his money four or fyve yeris, he resignit the samyne haill landis and baronies pertening to me. with the integritie of the said infestment, in my fauoris, but any kynd of preiudice, and recoverit to me the preuiledge of my woidis, quhilk wes the plesoure of my estait ; lykas eftir haveing keipitt mony dyetis frome Edinburghe to Murray for certane of my particularis betuix diuerss of my freindis ; ju end haveing lyn furthe fyve yeur of all his debursmentis, and haveing submittit all materis in questioune betuix him and me and Kynnwdie, first at Aulderne ; The jugeis decernit in fauoris of Kynnwdie, and reservit actione to the said Sir Alexander aganis me for the soume off nyne hundrethe and fourtie merkis, and causit the said Sir Alexander subseryve all my curatouris comptis and debursmentis ; Lykas eftir the first submissioun and reservatioun of nyne hundrethe merkis to be payit be me, the said Sir Alexander and I did submit, at the water of Forres. all questionis, bathe anent recognitiounis and debtis quhatsumeur, to Patrik Dumbare of Kilboayack, maister James Dunbar of Dumfail, Williame Vrqhart of Burgyeardis, and diuerss vtheris gentilmen ; quha decernit the said Sir Alexander thrie thowsand merkis for his expensis and intrest of his money, and four thowsand merkis for the recognitioune of the landis. Notwithstanding quherof, the said Sir Alexander dischargit the said decret arbitrall, and gave ane acquittance as if he haid ressaut the haill soumes contenit in the decret, vpon conditione that the samyne sould not be registrat, bot delyuerit bak againe to the said Sir Alexander, sua being he sould delyuer the submissioun and decret. Notwithstanding quhairof be my raisehe spedines, the same acquittance wes registrat, as if the said Sir Alexander haid ressaut the haill soumes contenit in the decret, albeit the said

Sir Alexander hes nevir ressanit bot thrie thowsand merkis as for my expenssis in Londone and Inghland of meat and clothe, and expenssis quhilk wes givine for the compositioun of the landis and gift of recognitioun, and all expenssis maid be the said Sir Alexander quhill I wes maried and sailted. In end the said Sir Alexander haveing sneedit to the wadsett of the landis of Raittis, being at my hous and the collaterallis thairof, the said Sir Alexander did dispone the propertie according to the soume of thrie thowsand merkis that wes auchtand thairvpon, and for the sevin yeir tak, the dentie of the land extending to four chalder wictuall, by pultrie and service. Efter that, I had offerit him ane thowsand pundis for the sevine yeris tak, the said Sir Alexander did tak onlie fra me ane thowsand merkis ; quhat mair sould have beine gifin for the sevine yeris tak wes submittit to Sir George Hay off Kinfauns clerk of register, Maister Johnne Hay of Ester Kennet, and notwithstanding, thaireftir the said Sir Alexander dischargit the said submissioun, and tuik na mair frome me. Lastlie, the lands of Fynnysfeld, being ane roume that had wrocht trouble amangis freindis, and hail liberties of mois, mures, and pasturage, being of my baronies of Loehloy and Park, being thraillit to the forsaidis landis of Fynnysfeld, and being ane richt debaitabill betuix Sir Alexander Hay and vmquhile Maister Alexander Hay of Kynnwdie my vnele, vpon my band givine to the said Sir Alexander of the dait the            day of            the yer of God J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> and yeris, to by the samyne fra him be the judgement of sic particular freindis, viz., James Dumbare of Boiges, Alexander Dumbare of Loehloy, James Dumbare of Penniek, and dyvers vtheris gentilmen, the said Sir Alexander bocht the samyne frome Mr. Alexander Hay of Kynnwdie, and dischargit tua thowsand merkis, and did quyt the annuel therof for tuentie-four yeris to the said Mr. Alexander Hay off Kynnwdie ; and hes dischargit lykwayis ane vther thowsand merkis, quhilk he sould have had for his landis that wes recognoscit and sum annuellis thairof, and for sundrie vtheris enorme lesionis done to him be the said Mr. Alexander Hay of Kynnwdie, in taking frome him the tutorie of Banisfeld, his lyfrent tak of the landis of Pitgony, his heretage off Fynnysfeld, be surrogatting his name in ane tailyie befor me, by the knowledge of my vnele, and for not peying the tent part of the expenssis of my Loudone vaige. Notwithstanding

quhairof, the said Sir Alexander besyd the dischaarge of the forsaidis debitis and soumes auchtand be vntquhile Mr. Alexander Hay of Kynnwdie, and now be Jone Hay of Kynnwdie his sone and aire, the said Sir Alexander gave to Johne Hay now of Kynnwdie, the soume of tuentie-four hundreth merkis for his richt and guid will of the foirsaid roume of Fynnysfeld, and sufferit him to remaine eftir his fatheris deceis, and eftir the said Sir Alexander laid gevine and dischargit the foirsaidis soumes, to remaine in possessioun of the foirsaidis landis four yeir, at leist thre yeiris, during the quhilk tyme the said Sir Alexander reßsaut no dewtie of the land ; bot wes intromettit withe be Kynnwdie. to put him to ane writter to the signet, or vtherwayes disponit vpon be him. Lykeas the said Sir Alexander haveing submittit quhat sould be gevine for the landis of Fynnysfeld, haill pendicles thairof, and all questionis, to Huchcoune Ros of Kilraok, and Mr. James Grant, my guidbrother, they decernit the soume of fyve thousand thre hundreth merkis to be gevine to the said Sir Alexander. The said Sir Alexander dischargit to me thre hundreth merkis of the said soume, sua that the said Sir Alexander receivit no moir money fra me except aucht thowsand merkis for the landis of Fynnysfeld. and Rait, extending in the haill to alevin thowsand merkis. Last of all, the said Sir Alexander gave me thrie hundreth pund of legacie out of his vnclis testament, quhilk wes novayes ane lauchfull testament, and quhairin thair wes nevir ane witnes bot legatouris, and the testament subseriuit twa yeir eftir the daít, nevir being red. All quhilkis huiffinge denties being done be the said Sir Alexander, vpon his awne chargis and moyane, and in maner foirsaid ; thairfor I the said David Hay of Lochloy, withe aduyse and consent of my honorable freindis vndersubservyveand, haveing found this soirt of deutie and love frome my naturell freind, I have thoct meit to testifie the same to the warld be thir presentis, subseriuit with my hand and my friendis ; and declairis trewlie thir to be the fathfull proceedingis of the said Sir Alexander my cousing, and to the end he may continew his wointit love and naturell observance to my hous. And I am content and consentis that thir presentis be registrat in the commissar buik of Murray or ad futuram rei memoriam, and hereto constitutis my procuratouris, coniuictlie and seuerallie, etc. In witnes quhairof, writtin be James Tosheache notar at the day of my J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup> and the yeiris, before thir witnes.

Testament testamentar in sa far as concernes the inventar of the dettes awand be the deid, legacie, and latterwill of wmqhill the Richt Honorabill Williame Ros of Kilraoock, faithfullie maid and given vp be himself, in his awin hous off Nairne, the second day off Appryle the yeir of God J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> and allenin yeires, in presence of Alexander Ros, Johne Ros, David Ros, his lauchful sonnes . . . quha deceisit thereafter the penult day of April foresaid.

In the first, it is given vp the said wmqhill Williame to haue haid, the tyme of his deceis foirsaid, . . . viz., in Kilraoock and maynes therof, threttein drawing oxin, pryce of the peice ouerheid xij lib., inde J<sup>c</sup> lvj li.: Item, thair of great ky, threttie, pryce of the peice xiiij li. vj s. viij d., inde iiij<sup>c</sup> li.: Item, in Flimentowne and Kilraoock, thretty-ane tua yeir auld queackis, pryce of the peice ouerheid, vj lib. xiiij s. iiij d., inde ij<sup>c</sup> vj li. xiiij s. iiij d.: Item, in the maynes of Flimentowne, aughtein drawing oxin, price of the peice foirsaid, inde ij<sup>c</sup> xvj li.: Item, in the maynes of Nairne, nyne drawing oxin, price of the peice foirsaid, inde j<sup>c</sup> viij li.: Item, in the maynes of Aitnoche, aucht drawing oxin, price of the peice foirsaid, inde iiij<sup>xx</sup> xvj lib.: Item, in Flimentowne, of yeowes with lambes fyue scoir and ane, pryce of the peice ouerheid xxvj s. viij d., inde j<sup>c</sup> xxxiiij li. xiiij s. iiij d.: Item, thair off thrie yeir auld wedderis xxxvj, pryce of the peice ourheid xxx s., inde liiij lib.: Item, of gaite, young and auld, xxiij, pryce of the peice xx s., inde xxiij lib.: Item, four kiddis, pryce of the peice xiiij s. iiij d., inde liij s. iiij d.: Item, tua swyne, price of the peice ij lib., inde vj lib.: Item, tua haiknay naigis, pryce of the peice xxx lib., inde ij<sup>xx</sup> lib.: Item, thrie auld meires, with ane yeir-auld meir, pryce off all xl lib.: Item, in the corne yairdis of Eister and Wester Kilraoockis, according to the pruiifes, iiij<sup>xx</sup> xij bollis, ij f., ij peckis beir, pryce of the boll ouerhead with the fodder iiij lib., inde ij<sup>c</sup> ij<sup>xx</sup> xj lib. xv s.: Item, in the saidis corne yairdis of Eister and Wester Kilraoockis, according to the pruiifes, fyvescoir tua bollis, tua peckis aittes, pryce of the boll with the fodder xl s., inde ij<sup>c</sup> iiij lib. v. s.: Item, ther of quheitt tua bollis, pryce of the boll vj lib., inde xiiij lib.: Item, in the gimal of Kilraoock, vj<sup>xx</sup> iiij bollis aitt maill, pryce of the boll iiij lib. money, inde iiij<sup>c</sup> ij<sup>xx</sup> xvj lib.: Item, in the corne yaird of Flimein-



towne, conforme to the pruiſſes, xxxvij bollis beir, pryce off the boll foirsaid, inde j<sup>c</sup> lij lib. : Item, ther off aittes fyveseoir tuelf bollis, pryce foirsaid, inde ij<sup>c</sup> xxiiij lib. : Item, in the eorne yairdis of Nairne iij<sup>xx</sup> xj bollis, vj peekis beir, according to the pruiſſis, pryce foirsaid, inde ij<sup>c</sup> iij<sup>xx</sup> v lib. x. s. : Item, in the corne yaird off Aitnoeh, according to the pruiſſis, xvij bollis beir, pryce foirsaid, inde iij<sup>xx</sup> vij lib. : Item, sawin in Kilrauoek xxxvij bollis aittes, estimat to the third corne, inde v<sup>xx</sup> xj bollis, pryce of the boll xxxij s. iij d., inde iij<sup>c</sup> iij<sup>xx</sup> x lib. : Item, sawin thair of quheit tua bollis, estimat to the ferd corne, inde aucht bollis quheitt, pryce of the boll with the fodder vij lib., inde lvi lib. : Item, sawin of aittes in Flimeintowne, iij<sup>xx</sup> xiiij bollis, estimat to the third corne, inde xiiij<sup>xx</sup> ij bollis aittes, pryce of the boll with the fodder xxxij s. iij d., inde iij<sup>c</sup> iij<sup>xx</sup> x lib. : Item, sawin in Nairne off aittes xxiiij bollis, estimat to the third corne, inde iij<sup>xx</sup> xij bollis, pryce of the boll with the fodder xxxij s. iij d., inde j<sup>c</sup> xx lib. : Item, sawin thair of peis fyve firlottis, estimat to the ferd corne, inde fyue bollis peis, pryce off the boll with the fodder iij lib. xvj s. viij d., inde xvj lib. xiiij s. iij d. : Item, sawin of aittes in Aitnoeh xxv bollis, estimat to the third corne, inde iij<sup>xx</sup> xv bollis, pryce of the boll with the fodder xxxij s. iij d., inde j<sup>c</sup> xxv lib. : Item, the domicillis in siluer wark and all being weyt and comprysitt, extendis to the availl off iij<sup>c</sup> lib. money, alsweill within his duelling plaice of Kilrauoek as Nairne.

Summa of the inventar—iij<sup>m</sup> viij<sup>c</sup> iij<sup>xx</sup>xv lib. x s.

Dettis awand to the deid :

Item, awand be Johne Chisolme of Comer, tua thousand, nyne hundreth, tuentic pundis money . . . Item, restand be the aires of wmqulhyll David Ros of Holme, conforme to ane obligatioun maid be him to wmqulhill Hucheon Ros of Killrauoekis, father to the defuinet, fyue hundreth merkis money, with the faillies and annuel rent thereof . . .

Summa of the dettes awand to the deid—iij<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> xx lib. ij s. vj d.

Summa of the inventar with the dettis—ix<sup>m</sup> iij<sup>c</sup> iij<sup>xx</sup> xv lib. xij s. vj d.

Dettes awand be the deid :

Item, to Lauchlane Grant of Wester Eleheis, ane thousand pundis :  
 Item, to Thomas Grant of Ledanach, ane thousand merkis : Item, to Don-  
 cane Grant in Leadanach, ane thousand merkis, with tua hundreth and  
 fourty merks for the annuell thair of of the termes of Witsunday and Mer-  
 tymes in sex hundreth and ten yeiris : Item, to Mr. James Grant of Edin-  
 villie, of his tocher, ane thousand merkis, with thrie thousand merkes for the  
 annuell thair of till Witsunday next, in vj<sup>e</sup> alleuin yeiris : To Dowll M<sup>c</sup>Ane-  
 dowy, alleuin hundreth merkis money : To James Dumbar of Boith, ane  
 thousand merkes : To Allexander M<sup>c</sup>Conell Vicferquhar, in Dauoch Gar-  
 rioch, tua thousand merkis : To Allexander Bailvie of Dauoch four, ane  
 thousand merkis : To M<sup>c</sup>Kenyie laird of Garloch, ane thousand  
 merkis : Item, to Rorie M<sup>c</sup>Kenyie of Reidecastell, ane thousand pundis :  
 To Mr. Allexander Hay of Forresterseat, ane thousand puudis, with  
 fiftie pundis for the last Mertymes termes annuell : Item, to David Hey of  
 Lochloy, of his tocher, tua thousand tua hundreth merkis : To my Ladie  
 Louett, aucht hundreth merkis, with fourscoir merkis for ane yeires annuell  
 therof : To Jolme Chissolme of Comer, fyue hundreth merkes : To Allane  
 M<sup>c</sup>Intosche and his wyfe, four hundreth pundis money of Scotland : To  
 Mr. Gawin Dowglas ij<sup>e</sup> iij<sup>ss</sup> merkis : To the Deane of Murray, for the  
 third pert teynd scheaues of the toum of Narne of vi<sup>e</sup> nyne yeires, xvij  
 merkis, vj s. viij d., and of sex hundreth and ten yeires, xvij merkis, vj s.  
 viij d. : To the Deane for the teynd scheauis of of the said  
 yeires xij lib., with j<sup>e</sup> lib. for the pryce of xx bollis viet. for the teynd scheaues  
 of Allenhall and Toririch of vj<sup>e</sup> nyne yeires, with twenty bollis viet. for the  
 teynd scheauis of the saidis landis of Allenhall and Toririch of vj<sup>e</sup> ten  
 yeires crope : Item, to the Laird of Calder, for the teynd silver of Eister  
 and Wester Kilraoekes of vj<sup>e</sup> ten yeires crope xxvj lib. : To the guidman  
 of Kilbuyaek for the vicarage of Kilraoekis of j<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup> aucht, nyne, and ten  
 yeires, tuentie merkes.

Summa of the dettis awand be the deid—xij<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup> iij<sup>ss</sup> xvj lib. vj s. viij d.

And sua the dettis awand be the deid excedis the Inuentar—ij<sup>m</sup> iij<sup>e</sup> lib.

xij s. ij d.

Salvo justo calculo.

## Legacie.

Item, the said William, seik in bodie and hail in spreit, leavis his saull to God omnipotent, and his body to be buriet in the Chappell of Geddes : Item, he leaves his hail oxin, ky young and auld, and his hail scheip young and auld, to Lilius Hey his spows, to be intronettit with and disponit vpon be hir at hir plesour, as hir awin proper guidis and geir : Item, he nominates and ordaines the said Lilius Hay his spows, Huchon Ros his eldest lawfull son and appeirand air, and W<sup>m</sup> Ros his secund son, his onlie executouris and intronittouris with his hail guidis, geir and dettes restand to him, with power to thame, incaice ony thing be omittit furth of this present testament testamentar aud vngiven vp therein, to give vp and conferme the samyn, and to pay his dettis, conform to the inventar therof abonewritin. In witness quhairof the said W<sup>m</sup> hes subseryuet ther presentis, writin be the said John Daidson notar, with his hand, day, moneth, yeir, plaice, and befor the witnessis abone specifeit : Item, becaus he was restand Johne Chissolme of Comer fyne hundreth merkes, give the said Johne discharges the samyn to him, he is contentit to leaf, and leaves the samyn to his youngest son David Ros. Sic subscribitur Ross. Ita est Johannes Daidson notarius publicus, de speciali mandato dicti Gulielmi testis presens in premissis rogatus et requisitus. Alexander Ros witness. Johne Hay witness.

## KILRAVOCK TWELFTH—1611-1643.

The peaceful William was succeeded by a son of a more stirring character. His resemblance to his grandfather, probably, obtained for him the revival of the name of the Black Baron, by which he is known in the family tradition.

### THE RETOUR OF HUGO ROSE AS HEIR TO HIS FATHER.

HEC inquisitio facta fuit in domo Gulielmi Machewin fabri ferrarii, defectu sufficientis pretorii infra burgum de Nairne, 1 Julii 1611, coram Joanne Campbell de Moye et Patricio Ross burgensi de Nairne, vicecomitibus deputatis . . . per Dauidem Brodie de eodem, Alexandrum Kynnaird apparentem de Cowlbyn, Dauidem Hay de Fynesfield, Joannem Ross de Howlme, Gulielmum Dolles de Boidyeatt, Jacobum Dunbar de Bothe, Jacobum Dunbar de Penik, Joannem Hay in Alderne, Joannem Hay de Struther, Thomam Calder in Delnies, Gulielmum Dowglass de Erlismylne, Joannem Tulloche, Joannem Ross, Gulielmum Ross burgenses de Nairne, Patricium Hay in Fedden, et Alexandrum Campbell in Calder: qui jurati dicunt quod . . . Hugo Ross nunc de Kilrawock est legitimus et propinquior heres quondam Gulielmi Ross, sui patris, qui obiit 28 Aprilis 1611, . . . et quod est legitime etatis . . . Et quod predictæ terre antique baronie de Kilrawok.

cum turre fortalicio, manerie, hortis, pomeriis, molendinis, siluis, forestis de Kilrawok, piscationibus earundem, cum lie owtseattis et pendiculis eisdem spectantibus, vocatis Wastwodend, Creittinreiche, Auldtoun de Kilrawok, Wastertoun, Easter Auldtoun, Mylnetoun, Cornemylne et Walkmyle ejusdem, Easter Kilrawok et Poldanache . . . necnon predictæ terre de easter Geddes, cum lie outseattis, partibus pendiculis eisdem spectantibus vocatis Allenha, Torreiche cum burgo barronie vocato Chappeltoun de Easter Geddes, molendino, ailhous et ailhous croft . . . nunc valent per annum 56 lib. et tempore pacis valuerunt 14 lib. Et quod tote et integre predictæ terre de Culmoir cum lie steall et yearis halecum et salmonum piscationibus et lie qulyttfishing . . . cum partibus . . . vocatis Easter Culmoir, Middle Culmoir, Haddoche, Torgarnoche, ailhous et ailhous croftis . . . nunc valent per annum 16 lib. et tempore pacis valuerunt 4 lib.

Even the lairds of the Clan-Chattan had now become careful of charters, and the tower of Kilravock was still the place of safest custody. The following paper is endorsed. "Mackintosches discharge on his Chartor-Kist:"—

I Lachlan Macintoshie of Dunnachtin, granttis me to have ressaut fra Hucheon Ros of Kilrawok, my chartor keist, lokit, bandit, hail and sufficient, as the same was put in the tour wolt of Kilrawok be consent of my curatoris . . . And forder I the said Lachlan Macintoshie bindis and obllissis me to mak and subscriwe ane sufficient dischairg in all ample forme, with consent of my curatoris both of my fatheris kin and motheris kin, and subscribed with thair handis, and to delywar to the said Hutcheone Ros the same. Be this my dischairg and band subscribed with my hand at Kilrawok the thrid of October (1611,) before thir witness, Allan Macintoshie of Dauiod, David Ros brother to the said Hutcheon Ros of Kilrawok. Patrik Ros, and Alexander Ros, and Johne Calder wretter of the premissis.

L. MAKINTOSCHIE of Dunaachtin.

Mr. John Douglas, chaplain of St. Ninians chaplainry, grants receipt to Huchon Rose of Kilravock of six poundis, the feu-duty of the landis of Flenes moir, for the terms of Whitsunday last and Martinmas now instant, payable to him as chaplain thereof. Subscribed at Elgin the 7th day of November 1611, before wituesses, Gavin Douglas burgess of Elgin, George Brodie burgess there, and William Thom writer hereof.

Young Benholme his discharge upon his writis. 1612.

I William Gordoun fear of Benholme, grant and confess me to have resaweit fra Huchoun Ros of Kilrawok the writis and evidentis followeing, wiz., ane coninnet infeftment maid and grantit be Jhone Gordoun now of Benholme, with consent of his vmquhill father Jhone Gordoune of Carnborrow, to me the said William Gordoun, and vmquhill Elizabeth Ros my spouse, vpoun the toune and landis of Auldton of Brodland, the landis of Arnfurd, the toune and landis of Bogforthe, as the said infeftment at meir lenthe proportis, of the dait at Elgin and Glenbuichet the fyft and tuentie dayis of Maii, the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> fourseoir and sexten yeiris: Item, ane instrument of seasing vpoun the said infeftment vnder the note and subscriptioun of George Cumming notar publict, of the dait the yeir of God forsaid, the tuentie-ane day of the said moneth of Maii: Item, the confermit testament of vmquhill Walter Vrqhart Shiref of Cromertie, vnder the note and subscriptioun of Jhone Jhonstoune, of the dait at Edinburgh, the fyft day of August the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> four scoir nyn yeiris: Item, ane executour coumpt of the said testament maid be vmquhill Elizebeth Ros somtym spouse to me the said William Gordoune. . . . Be thir presentis, ureten be Alexander Ros brother-german to the said Huchoun Ros, at Kilravok the sewint day of Januar the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> vi<sup>c</sup> and tuelf yeirs, befor thir witness, Jhone Ros brother to the said Huchoun, Jhone Gordoun seruitour to me the said William Gordoun, William Ros and Angus Ros burgesses of Narue, and Alexander Ros wreter heirof.

Another contract regarding a sale of wood comes next. It is subscribed in a fair hand "Huchon Ross of Kilraok." And indorsed:—

Contract Robert Robertstone to Kilraok.

At Calder, the aughtein daye of Julii 1<sup>m</sup> vi<sup>c</sup> and fivetein yeiris . . . .  
 Huchoun Ros be the tennour heirof, sellis and disponis to Robert Robertstone,  
 his airis or assignayis, all and hail the auld woid within the boundis and  
 landis of Kilrawoek presentlie standand on fuit betuix the dyik that is  
 abone the kingis hie gaitt that passis to the auldtoun of Kilrawoek at the  
 southe, the gaitt that passis fra the place of Kilrawoek to Flemingtoun at  
 the wast, the geat that passis fra Kilrawoek to the mois quher the turvis of  
 Kilrawoek ar lead at the northe, and the barneyeardis of the Auldtoun of  
 Kilrawoek at the east, to be cuttit, sauld, and disponit be the said Robert  
 Robertstone and his forsaidis at thair pleasur: Therfor, the said Robert  
 Robertstone as principall, and with him and for him Mr. William Campbell  
 of Braicblie and James Dunbar of Bothe, his cawtioneris, souerties, and  
 full debtouris be the tennour heirof, faythfullie bindis and obleissis thame,  
 coniunetlie and severallie . . . thankfullie to content, paye, and delywer  
 to the said Huchoun Ros, his airis, executouris, and assignayis, or to onie  
 vther in his name haiffing his power to the ressett of the same, the sowme  
 of four hundrethe markis vsuall money of this realme, betuix the dait heirof  
 and the aucht daye of Nouember, in the yeir of God 1<sup>m</sup> vi<sup>c</sup> and sexten  
 yeiris. . . . In witnes of the quhilkis we haif subseriuit thir presenttis,  
 quherof the bodie is wreittin be Alexander Dunbar notar publict, day year  
 and place abonewreittin, befor thir witnessis, Alexander Ros of Cantraye,  
 James Campbell of Rait, Johne Robertstone in Litle Orehney, and John  
 Oir in Calder, Androu Balfur minister at Calder, and James Cheissolme  
 in Aulderne.

Huchon Ross of Kilraok.

## From the Earl of Moray.

Honorabill and lowing freind, ye sall wnderstand that the men off Innernes, againes all reasone and equitie, hes cassin peitis and towrvs in our boundis and heretage of Strathnerne, that we ar foreitt for mantening of our libertie to send sum off our freindis to lead the same. Quhairfoir we in-treait yow to meitt our freindis and bailye at the Castell of Dawie. be sax houris in the morning on Thursday nixt, and that accompaniet with your freindis, quhilk we expect ye will do, as we sall nocht be forgetfull of the same as occasione sall offer your ado. To the quhilk reserving, we remain

Your louing and assured freind,

MORAY.

Darnuay, 22 Junii 1618.

To the honorabill my luffing freind the Barrone off Kilaok.

The following memorandum, holograph of the Baron, shows his attention to business, and gives an early instance of the modern manner of spelling the family name:—

This band of my Lord Lowats peyit, keipit till ane discharge of the Lerd of Calders be gottin; for Williame Rose of Kilaok and Huchone Rose of Kilaok, was cation to the Lerd of Calder for sax thowsand mark of the silwer quhilk was giwein for the land of Ferrinthoissie; swa if the silwer be peyit and sufficient discharge giwein, this band is satisfiett. This writin and subscrywit with my hand at Kilaok the xxii day of Junii 1<sup>m</sup> vi<sup>c</sup> xxi yeiris.

HUCHONE ROSE of Kilaok.

Deputrie to the Barronne of Kilaok of the Guidman of Coittis,  
for certaine lands of the regalitie of Spynie.

Be it kend till all men be thir present letteris, me Alexander Innes off



Cottis, bailye principall of the regalitie of Spynie, for dyuerse reasonabill caussis moueing me to the effect wnderwretine, and speciallie for ordour taking withe the enormities and breakes of law oft tymes committit be the tennentis, inhabitantis and wtheris possessouris of the landes wnderwretin ; to haue maid, constitute and ordaineit, and be the tennour heirotf makes, constitutes and ordaines ane richt honorabill man Huchione Roiss of Kilraok, my verie lauchfull wndoubtit and irrevocabill deputt of the townes and landis of Farrenes, Kilmonie, Daltulie and Kildrunye, perteyning heretable to the said Huchione Roiss of Kilraok, and the landis of Logie, Lyne and Ardorie, perteyning now in lyffrent to Kathreine Roiss relict of wmqhill Mr. James Grantt of Logie, and now spous to ane nobill lord Symone Lord Fraser of Lowett, and also of the townes and landis of Dulldaiche, eister and wester Ivin, and Dalquharne, perteyning heretable to Johne Roiss of Holme . . . At Elgine 26 Julij 1621.

ALEX<sup>r</sup>. INNES with my hand.

The following letter, from the Earl of Moray, is indorsed by Kilraock, "Clanchattan in the Cognakwie:"—

Honorable Sir, Allester Angus sonne is desyrus to haue your assistance with his auin pouer, for the better and easier withdrawing of his brother and sonne and there associats, frome there insolencie and so to there ascustemed obedienee to me ; and therfor I haue thoct good to intret you, upon Allester and Jhone his brother there cumning to you, to be plesed to speike with Laehlen Angus and his sonne, and with the assistance of Allester and Jhone to do your best to reclame theme, or, at the least, to learne of theme quhat I may expect at there hands ; so remitting all farther to your auin wisdom, I rest,

Your faithfull frend,

MORRAY.

Frome Darnway the xvi of October.

To my assured and louing frend the Barrone of Kilraik.

## Licence to ait fleche.

The Lordis of Secreit Counsall gevis and grantis licence to Hueheoun Ros of Kilravik, and Liliis Hay his mother, and sic persounes as sal happin to be at table and in compaune with thame for the time, to eitt and feid vponne fleche during this forbiddin time of Lentrone, and siclyke vponne Weddinsdayes, Frydayes and Saterdayes. for the space of ane yeir nixtefter the dait heirof, without cryme, skaith or danger, to be incurrit be thame in thair persones, guidis or geir thairthrow, notwithstanding quhatsumever acts, statuts or proclamations maid in the contrare; quhairnant, and all panes contenit thairintill, the saidis lordis dispensiss simpliciter, be thir presentis. Gevin at Edinburgh the fyft day of Marche 1622 yeiris.

AL. CANCELL.

J. MAR TH<sup>rs</sup>.

MELROS.

KILSAYTH.

The following characteristic letters of the good old Earl of Marr are explained by a page of Shaw's MS.—

“The affairs of the family of Belnagown were at this time, in great disorder, and in the year 1622, and for some years thereafter, John Earl of Mar, Hugh Rose of Kilravock, and other friends, interposed their good offices for the support and preservation of that ancient and honourable family. What means they used, whether the Lord Ross advanced money for cancelling the debts, or if a conveyance of the estate was made to him only in trust, I know not. But the following facts are indisputable :—

“In the year 1638, William Lord Ross stood infest in the lands and estate of Belnagown, upon a charter under the Great Seal to him and his heirs male. And in 1647, Robert Lord Ross, as heir to his brother, was infest therein; and in 1648, Lord Robert resigned in favour of David of Belnagown, and the heirs male of his body, which failing, to revert to Lord Robert, and thereon David was infest. This David, upon his own charges, brought a battalion of his name to the fatal battle of Worcester, anno 1651, was himself made prisoner, and died at Windsor about the year 1657, which swelled the debts of the family so much, that though his son David served heir to him in 1658, and married Ann Stuart, sister to Alex<sup>r</sup> Earl of Muray, yet he was soon obliged to wadset lands to the value of £5000 sterling. And in 1680, Ross of Morangie apprised the whole estate for

debt, and his assigny Roderick Dingual, was, in 1685, infest upon a charter under the Great Seal, passed upon this apprising. And there were other apprisings besides this.

“To prevent the effects of these apprisings, and there being no hopes of Belnagown’s having issue, a transaction was made, of date 22 May 1685, betwixt Belnagown and Alex<sup>r</sup> Earl of Muray, for conveying the estate to Francis Stuart, son to the said Earl, by which the Earl advanced £10,000 Scots to David, and David resigned the whole estate to himself in liferent, and to the said Mr. Francis in fee, and to other heirs therein named. The procuratory of resignation contained a redemption in favour of David and heirs male of his body, on payment of the £10,000 Scots and interest, and what other sums should be advanced to David and his creditors; and Mr. Francis should assume the surname and arms of the family after David’s demise. In consequence of this transaction, Mr. Francis, before the year 1706, was creditor to Belnagown in 63,000 merks, and bound with him in £8000 Scots to Roderick Dingual, 8000 merks to Inverchaslie, and £1400 to Suttie, which exceeded the value of the lands not wadsetted or liferented by the lady; and so Mr. Francis was loser, and ready to repudiate and reduce a deed done for him when he was a child.

“Upon this, Mr. Francis in the year 1706, with Belnagown’s consent, conveyed the estate to William Lord Ross, and the heirs male of his body, (reserving still the liferent,) which failing, to such as Belnagown should appoint. And Lord Ross advanced to Mr. Francis 63,000 merks, and an obligation to relieve him of all debts for which he stood bound on that estate, and Lord Ross was infest in 1707. Thereafter, in 1711, Lord Ross and his son George, with consent of Belnagown, conveyed the estate to Lieut. Gen. Charles Ross, his heirs and assigns, reserving the liferent; for which he paid to Lord Ross £5500 St., and was infest by a charter under the Great Seal in 1713. He redeemed the wadsets; and David of Belnagown dying in 1716, and his lady dying in 1719, the General got full possession, and in 1727 settled the estate on his grand-nephew Captain Charles Ross, who, upon the General’s death in 1732, was infest anno 1734. Thus was the estate of Belnagown conveyed to another family.”

#### FROM THE EARL OF MARR.

My very louing and assured freind; finding the occasion of this berar Pullrossis brother, I haue vryttin this letter heirby to recommend my loue and kyndness into you. Quhat resolution we haue takin in Ballnagains affairs (because they var langsum to vrytt) I remitt the particulars to this berar.

only I hoip in God, (gine freinds will doo thair partt, (att lest) doo no harme,) for als auld as I am, yitt to see that houss recouer; and gine I dee, that sum good fallou of the Rossis will bid God be vith my Lord of Mar, for the care he tuk of that distressed houss. Giue ye haue any thing quhairin I can plesur you, spair me nott, bott be bauld with me.

Your trew freind,

J. MAR.

Holyroudhouss the xxix of July 1622.

To my assured freind the Barron of Killraak.

FROM THE SAME.

My very louing and assured freind, I haue received your letter in fauors of this berar, and shall leie nathing ondoun att my Lord and Ladie Rossis hands to doo him all the help I can, and the rether for your request. Befor the resett of your letter, I had vrittin a letter vith Valter Ross of Inercharron, to the tuter of Kintall in his fauors. Quhat farther I can doo, I shall nott leie ondoun to doo him good. Giue thaer be any thing quhaerin I can plesur you, assur your self ye haue alls grett pouar ouer me as any freind I haue; and with this assurans I will rest,

Your very assured freind,

J. MAR.

Holyroudhouss xxvj of Februar 1623.

To my very assured freind the Barron of Killraak.

Appoyntment betwix Park ealder and younger.

At Insochoe the penult day of Apryll 1625, in presens of the rycht honorabill Hucheoun Ros of Kylrawokis, W<sup>m</sup> Ros of Clavalg his brother, Johne Sutherland of Kinstarye, Johne Ros of Breadleyis, Mr. Johne Hay commissar of Murray and Alexander Dunbar in Lochloy, being mett to

consider of the Laird of Parkis burdingis, and to give thair advys and countenance for defraying therof, and preyventing the incres of the samyn, condiscendit in maner following, wyth the special consent of the lairdis of Park elder and younger and thair ladyis.

First, the laird of Park elder, his burding of debt is fund to be nyn thowsand merkis, and his frie rent, by the deanes dewis, will be ellevin scoir bollis victuell, by the maynes of Inshoche estimat to threscoir. quhairof it is condiscendit that the maynes and fourtie bollis of the rediest of his rent of Lochloy sall be intromittit with be him and his ladye, with the hail custoumes and service of thair estate for mantenance of thair hous; and the rest, extenden to nyn scoir bollis sall be taken vpp be the young laird, the said Alexander Dunbar in Lochloy and Hew as factors specially nominat to that effect, and the annuellis of the said nyn thowsand merkis being payit therewith, the reste to be imployit for defraying of the burding, and thay to be comptabil therfoir.

Item, that the young laird come in to his fatheris hous, with his wyff, childring, ane servand man and aue servand woman, and be intertenit thair; and to enter at Witsunday 1635, and to give in of his estate yeirlye, twa chalderis victuell for thair sustentatioun, and to pay ane chalder victuell of the same crope betuix and the first of Junii nixt, and the vther chalder of the nixt crope betuix thence and Candelmes nixt, and this condition betuix them to indure als long as they keip ane familye.

JOHNE HAY.	DAVID HAY of Lochloy.
WILLIAM ROSE.	HUGHONE ROSE.
JUON ROSE.	J. SUTHERLAND.
	MR. J. HAY.
	ALEXANDER DUNBAR.

FROM THE EARL OF MARR.

Richt luiffing freind, efter my hartie commendatioun, I wnderstand that the larde of Duffus hes grit lose and skaithe be the larde of Ballnagowne, whereadent he hes meanit himself to my Lord Ros and to me; and we being

werrie willing that he may haiff satisfactioun out of sie thingis as belangis to the larde of Balnagowne, whereof, as we are informit, there is some thingis in your handis, quhat it extends to ye know your self; Bot my Lord Ros and I hes appointit it for ane part of his payment; heirfore I will desire yow to lat the larde off Duffus be ansered and payed of it, and tak ane note wnder his hand off suamekill as ye pay to him, till we giwe forder directioun for his satisfactioun; which salbe ane sufficient warrante for yow; for the gentillman is werrie lang postposit in that erand. Sua I bid yow hartelic fareweill. From Halierudehouse this 28 off Julii 1625.

Your werrie luiffing freind,

J. MAR.

To my werrie luiffing freind the Barroun of Kilraicke.

Discharge of Jhone McKaye for his wryttis. 1626.

I Jhone Maekaye of the tempill land of Ardinchair, be thir presenttis grantis me to have resaweit fra Houchone Rose of Kilravok, my haill wryttis, haill and suir as I delyverit thame to him, quheroff I grant the resett and dischargeis the said Houchone Rose thairof, be this my discharge, subseriuit with my hand at Kilravok, the aughten day of Apryll the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> vi<sup>t</sup> tuentie and sex yeiris, beffoir thir witnessis, William Rose burgis of Narne, David Rose and Houchone Gray servitouris to the said Houchone Rose of Kilravok.

The next document is one of a numerous class in all Scotch Charter-Chests. It is endorsed very carefully:—

MARCHES No. 8.

Richt honorabill Sir, the bearer heiroff desyres that yow sall grant him licence to cast some fuell vpon your landis, quhilk I request yow to doe, as

I sall be readie to performe the lyk kyndnes to your servantis or tenentis if it be necessare.

So restis your assurit freind,

J. CAMPBELL fier of Calder.

Calder the 6 off June 1627.

To the riht honorabill my assured freind the laird off Kylrawok.

The following contract is of importance for the pedigrees of some good Moray families.

At Alderne, 20 Junii 1627, it is finallie agreit betuix the riht honorabill personis . . . Robert Cumming of Alter, and Margaret Fraser ladie of Alter his mother, for themselves as principallis, and takand the burdene in and vpon them for Jeane Cuming, sister-germane to the said Robert, and the said Jeane for hir selfe, hir awin entres and with hir consent, and ane nobill and potent Lord Simon Lord Fraser of Lowat, Hew Maister of Lowatt, Robert Innes of Balvenie and Alexander Dunbar of Auchleisk, as cautioneris sowerties and full debtoris for and with the saidis Robert Cumming of Alter, and Margaret Fraser his mother, on that ane part, and David Hay of Lochloye for him selfe, with expreis advise, consent, and consall of the riht honorabill Sir Alexander Hay of Frosterseat, knight, ane of the senatouris of our sowerane lordis Colledge of Justice, for ther entres to quhome the said David is interdictit, and the said David takand the burdene in and vpon him for Johne Hay, his eldest lauchfull sone and apperand air, and the said Johne Hay for him self, his awin entres, and with his consent, on that vther part, in maner, forme and effect as efter followis ; that is to say, the said Johne sall, Godwillig, marie and take to his lauffull spoussit wyif the said Jeane Cumming ; lykwayis on the vther pairt, the said Jeane sall, be the aduyse and consent of the saidis Robert and Margaret, marie and tak the said Johne Hay to hir lauffull spous . . . The said David Hay of Lochloy . . . to vest, seas and infekt the said Jeane Cumming in lyverent, and the said Johne Hay his eldest lauffull sone and

the airis maill lauffullie to be gottin betwix thame, quhilkis failyeing the said Johne Hay his narrest and lauffull airis maill, in all and hail the townis and landis of Loehloye, aillhouss and aillhouss croftis, Lon haid, Killhill heads, Padokfuir, Drumdeiverr, landis of Millhill, with the mill of Millhill, multuris and sequillis of the samen, and in all and hail the landis of Knoknagellie, Knokeowdie and Bellachagane, with thair houssis, biggingis . . . reserwand always the foirsaidis landis of Knokeowdie and Bellachagane and ther pertinentis, &c., to Elizabeth Monro, guidwyff of Bougis, during all the dayis of hir lyftyme . . . and in all and hail the landis of Reattecastell and Reatinlon, with the mill of Reatt, etc.

A "Lawyer's letter" is admitted on account of its making mention of the leading counsel of the day; "W. Hay" seems not to have been the accredited and habitual "doer" of Kilravock. The letter has no address, having lost its cover.

Richt honorable Sir, my dewtie premitit, I ressavit your lettre with the copie of the indentour therein contenit. I have causit Mr. Ro<sup>t</sup>. Lermonthe and Mr. Andro Aytoun advyis, becaus Mr. Thomas Hoipe and Mr. Thomas Nicoloun ar employit in Calderis effaris, albeit not aganis yow as yit. I wilbe ansuerabill baith for thair knowlege and honestie. Thair advyis is that ye as air to your guidsir, raise summondis off transferring off this decret arbitrall or indentour aganis Calder as air to his guidsir, quhilk summondis please yow ressaue . . . I have debursit to ilk ane of the advocattis ane angell: to the wretter for the twa summondis 4 lib.; and to his man 12 s. This is the fruttis of processis. Nocht ellis bot wissing all happines to your self, your lady and chyld, quhom with yow I commit to the protectioun of Almightie God, and sall ever remaine,

Your awin man to serve yow.

W. HAY.

Sir, the berar culd not be exped befor this Weddinsday, albeit he came on Frydday the last off August. He is ane diligent onwaitter on wretteris, as I hope he will declair himself. Ed<sup>t</sup>. 5 Sep<sup>r</sup>. 1627.



## FROM THE EARL OF MARR.

Louing freind, I receued your letter. We haue bein heir in a garboyld bis-  
 ness concerning the laird of Balluagoune. This berar can shaw you all our  
 proceeding, quhilk ar bott very few, and ve ar forced to continu all things  
 till Nouember nixtt, att quhat tyme ve haue ordaned the baerne to be brogitt  
 ouer heir to choys his curators, quhaer I viss att God ye mihtt be presentt :  
 for att that tyme I hoip things shall ether be sattled for the veill of that  
 pair boy, or otheruayis neuer. Thus vissing you all happiness and us aens  
 a happie meiting befoir ve die, I rest,

Your treu freind,

Holyroudhous, the 8 July, 1629.

J. MAR.

To my very louing freind the Barron of Kilrauo.

The following letter of the first Lord Ogilvie of Deskford, has at the foot of the page  
 a receipt by " Jhone Donaldsone" for several titles, the first being " ane charter under  
 the Great Seal gifin to Alex. Ogilvie of that ilk, be King James, of the lands of Finlater,  
 Deskford, Keithmore, frie forest of Glenfidiche, &c., &c., in the sheriffdom of Aberdeen,  
 and the half lands of Balhall, and fourt part of the baronie of Menmuir, lyand in the  
 sheriffdom of Forfar, of the date at Edin<sup>r</sup>. 22d May 1516" (1517 ?)

Richt honorable Sir, and luiffing cousing ; haweing occasioun to be in this  
 end of the land, I wes of intentionn to hawe cum and sene you, bot being  
 impedit, I must remit my visite to ane uther tyme, and requeastis you to  
 deliuer to this berar the wreattis ye willit him to acquent me that ye had  
 pertening to me, with suche wtheris as ye haif laittlie fund out, for quhilk I  
 remain your debtour, and as occasioun sall offer sall manifest the samen.  
 Remitting to your awin honorabill discretioun, my lowe rememberit to your  
 self and your ladie, I rest,

Your werie luiffing cousing at power to serue you,

DESKFORD.

Burgie, the 8 of Maii 1630.

To the Richt honourabil my luffing cousing the Laird of Kilrawok, these.

We have next a contract of marriage between "David Rose, brother-german to the Right Honourable Huchoun Rose of Kilravock, and Christian Cuthbert, eldest daughter of James Cuthbert of Drekeis." The tocher, 4000 merks. At Kilravock, 27th January 1632. The eldest son of that marriage was the author of the family history.

The following documents relate to bloody feuds among the Grants, the narrative of which in Shaw's MS. is not without interest for north country domestic history. It is, however, too long to be inserted here:—

FROM THE LORDS OF SECRET COUNCIL.

Efter our verie heartlie commendatiouns; whereas it hes pleased the Kings majestie to require the Erle of Tullibardin, who is to repaire to these bounds in the north where these of the name of Grant doe reside, for the better sattling of his majesties peace there, and removing of the difference among these of that name, to informe himselfe of the grounds thairof, and of the best way how they may be composed, and therein to vse his best endeavoures; And we being confident of your honnourable and worthie dispositioun to promote and further ane purpose of this kynde, so farre tending to the peace of the cuntrie, these are thairfor to request and desire yow to concurre and assist the said Earle by your best advice and counsell, in composing and sattling the differences standing betuix these of the name of Grant, and to vse your best endeavoures for that effect; wherein, not doubting of your care and dilligence in this matter, as yow respect the peace and quyetnes of the countrie, we committ yow to God. Frome Halyrudhous the first day of August 1632.

Your verie good freinds,

HADINTON.	WINTOUN.
J. MAR.	ADAM B. of Dunblane.
J. ARSKYNE.	JO. ISLES.
	NAPER.
	SCOTTISTARVATT.
	ARCH. ACHESON.

To our right traist freind the Baron of Kilravack,

## FROM LORD TULLIBARDIN.

Worthie freind, as soone as I came to Bellichastell I did wreitt two letters to Ballnadalloche and his sonne, signifieng the kinge his pleasure concerninge the name off Grant. The old laird was not at home. I received an answer from the younger, shewing that he would meitt me in any place wher I pleased to appoynte him. I thinke Forress the meetest place, wher I would intreate you to be on Fryday next, airdie in the morninge, for I haue wrettin to my Lord Lovat to be ther that day likuise; till whiche tyme I rest

Your verie lowing freind,

Bellichastell, Sep. 3, 1632.

TULLIBARDIN.

I intend to be my self at Forress on Thursday at nighte.

To my werie loueinge frend the Laird of Kilraik.

On the inner page of the letter is written, apparently by Kilravock,—

“ If ye go to Darnaway, brother, reid this letter, and meit me in Inshoiche on Thurisday at nycht, or tymus on Friday.” And on the back, “ Send back the letter.”

Below the following letter from Lord Lovat is a “ ticket of receipt,” by “ Mr. George Fraser,” for “ the band of ane thousand pundis grantit be Hew Lord Fraser of Lovatt, to the Bishope of Murray:”—

Richt honorable, I have directit the bearer heiroff to receive the band quhilk wes entrusted to yow at Forres to be gevin to the bishope of Murray, as we condityoned. Wherfore ye will be pleased to delyver the said band to the bearer Mr. George Fraser, that vpon the bishope his receipt theroff

I may obtain sik richtis as wes condiscendit vpon amongst ws. And thus  
till new occasion I rest, committing yow in Godis holie protectyounne,

Your loving gossope,

Lovatt, 10 Junii 1634.

LOVATT.

To the richt honorable and his very  
loving gossope the Larde off Kilraik.

The following summons shows the approved style in the beginning of proceedings  
under the Act of Parliament for valuation of tithes:—

Summondis of valuatioun, Hutelone Ros of Kilrawak, contra  
Deane of Ros and otheris.

Charles . . . quhair it is appoyntit be our last Act of Parliament, that  
all the landis and teindis within this our realme suld be valned, and the  
worth thairof dignoseit, to the effect our amwitie may be cleirit, the kirkis  
provydit, and ilk heritorr may knaw quhat cours to tak anent the teindis of  
his landis. Nevirtheles, throw the slouth and supine negligence of the  
titularis and takismen, the landis of Culmoiris, eister and westir, Haldche  
and Torgormak, pertencing to the said complener (Huchone Ros) heritable,  
and teindis of the samyne, ar not as yit valued, quhairby we ar prejudgit in  
our amwitie, the kirk in the provisioun thairof, and the said complener is  
prejudgit in not knaweing quhat cours to tak anent the teindis of his saidis  
landis; thairfoir necesser it is, that ane just and trew valuatioun be led and  
deducit at the instance of the said complener, befor our commissioneris of  
Parliament for surranderis and teindis off the landis particularlie abone  
writtin, in stok and teindis, personage and viccarage . . . At Edinburgh  
the fyft day of November, and of our regne the ellevint yeir, 1635.

## FROM THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

Richt worshipfull Sir, I pittie the poor mans case; at my first cumming hither I conuened them befor me, and made them content to goe home, yet afterward all did miscarry, as it seemis by some vnlawfull means or other. For the earand it selfe, it is such, that to give way to a nullite or a diuorce is to mak a patent door against all marriage, wher vnlawfull meanis can be vsed; and so it is better percat vnus quam vnitas. I haue aduised with the most vnderstanding in the hous concerning it, and none thar will aduise me to giue way to it. You may be suir, Sir, if I could find warrand in conscience and law for it, I would not stand, and it war but for your request, to do what lawfully I may doe, as wharin I am able, you shall find me,

Your true frend to serue you,

Channo Ross, March 5, 1636.

JO. ROSSEN.

To the richt worshipfull the Laird of Kilraak.

Of the following letter, from the leaders of the Covenanting party, two copies are in our Charter-chest, differing only in the person to whom they are directed. One is addressed "To the richt wor<sup>full</sup> the Laird of Perk, Theis."—The other, "To the richt worshipfull the Laird of Kilraak, Theis:"—

Ryelt worschipfull and loveing freind: We did wreitt vnto yow, that, in consideratioun of the weightie bussines in hand, (whereby our religioun, laues and libberties ar in evident danger,) yow wald repair to Ediuburgh with all convenient speede, that yow might be truelie informed of the estait of our effaires, and give your concurrence and advyce how these innovations of the Service Booke, Hie Comission, Canons, and other abusis, so much threatning the overthrow of religioun and law, might be removed. And now havinge thoct it a fitter way for your ease and sparing your paines in so long a journey, to send some of our number from this, to meitt at Innernes vpoun the xxv of Appryle nixt, with the Earle of Sutherland, Lord Lovatt, Maister of Berridaill, lairdis of Grant, Bellnigown and others, barones and gentlemen of qualitie: we do earnestlic desyre that yow wilbe pleased

to be present thair at the said meitting, where our Comissioneris sall treat with yow in all respectie manner, informing yow truelie how legallie we haue procedit from the begynning; what eaus we haue had to mantein religion according to the paterne of our worthie and pious reformeris; with what respect to the persone and authoritie of his sacred Majestie and obedience to the lawis and statutes of this kingdome maid in favouris therof; and to clear all doubtis and serouples that may arryse in the mynd of ony man not truelie informed, nor conceiving aricht of these materis. Our hope is, that these wechtie considerationes ar sufficient motives to induce yow to keip this meitting, and will tak such impressioun that yow will preferre the eaus thairof to all worldlie respectis, and that your determinatiounes and resolutionnes takin heirin, sall expres and include in thame your zeill to the puritie of religioun, your love to your native cuntrie, and mantenance of the lawis we haue happielie liued vnder. Whereof being confident, we will remaine

Your finalis affectionat friend

Montrose

Fugame

Boyle

Edinburgh

Edinburgh

To quote once more from Shaw's MS. :—" When the troubles began in the year 1637, on account of imposing a public liturgy and canons on the Church, it could not be expected that Kilravock should be allowed (as indeed few if any were) to stand neutral. The noblemen who had joined in promoting and subscribing the National Covenant, wrote to him 26th March 1638, desiring that he might meet at Inverness on the 25th of April, with the Commissioners, whom they had appointed to meet there with the Earl of Sutherland, Lord Lovat, Master of Berridale, Grant, Belnagown, and others, where they should be informed of the state of affairs. This letter was subscribed by Montrose, Boyd, Home, Loudon, &c. Every one must, upon cool reflection, own that neither king nor clergy have any right, founded in reason or revelation, to impose articles of faith, or a form of divine worship upon a person or people ; for religion must be a voluntary service. Though, then, religion was at that time made the pretence, yet 'tis certain, that these commotions were not on account of religion only. The nation had then a set of nobility and gentry of as great abilities as ever appeared in it in any one age, and their withholding their countenance and concurrence would have obliged the clergy to come to an accommodation. But the design of making the king absolute, infused into K. James 6 by the Court of France, and more zealously prosecuted by his son, under the influence of a bigotted queen, venal courtiers, and flattering prelates, had inflamed the nations ; and the wide and imprudent steps made in order to accomplish this design, called for a speedy check. Kilravock came into the design of the Covenant, and after the Trot of Turrell, (as it was called,) when the Gordons drove the Forbes's and Frasers out of Turrell, on May 14th 1639, 4000 men met at Elgin, under the command of the Earl of Seaforth, and the gentlemen following, viz., the Master of Lovat, the Master of Ray, George brother to the Earl of Sutherland, Sir James Sinclair of Murkle, Laird of Grant, young Kilravok, Sherriff of Muray, Laird of Innes, Tutor of Duffus, Hugh Ross of Achnacloich, John Munro of Lemplare, &c. They encamped at Speyside, to keep the Gordons and their friends from entering Muray ; and they remained encamped till the pacification, which was signed June 18th, was proclaimed and intimated to them about June 22d."

In the midst of public troubles the Lairds "awin man M. Hay," finds time for some domestic care and speculation.

Rycht honourabill Sir, my dewtyfull commendationes premittit ; I received your letter filled with your wonted favour and kindnes, quhillk I can-

not well acquyt but be my wishes. If I war able to wreit with my awin hand as of before, I sould not heue bein slaw in wreitting, albeit it had bein but to heue expressed my dewty. Sir, albeit ye wreit that ye are tender, and is to be persewed be your vndewtiffull nephew, and that he will be asisted be hes alyance, I wold nocht have this thochtis to truble you, but God willing, they shall find you hard inongh, and not tender, quhenver they shall venter on you. I did wreit vnto you within thir 3 or 4 days, and can wreit no farder vntil your brother his return from Glascow; he is now nightly expeked. Sir, I heve considered the last part of your letter, concerning your sonne, and the furnising of a matche for him; it is trew that the old Laird of Keir hes a dochter liveing in Edin<sup>r</sup>., about the age of 24 yeeris or therby, provyded to a good portiouc, as is reported of twentie thowsand markis and abone, and it is said that be hir good cariage schoe hes made the same better. Diverse gentelmen of good sorte hes bein in sutt of hir, but I heare that schoe is yit frie; your sonne hes sein hir, and thinckis well of her as ane comly gentelwoman of good report, and com of verie good people; he hes told me that if he can obtain hir consent, quhilk I hop he shall doe, if it then shall be your will and his motheris, he will follow furthe the bussines as God will direek him; I heuc advysed him to forbear, and to be sparing in bestowing his affectione but sparingly vntil first his vnekle com to the toune, quha may asist be his advyse and derectione, and then that it may be tryed quhat is hir portione; this being considered that they may bothe returne to you, that ye and your lady may give your consent and derectione how the purpose may be followed furth. Blessed be God for your sonne his eariage, quha sehawis not himself childishe in seeming too affectionat in the lyk purpose, quhilk the Lord asist, seing ther is ane equalite of partys, and all other thingis yit concurring . . . for the best. Remember my love to your lady, quhom with you I commit to God, and restis

Your awin man,

W. HAY.

18 Dec. 1638.

To the rycht honorable his most speciall freind the Laird off Kilrawok.



FROM THOMAS FRASER OF STREICHIN, THE BARON'S BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Richt honorabill and lowing brother, I haue directit this bearer Alexander Fraser, my seruitour, for some wrytis quhilkis ar in ane litill leathrane wallat, quhilk is in my timmer coffer, quherwith I haue some present adoe; and therefore ye sall giue him way to take out the samen; lyke as to this effect, I haue intrustit the key of the coffer to him. I admeir that giue your some was seiklie, that nether your self nor your bed-fellow hade aquantit me therwith, bot receiueing no aduerteisment till, praised be God, I harde of his reeowerie, I was the les affraide. So, for the present, haueing no forder, bot wisching your self and all quhoe consernis yow bothe health and happines, with the remembrance of my best lowe, I remane

Your lowing brother as in the olde maner.

T. STREICHINE.

Sir, ye sall acquent me how soone ye sall wnderstand my Lord off Morrey his dyett to Castle Stewart.

Sir, my wyffe hes hir lowe most heartlie remembered to you.

Moniach, Marehe 6, 1639.

To the richt honorabill my werie lowing brother the Laird off Killraock.

A settlement of marches between Kilraock and Redcastle, begins as follows:—

At Leadanach, the penult day of October 1<sup>m</sup> vi<sup>e</sup> threttie nyne yeres. The quhilk day comperit personalle Houchoun Ros of Kilraock, heretable proprieter of the toune and landis of Leadanache and Torgornach for his speciall entres, as also Rorie M<sup>e</sup>Kenye of Reidecastell, heretable proprieter of the landis of Ardaffalie, and witht thame Collene M<sup>e</sup>Kenye of Kincraig, Alexander Bailye of Dunyeane, Willeame Ros of Claualg, and Johnne Ros of Breadle, freindis, arbitratoures, newtrallie and indifferentlie electit, nominat

and chosine for and be ather of the saidis Houehoun Ros and Rorie McKenye, parteis abone mentionat, for cognoseing, satling and desyding of the con-tronserse of the merches betwixt the landis of Leadanache and Torgormach, pertening the said Houehoun Ros of Kilraoek on the ane part, and the landis of Ardafalie pertening to the said Rore McKenye of Reidecastell on that other part.

Coppie of the lettre sent be the nobilitie to the Comissionaris to be at Edinburgh the 10 of Marche 1640.

The berrer of the first lettre which wes sent vp be the magistrattis of Edinburgh anent the Englishmen cum to the castell of Edinburgh, is returned, and bringes ws no letteres from our Commissionaris, not darring to adventure to wryt the treuth of matteris which ar so harsche for this cuntry that we can expect nothing bot the worst. Our Commissionaris had a kis of his Majestie's hand on Thursday the 20 of this instant, bot little conference. The king commandit thame to give in wrytt any thing they had to say to the Earle of Traquair, who wald give thir anser. Thair is a commissioun gevin out be his Majestie, and past the Seillis the 18 of this instant, quherof the copie is heirwith sent, quhilk will speak for itself, and if we be not fast on sleep will rouse us vpe, and putt ws on foote to doe quhat becomes us. And becaus the tyme is short, and the yeir far spent, we thought it fittest to have a meitting at Edinburgh of so many noblemen and commissionaris of Parliament and gentlemen as may convenientlie be heir without trouble. These ar thairfor to entreat you to tak the paynes to come hither vpone Tuesday the tent day of Marche, which is the day appoyntit for the meitting, and before quhilk day we hope the last beirer shall be heir with farder informatioun.

Here is one of the news-letters then so common :—

I can send no other newis for the present from this, bot this enclosed, (the commission to the Earl of Northumberland to be Captain-General of

the King's army and Admiral of the sea forces,) which past the Seales the 18th of this instant. Your Scotts Comissionaris, as I heir, had not audience before the 20th, and then bot a verie short one, the King eomanding theme to give in wreitt quhat they had to say. They vrge a publiet heiring to eleir the subjects loyaltie, that, as they wer informed, wes traduced at counsell table. It wes denyed by the King, alledgeing "that his commissioner wes ane honest man, and haid done quhat he eomandit him; give in quhat you wald say in writ; you must followe my way and not yours; your anser you sall expect by Traquair (your best freind) . . . neid to tak head to himself, for by what meanes can be, he salbe catched." I had almost forgottin to wryt to yow, that it is wryttin to the King (as I heir) that Argyle hes imprisoned M<sup>e</sup>leane. They report the Erle of Antrim hes wryttin it. I wel not medle with states bussines. God send you peace in Scotland.

The Baron's connection with Streichin (second son of Lovat), brought him into contact with other Buchan lairds. The laird of Udnic had deposited his charters at Kilravock.

I Johne Udnie of that ilk, grantis me be thir presentis to have reseaved frome Thomes Fraser of Streichin sich wreittis as I leffit in keiping withe Houcheone Rois of Killraok, sealed in a paekket, and not broken up, full and compleitt, in als goode caice as I delyvered the samen; quhairof I grant the recept and dischargeis the said Thomas Fraser of Streichin and Hucheone Rois of Kilraok therof, for now and ever. Wreittin and subscribed with my awin hand at Streichin, the sextenthe day of Appryll ane thowsand sex hundrethe fourtie and ane yerris.

JOHNE VDNIE.

The "bush" sold by the following deed covered the ground now occupied by the fairest forest of oak in Scotland; the present forest of Darnaway, however, is of modern growth. In the memory of some yet living, the bank between Earlsmill and Darnaway was moor, yielding a stunted growth of heather. The care of two generations of the family of Moray, bestowed on a soil which was found to be singularly adapted to the growth of oak, has made it what it now is:—

Dispositione of the bus of Earlismylne to David Ros.

We James Earle of Murray, Lord Doun and Abirnetheie, grantis ws, for the sowme of tua hundreth and fourtie merkis we haue presently ressaved fra David Ros of Earlismylne, to haue dispond, seld and overgiven, lyk as be thir presentis we sel, dispones and overgives to the said David Ros his airis and assignais, all the growing trees in our buss of Earlismylne, consisting of oake and birk, quhilk buss lye be east the hows of Earlismylne, betwixt that and our hows and castell of Darnaway, as it lye in lenth and breed; and we, for ws, our airis and successoris, sells and dispones the said tries in the said buss to the said David and his forsaidis, to be cutted and away taken be him and his forsaidis, to his proper use and vtilitie, and we give power to the said David to begin and cut these tries presently, and to continew the cutting and away taking of them till Michelmes I<sup>m</sup> vi<sup>c</sup> fourtie sewen, at his pleasur, ay and quhill they be all cutted and converted to his and his forsaidis vse and vtilitie. And we and our forsaidis sall warrend the said David and his forsaidis in the peacable cutting and away taking of the said tries aganis all deadly as law will. Be thir presents wrettin be our servitour Mr. David Stewart of Newtoun, and subscriyved with our hand at Darnaway, the penult of August I<sup>m</sup> vi<sup>c</sup> and fowrtie ane yeris, befor thir witnessis, James Stewart in Loches, Jon Muristone, and the said Mr. David Stewart wretter forsaid our servitour.

J. MURRAY.

DAVID STEWART wretter and witnes.

JAMES STEWART witnes.

JOHN MURISON witnes.

In the absence of the contract, the following document instructs the marriage of the young Baron with Margaret Sinclair of Dunbeathe :—

Dischaarge Laird of Kilravoke calder of sevin thousand ane hundreathie  
markis to Dunbeathe.

Be it kend till all men be thir present letteres, me Huehon Ross calder of Kilravoke, forsameckle as Jhone Beallie in affect resaued fra Sir Jon Sinclair of Dunbeathe, knight barronett, all and heall the soume of sevin thousand ane hundreth markes of Scotis money, at the terme of Witsunday last bypast I<sup>m</sup> vi<sup>c</sup> fourtie ane yeiris, in pairt of payment of the soum of tuall thousand and fyue hundreth markis promitted to me be ane matrimoniall contract mead and now endit, betuix Hew Ross fiar off Kilravoke my onlie lauchfull sone, and Margaret Sinclair, the said Sir Jon his onlie lauchfull dochter, as the said contract of the deat at Geddes the tuall day of Februar 1640 yeires, in itself at mair lenth beires . . . In witnes quher-off, I haue subscriyvit thir presentis with my hand. Wreittin be Andrew Smithe, servitour to the said Sir Jon, at Kilravoke the third day of Marehe the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> vi<sup>c</sup> fourtie tuo yeires, befor witnes William Ross sone lauchfull to Jon Ros of Breadleyes, Thomas Kyloche and Thomas Dumbar servitores to the said Hew Ross calder off Kilravoke, and the said Andrew Smithe.

FROM THE MARQUESS OF ARGYLL.

Richt honorable,—Whairas the kingis majestie hes beine pleased with advyse of the counsall to grant warrand to the Erle of Irwing, my brother, for levyng a regiment for serving the French king as a regiment of guard, which no doubt will be both honourable and advantageous in all tyme coming, ffor breeding of younge noblemen and gentlemen of this kingdome: and in regard my sone the lord of Lorne is allowid

to be the first capitane of that regiment, the capitanes of that regiment being all younge noblemen and gentlemen of qualitie; and that I am to levy my sones company, consisting of ane hundred and fiftie men, in the in countre, and heirin to be troublesome to none bot such as ar my reall frends, amongst which I am confident of yow: these ar thairfor earnestlie to requiest yow to provyde some younge abill men to be of my sones company, such as ye can convenientlie have, and to send thame to Edinburgh so soone as possible may be, at the farthest betuix and the tuentie day of July nixtoeum, whair my sones lievtennent my cowsine Mr. Archbald Campbell, sone to Sir Archbald Campbell, sal be ready to resaeue tham and gif tham pay from the day ye sall tak thame on, so long as they remane heir: or wtherwayes so much in ane sowme as sal be aggreit vpone during the tyme of ther abode heir; and thair sal be shipping and sufficient provisione for ther transporting to France: and everie ane of thame sall have ane suite of apparell, with hat, stockings and shoes. And as ye sal be pleasit to further this my requiest, so ye may be confident that I will tak it as a most singular favoure done to me, and ever acknowledge myselff thairby obleidgid to remaine,

Your assurit and loveing freind.

ARGYLL.

Edin<sup>r</sup> penult Junii 1642.

Let me lykwyes intreat that I may heir from yow with this bearer what I may expect anent the premissis.

ARGYLL.

To the richt honorable the Barrone of Kilraik.

FROM THE LORD ST. COLME.

Muche honored friend,—This is not the first tyme that I and my friendis haue been oblidge to your favours. This inclosed letter from the Earle of Murray will lett you knoue off my intentione to this country, quiche I

knowe will be so powerfull withe you that I need not vse aney arguments to secunde it. Assuringe my selfe off your kynde adyvee and assistance, I humbly kisse your hands, and rests

Your kynde friend and servant,

SAINTCOLME.

Elgyne, the ii off July 1642.

To my honored and much respectit the Laird off Kilrawoche, thes.

FROM THE EARL OF MORAY.

Assured freind, I dowt not bot yow have hard of my cusing my Lord St. Colme his going to France with the Earle of Irwing; and he being obliged for ane certane number of sojeris, yow know my relatione is such to him as I must earnestly intreat yow, all my freindis in the north, to assist him with als many men as yow cau possible hale to him. These ar therfor desiring yow to shaw him all the favor and curtesie yow ar able in this errand, by which yow sall obleis me evir to continew

Your loweing and kynd freind,

MURRAY.

Dunibrisill, the 4 of Jullii 1642.

To my assured freind the Laird of Kilraock elder, thes.

The following document concludes the tragedy of William Rose M<sup>c</sup>Wattie;—

At Calder the sewinth day of September 1642 yeiris.

The quhilk day Williame Rose sone lawfull to vmquhile Alexander M<sup>c</sup>wat Rose, sumtyme in Arderie, being challengit and convietit for divers criminall caussis committit be him, and that conforme to the rolment of Court of the Schyrefdome of Narne, of the dait at Calder the sext day of September instant, in the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> vi<sup>c</sup> fourtie twa yeiris, as the samen

in itself at mair lenth proportis, and specialle aganis vmquhile Williame Rose in Dunerne, sumetyme tennent and servitor to Alexander Brodie of Leathin, and wtheris perseweris thairin contenit. Thairfor and for forder preventing of all indemnitie, skaith, loss and preiudice quhatsumever, directlie or indirectlie, that the said Alexander Brodie of Leathin, Francis Brodie in Bellivat his brother, ther wyiffis, bairnes, families, tennentis, subtennentis, servandis, cotteris, guidis and geir quhatsumever, shall sustein be and throw the said William or anie wtheris his associatis or aecomplissis: thairfore we, Hew Rose apperand of Kilravoke, Jon Grant of Moynes, and David Rose of Holme, to be bund, obleist, actit and astrietit, lyke as be thir presentis bindis, obligis, actis and astrietis ws, oure airis and successoris quhatsumever, that the said Williame Rose shall presentlie and instantlie be debarrit and put off this kingdome of Scotland and never to returne thairefter during his lyiftyme, lyike as we the saidis cautioners and our forsaidis bindis and obligis ws that in caice the said William Rose shall returne to this kingdome of Scotland, without the consent of the Shireff of Narne and Alexander Brodie of Leathin, then and in that caice be thir presentis to exhibit and present the said Williame Rose before the Shireff of Nairne and his deputis . . . . . that the said William, without furdre process of law, may suffer for his soundrie former crymes . . .

Sic subscribitur

ALEX<sup>r</sup>. BRODIE of that ilk witnes.      HEU ROSE.

JOHN HAY witnes.      J. GRANT of Moynes cautioner.

WILLIAME FALCONER witnes.      DAVID ROSE of Holme.

Extractit furth of the Shireff Court buikis of Narne be me, James Adamesone notar public Shireff Clerk their off.

The Roses and Mackenzies, now cousins, were for the most part good friends and neighbourly. But an unlucky difference arose between Kilravock and Culcowie, respecting the privilege of casting peats in the "Month of Muilbuy," which Kilravock claimed in right of his lands of Culmores; and his kinsman asserted he had enjoyed hitherto only through his tolerance. At first the tone is courteous though warlike; Culcowie addresses,—“To the rycht honorabil my loving brother the Laird of Kilravok, these.” and concludes his letter,—“I shal be als loith to offend yow deserwedly by my neglek



as my borne brother, and I so shal remaine stil your affectionat brother to command in what is just and lawful to my utermost power. A. Mackenzie of Culcowie; the 16 of June 1640." On the 12th of July of the same year, a notary attests that while twelve tenants of the "Twa Culmores were peacefully leading peats, with carts and sleds, from the Month of Mulbuy, Mr. Alexander M<sup>c</sup>Kenzie of Culcowie cam ryding upon ane quhyt hors, accompanied with certain of his domestic servands, and causit his said servands to tim the said pettis and turris furth of the said carttis." Next Seafort writes the following letter, in hope of peace:—

Richt Honorabil,—I have received yours. I should wish that ther wer no occasion of question betwixt any belonging to me and yow. As for Hiltoune, treuly I knew nothing of that till the receipt of your letter, and houseene I meet with him I shall speak to him theranent, according as I promised to your brother Jhon at my being in Castell Steuart. I spok Culeovij, who stands to his richt, and thinks that the letter your father directed to his predecessour to be ane sufficient attolerance, which he hes aduysed with the best advocats in Edinburgh. I shall speak them both, and shall haue ther determination at yow on Sunday at nicht. Doe not think that I shall in any measour authorise any to wrong your tennants: for none shall moir really approve himselfe unto yow then

Your affectionat good freind

SEAFORT.

Chan. 16 July 1641.

To the richt hon. the Barron of Kilraok thes.

Each party "stood to his right," and used the means of annoyance which the law put in his power, with all diligence. We have the warrant of Lawburrows at the instance of Kilravock, setting forth that Culcowie "having conceived ane deidlie haitred, evill will and malice causes, &c., daylie and continuallie molestis, trublis, &c., in the peaceable possession of their lands." And the following certificate, under the hand of the Clerk of Register, announces similar proceedings on the other side. It was too pretty a quarrel to be speedily hushed; and it very likely lasted till the sale of Culmores to Colin Mackenzie of Redcastle in 1678.

Apud Edinburgh, vltimo Novembris 1642.

The whilk day sovertie and lawborrowis is fundin be Hueheon Ros of Kilaak and Hew Ros younger theirof, that Maister Alexander M<sup>e</sup>Kenyece of Culcowie, his wyff, bairnis, men, tennentis and servandis, salbe harmles and skaithles in their bodeis, landis, heretages, takis, steidingis, rowmes, possessions, etc., ather of the saidis persones, vnder the pane of ane thousand merkis money. This I testifie to be of veretie be thir presentis sub-seryvit with my hand.

Jo. SKENE.

FROM THE EARL OF MORAY.

Sir, concerning the bussines yow wrett to me to aequent the Marquis of Argyle with, the bearar herof can show yow that syndry tymes I aequented his Lordship therwith, quhais wish to me wes, that I suld wrett to yow that he wald never be led by any bad report or sinistrows informatioun of yow, and withall faithfully promised ther suld be nothing done in that bussines vntill the time his Lo. suld aequent both me and yow with it. This he desyrd me wrett to yow, and withall he added he hard never any man misconter yow by any evill report. As in this, so in any thing els, yow sall ever find me

Your affectionat and faithfull freind,

MURRAY.

Queensferry, 18 February 1643.

To our assured freind the Laird of Kilrayk.

FROM THE EARL OF MORAY.

Assurit freind,—The lettre I ressanit from yow and the rest of the gentillmen of Murrey I hane anserit to the full, as yow will find quhen yow see

it. Bot trewlie I can not bot regrait some pairt therof, quhilk trewlie tho in a privat lettre to my self I wold not have thoelt so much of, bot to publische it to the estaitis of ane kingdome, I confes I did not expect to sic your handis at it, and I assure yow, so thoelt many of my freindis that war at the committee quhen your letteres war delyvered, wondering to sic all your desyris so earnest for chuiseng of ane vther Colonell, I newer haueing suche a thoelt as to refus, nor your selfis so mueche to tak the panes to ask me the questione. Bot till meiting I will say no more, bot desyris ye will continew the valuatione of my landis, if yow and my chalmerlandis salbe but already agreit on it, till my own cuming, since the committee of estaitis hes desyrit my stay, as yow will perceave be your lettre, for some time, and how soone they dismis me I sall be reddie to cum, and continew

Your assurit freind,

MURRAY.

Dunibrisell, 24 Octobris 1643.

For my assured good freind the Laird of Kilraock.

FROM THE EARL OF MORAY, (written with his own hand.)

Ascenrid frende,—This day I haue seine a letter from these that ar kalid the Committi of Moro, derocted to the Lairds of Innes and Brodie, schoing ther willingnes to satisfy the Committi of astetis in puting out the horsis desyred from them, and lykuayis schoing ther deficultyis for want of a Colonell, so as it seimes to me thay wold mak choise of another, by Innes and Brodie's aduyse. This treuly is my opinion of the letter in respect thay haue addressed them seluis to them, I being heir quha hes the name of Colonell, and hes takin no notish of me. It was, in did, by axsident I sau it; for young Innes and I war walking on the peire of Leith quhen he landid; and treuly I teuk the boldnes to brek opin the letter and red it; bot I koald not persane your hand nor non of your unkillis at it, quich treuly I was content of, and so you may scho your unkillis. It is posabill I may see you betwixt and Candilmes, if not sunner, at quich tyme, God willing, I shall scho you my

opinion in that and other thingis. I pray you commend me kyndly to your mother, and to William your unkill, and tell him I hope he will assist my saruent James Dumbar in quhat he desyris for ingadring my rentis with diligenece, and tell Babero<sup>t</sup> boulle if it plese God, quhen he and I mitis I woll make him lach at sum stories heire, quieh he and I wor speking of at his being in this cuntri. So to the next ocaasion I rest,

Your weri loueing frende,

MURRAY.

Leith, the 28 of December 1643.

For my much respectid frende the Lairde of Kilraiek.

In reference to the marriage of the Twelfth Baron, Shaw in his MS. gives an account of the pedigree of Fraser, ending as follows.

“ With respect to the family of Lovat, the late Lord Lovat caused publish, in the second volume of Mr. Nisbet’s Heraldry, an account of his familie, wherein he denies that any of his ancestors married a daughter of Bisset; and affirms that Simon (son of the great Sir Simon, who was executed at London a° 1306,) was killed at Halidonhill a° 1333, leaving a son, Hugh, who got the barony of Lovat from King David II.; and the three crowns as arms of concession. But this account will not stand a trial. ’Tis uncertain if the great Sir Simon had a son; and if he had, he certainly died without issue; for the families of Tweddale and Wigtonn quarter the Frasers’ arms, because their ladies, (daughters of Sir Simon,) were coheirs, which they could not be, if their brother had issue and succession; and it cannot be instructed (but the contrary appears from the register of Moray) that the baronie of Lovat was in the king’s gift, or that the three crowns were arms of concession. Lovat’s striking out the three crowns shows that he looked on them as the arms of Bisset, to whom he would disclaim any relation; for, had they been a royal concession, they ought, by the rules of heraldry, to possess the first place in the field, as the most honourable. Lovat’s design, no doubt, was to have his right of chiftanry established, which no history or genealogy I have seen, will admit.

“ I incline to think that Gilbert Sheriff of Traquair, and younger brother of ‘ Simon Pater,’ was father of Sir Andrew, Sheriff of Stirling, and of Sir Alexander of Touch, Lord Chamberlain ; and that Simon Fraser, who married Sir John Bisset’s grand-daughter, was son either of Sir Andrew or of Sir Alexander. The first time I have found Lovat in the Rolls of Parliament, is in the year 1540. How long they had that honour before that year I know not. Hugh Lord Lovat, who died 1646, had two sons, viz., Hugh and Thomas of Beaufort. Lord Hugh’s grandson dying in 1696 without male issue, Simon, son of Thomas of Beaufort, recovered the honours by a decree of the Court of Session, in the year 1730.

“ This family has spread into several branches, such as Fohir, Strechin, Inverallaehie, Brae, Strowie, &c. Thomas of Strechin (father of the Ladie Kilravok) was second son of Alexander Lord Lovat and of Jean Campbell, daughter of Sir John Campbell of Calder. He married Isabel Forbes, daughter of Tolquhon and widow of Chalmers of Strichen, and purchased the lands of Strichen in Buchan. The family has continued in good account, and is now represented by Alexander Fraser, Lord Strichen, one of the senators of the College of Justice, and of the Commissioners of Justiciary.”

Of Magdalen Fraser, Lady Kilravock, Shaw informs us, she was “ a virtuous and religious woman, and contributed to maintain an exact government and economy in the family.” Of the Baron, he says, “ he might truly be called the father of his clau and tenants.” John Hay of Lochloy, who deceased in July 1640, ordained “ his executor to make compt of his executrie and intromission to Hutcheon Ros of Kilravok, and failyeing of him be deccis, to his son the young Laird of Kilravok, Thomas M’Kenzie of Pluskarden, Robert Cumming of Alter, James Fraser of Bray, Alexander Brodie of that ilk, James Dunbar of Dumphail, John Sutherland of Kinstarie, Johu Ros of Breadley, Hew Hay his brother-german, and John Hay commissar of Murray, or ony four or fyve of thame, the Laird of Kilravok and the Laird of Pluskarden being always one. Item, he leaves his sone Johne Hay, to the care and custodie of the Laird of Kilravok, during the yeris of his tutorie, to be brocht up at schooles and otheris vertuous exercises, according to his plesour.” It may be mentioned that the same person “ left his body to be buried in the burial place of his forbearis within the queir of Aulderne ;” and ordained “ ane loft to be biggit within the kirk of Aulderne, on the north syd therof, with the tumber gotten of the chanrie kirk of *Elgin*.”

## KILRAVOCK THIRTEENTH—1643-1649.

Of the Thirteenth Baron, and his short period, Shaw's MS. affords us a few particulars.

“ This gentleman lived in very confused and unsettled times. He entered upon his estate in the heat of the civil wars, and it could not be expected that he should be suffered to stand neutral. As his father, so he inclined to the Covenanting interest, which, at that time, was looked upon to be the cause of both religion and liberty. I see no reason to doubt that he came into the solemn league and covenant framed in the year 1643. And in the year 1645, he commanded a battalion of his clan in the battle of Aldern, which was fought on May 4th or 5th that year, and of which I shall give but this succinct account, finding authors differing about the circumstances of it.

“ Montross having, on February 2d, 1645, in the night, surprised the Campbells at Inverlochie in Lochaber, and defeated them, was so flushed that he vauntingly wrote to King Charles I., “ Give me leave, after I have reduced this country to obedience, and conquered from Dan to Beersheba, to say to your Majesty, as David's general to his master, ‘ Come thou thyself, least this country be called by my name.’ ” This vain letter made the King break off the treaty of Uxbridge, which proved his ruin, (*W<sup>ch</sup>*.) Montross came

into Murray in the month of April, and was joined by Lord Gordon, Earl of Aboyne, Lord Napier, &c. The Covenanters had sent Urrie with a small force into the north, and at Inverness having intelligence that Montross was reinforced with 1000 foot and 200 horse of the Gordons, Urrie called in the assistance of the Sutherlands, Mackenzies, Frasers, Roses, and Brodies, and made an army of about 3500 foot and 400 horse. Montross's army, consisting of Gordons, MacDonalds, MacPhersons, MacIntoshs, and Irishes, made about 3000 foot and 300 horse. The fight was for a little both obstinate and dubious. MacCol, who commanded Montross's foot, was hardly pressed by the Covenanters, till Lord Gordon came to his assistance with his horse; then Major Drummond (called the crowner), who commanded Urrie's horse, wheeling about to oppose Lord Gordon, unskillfullie fell in among the foot of his own side and put them into disorder, which encouraged Lord Gordon's horse so much, that they broke them and put them to a precipitate flight. To this misconduct of Major Drummond the defeat was mainly owing; for which he was tried by a court martial, at Inverness, and was shot on May 14th. About 800 of the Covenanters were killed, and the loss on Montross's side was considerable.

“ I do not find that Kilravok was after this year concerned in any publick transactions, before the year 1648; excepting that in the year 1647 he was appointed Sheriff-principal of the county of Inverness. His employment in the year 1648, though honourable, yet turned out much to the detriment of his family.”

“ In this Scots expedition, called the Duke's engagement, Kilravok commanded as Collonel of a regiment of dragoons. He was put to great expences in levying and paying this regiment, being obliged to do so by his own private credit. This unavoidably engaged him in very considerable debt; in so much, that, tho' his marriage had brought considerable money into the family, and he was no way extravagant in his living, yet he left his estate under burden.

“ Kilravok married in his father's lifetime, Margaret Sinclare daughter of Sir John Sinclare of Dunbeth, and of Christine Mout daughter of Mout of Balquholie. At his marriage his father dispoined to him the barony of

Kilravok, Geddes and Coulmore, with all the lands that the family held of the bishops of Muray; and having resigned in the king's hands, he obtained a charter under the quarter-seal, dated 1st July 1643, annexing those church lands to the baronie, and thereupon was infeft 17th January 1644.

“This Lady Kilravok brought a portion of £10,000 into the family. And Sir John Sinclare, by his will, left to Hugh, the eldest son of the marriage, £10,000; to John the second son, 5000 merks; and to Magdalen the daughter, 5000 merks. Besides which legacies, he disposed in favour of John the second son, the lands of Couless and Rarichees, valued at 50,000 merks. Thus the family received £5000 sterling by this marriage.

“There were of this marriage but two sons and one daughter that arrived at adult age. The eldest son was Hugh; the second son was John of Rarichees, of whom the family of Hiltoun is descended. And the daughter, named Magdalen, was married in 1668, to Mr. William Robertson of Inshes, and died 12th March 1669, leaving only a daughter of the marriage, that died a child.

“This Laird of Kilravok had the advantage of a liberal education, and did not misimprove it. His polite and genteel behaviour, attended with a sweet and affable temper, gained him the esteem of all with whom he conversed. He was cheerful, facetious, and of a ready wit; and was skilled in instrumental music. He became somewhat corpulent in the last years of his life, which issued in a dropsie, whereof he died in May 1649, in the prime of life, being but twenty-nine years of age. His lady survived him about five years, and died in November 1654.”

#### FROM THE EARL OF MORAY.

SIR,—I have wretin a letter to the Committi of my deuision, quich you will sic, if you plesse to be present. Bot that my particolar frendis may kno my mynd the better, I thought fit to wret sum feiu lynes with my oune hand, to desyr you will stryue to continou the puting out of anni hors



out of my deuision, till it plese God I be in Moray, quich shall be, God-willing, about Candilmis, at quich tym I shall make knoin to you the resonis ; quich treuly doeth so much conserne the honor of the house of Moray, and the holle frendis that loveis it, as you shall fynde the performace of my desyr is the only mene to ty us together, and to make me euer

Your faithfull and loueing frende,

MURRAY.

Dunibirsall the ii of Januarie 1644.

To my much respectid frende the Laird of Kilraick.

FROM THE EARL OF MORAY.

SIR,—Nochtwithstanding of your band grantit to me for payment of your publict dewis, within ane certane short space, yit I suspend and continew all executioun that may follow vpou the said band, to Lambmes nixtoeum. Sir, lykways, quhat ever you may instruct to the emmissioneris from the south, that you have already peyt of your publict dewis, I sall allow the samen to you in your byganes pro tanto, the samen being allocat by the saids commissioneris. And in the meantyme, be confident that I am

Your assured freind to pour,

MURRAY.

Aulderne, 24 Apryle 1648.

For his honored and affectionat frend Dauid Ros of Earlsmylne, thes.

FROM KILRAVOCK TO ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND.

Right assurit and loweing gossope, after my coming here Allexander Mowat presentit the band to me, quhilk I would hawe glailie subscriyvit, but the Laird . . . . . and takin up with his great affairs heir, that I could not hawe ane occawtione to present it to him ; but I hawe done

equivalent, quhilk I hope will giwe yow satisfactiōne, for I have sent yow ane ticket wnder my awin hands wpoun ane hundreth markis, to be payit at Mertimes, and shall giwe ordouris to Captane . . . or any other that shall command the pairtie that goe in for taking up of the maintenance, to pay it to yow out of the first end thair of. So hopeing ye will tak this as no excuisse, but as good will of him quho is

Your affectionat frend to my power,

H. Rosse of Killrawok.

Geynis the 6 September 1648.

For my lowing and affectionat gossope Allexander  
Sutherland in Awistindeall, these.

Testament datine and inventor off the guidis, geir, and sowmes off money perteneing to wmqhull Hew Ros off Kilravok, the tyme off his deceas, quha decessit outestat in the moneth of Maii 1649 yeires, faithfullie giwin wp be Patrick Innes in Culbege, wpoun his suorne aith, as followes:—

In the first it is giwin up the said wmqhull Hew to haue had the tyme off his deceas forsaid the guidis and geir wnder wrettin, off the avall and pryce efter specifeit, viz., Aucht great ky, pryce of the peice xij lib. vj s. viij d., inde i<sup>c</sup>vj lib. xij s. iij d.: Item, four young ky, all estimat to xl lib.: Item, thrie young steires, all estimat to xxx lib.: Item, sex stirkis, pryce of the peice v lib., inde xxx lib.: Item, tua ky, baith estimat to xxvj lib. xij s. iij d.: Item, ane young kow with hir calff, pryce xij lib. vj s. viij d.: Item, sevin young stirkis, pryce off the peice iij lib., inde xxvij lib.: Item, ane young steir, pryce viij lib.: Item, nynteine drawing oxin, pryce off the peice xij lib. vj s. viij d., inde ij<sup>c</sup>liij lib. vj s. viij d.: Item, sex vark horssis and ane staige, all estimat to iij<sup>xx</sup>x lib.: Item, thrie reiding horssis, quheroff ane to the air, and the uther tua estimat to iij<sup>c</sup> lib.: Item, ane hundreth tuentie aucht sheipe, pryce off the peice xxxij s. iij d., inde ij<sup>c</sup>xij lib. vj s. viij d.: Item, fyftie tua gayt, price off the peice xxxij

s. iiij d., inde iiij<sup>xx</sup>vij lib. 6s. 8d. : Item, the haill eornis growand in Geddes upoun the pleuch theroff, estimat to j<sup>c</sup>xx bollis viuetuell, pryce off the boll ten markis, inde viij<sup>c</sup> lib. : Item, in the barnis and barne yeardis off Kilravock and Flemingtowne fyftie-fyue bollis viuetull, pryce of the boll ten markis, inde iiij<sup>c</sup>iiij<sup>xx</sup>vj lib. xiiij s. iiij d. : Item, off beir in the forsaid barnis twenty-six bollis, pryce forsaid, inde j<sup>c</sup>liij lib. vj s. viij d. : Item, the haill vtineellis and domicellis estimat to iij<sup>c</sup> lib.

Summa of the Inventar—ij<sup>m</sup>viiij<sup>c</sup>xxvj lib. xiiij s. iiij d.

#### Debtis restand to the deid.

Item, in primis, restand be the tennentis of Aurdclach off money ij<sup>c</sup>ix lib. : Item, be them off viuetuell aucht bollis ane firlott viuetuell, pryce off the boll vj lib. xiiij s. iiij d., inde lv lib. : Item, restand be the tennentis off Kilravock, Geddes, and Flemingtowne iiij<sup>c</sup>xxix bollis viuetuell, pryce forsaid, inde ij<sup>m</sup>j<sup>c</sup>iiij<sup>xx</sup> lib. : Item, restand be the tennentis off Culmoiris, fyftie-fyue bollis viuetull, pryce forsaid, inde iiij<sup>c</sup>xxxiiij lib. vj s. viij d.

Summa off the debtis—ij<sup>m</sup>vij<sup>c</sup>iiij<sup>xx</sup> lib. xiiij s. iiij d.

Summa of the inventer and debtis—v<sup>m</sup>vj<sup>c</sup>xvij lib. 6s. 8d.

Vnica pars.

## KILRAVOCK FOURTEENTH—1649-1687.

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HUGH, the fourteenth baron of Kilravock, after our author's computation, was still alive when he compiled the family memoirs. Bearing in mind the cautious maxims with which he set out, Mr. Hew Rose gives us little information of the public affairs of his own time, in which his Chief must have taken some part. It was the most momentous period of British history; but we are not surprised that Master Hew—writing in the years 1683 and 1684—wishing above all things for peace in his days, chose not to commit to paper his own opinions, nor to blazon the actions and principles of his kinsman and Chief. For the latter part of this baron's period, we depend upon the excellent Lachlan Shaw's scanty narrative, which now becomes more nearly a contemporary authority. A few errors which he has fallen into, of family names and dates, are corrected from the documents in the family charter-chest:—

“ This laird of Kilravock was twice married. His first lady was Margaret Innes, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Innes of Innes, and of Jean Ross, daughter of James Lord Ross and of Margaret daughter of Walter Scot Lord Buccleugh. Kilravock married this lady in the year 1662; a woman of great prudence and eminent piety. Amidst the severities on account of religion in her day, and practised against those of her sentiments and persuasion, she behaved with moderation and prudence, maintained her principles with unshaken firmness, protected and relieved the distressed as she

had opportunity, and yet disturbed not the public peace, nor gave umbrage to the civil government. She died in the house of Geddes, on the 20th of May 1676, leaving three surviving children, viz., Hugh, Margaret, and Elizabeth; other four, viz., Robert, William, James, and John, having died in their infancy. Hugh succeeded his father. Margaret was married to Sir Arthur Forbes of Craigivar.

“Kilravock’s second lady was Mary Forbes, daughter of Alexander Lord Forbes, and of Anne, daughter of Sir John Forbes of Pitsligo. Alexander Lord Forbes, having served many years a Lieutenant-General in the Swedish army, died at Stockholm, 20th April 1672. After his death, his lady with her children lived at Bremen, where she died in the year 1676. And in that year, their daughter Mary (who was born at Stadt in Germany) came to Scotland, and was married to Kilravock, 30th January 1679. After Kilravock’s death she married Kinnaird of Coubin, whom she also survived, and died in an advanced age. This lady brought Kilravock six sons, viz., Alexander, Charles, who died an infant, William, George, Arthur, and John.

“Alexander, the eldest son, entered young into the military service, and having served for some years, with great honour, under the Duke of Marlborough, he was preferred to be a Lieutenant-Colonel. In that quality he served in time of the Rebellion in the year 1715; and when, in the battle of Sheriffmuir that year, his brave Collonel the Earl of Forfar was killed, Collonel Rose acted in his room; and when that wing of the army was quite broken by the Highlanders, he made a brave and safe retreat to Dunblain. Had not partiality and interest prevailed in the disposing of commissions, his merit challenged, and would have been rewarded with his Collonel’s place. In the year        he was made a Lieutenant-Collonel of Dragoons; and in 1740 he was preferred to be Collonel of the Regiment of Dragoons, formerly Major General Bowle’s, in which commission he died, a bacheler, in the year 1743. Of Kilravock’s sons, Charles, William, George, and John, I can give no account.

“His fifth son of this marriage, viz., Arthur Rose, chose the mercantile business, in which he might have had good success, if, unhappily, in a voyage to the Levant, he had not been taken by the Algerine pirates. He was

kept for some time prisoner in Algiers; but upon notice given to the British Consul at grand Cairo in Egypt, he purchased him from those barbarians, and kept him in his own company till he was ransomed in the year 1714. Then he returned home to his native countrie, and lived with his brother at Kilravock, till the time of his death in the year 1715, as we shall see in the life of his brother.

“ This Hugh the eleventh of Kilravock, was a gentleman of a social and peaceable disposition. Though he lived in the reigns of two royal brothers, when hot debates in the church, and violent attempts in the state to establish an absolute and despotick government, brought about the Revolution, he concerned himself with none of those measures, and lived in the closest friendship with all his neighbours. The heavy load of debt under which he found his estate, and the education of a numerous family of children, put him upon the most frugal economy that was consistent with his station and with the honour of his family. He died in the year 1687, and was buried in the chapel of Geddes.”

The pupillarity of the baron, and the tutory of his kinsman Clava, have loaded the charter-chest with that generally uninteresting class of documents, receipts and discharges—the “ vouchers” of the Tutor’s accounts. Perhaps the most notable circumstance shown by them, is the number and amount of burdens, civil and military, affecting land. Besides discharges of “ cess,” “ excises,” “ maintenance,” ordinary and extraordinary, we meet with a multitude of receipts like the following :—

Receavit be me Robert Monro burges of Invernes ane of the collectors of this shyre, from the tennentis of Coulmores for Kilravock their maister, the sowme of threscoir pundis Scots money, and that for his proportion of maintenance . . . within the paroches of Pettie and Dunlichtie, Killimure and Dallarasie, for the months of August, September, October, November, December and January . . . the 12th day of February 1649.

Quartermaster or other commanding the partie—upon sight heirof you sall remove your sojourns off the Laird of Kilravocks lands, seing his maintenance is payit, as you salbe anserable on the contrarie.

R. MONRO.

“ Captain John Campbell” grants received from “ the goodman of Clava” for the lands of Coulmoris, belonging to unquhil the baron of Kilraok, in the parish of Kilmuir, £24. 17. . . . “ in name and behalf of Sir James Fraser of Brey Colouel, and that for his proportion of the foot levie.” 8 of June 1649. In the same year “ Alex<sup>r</sup> M’Kenzie of Suddie” grants three several receipts of Kilravock’s proportions of “ the out-reak of ane horsman” borne by the parish of Kilmuir: “ Loveteunant Collonell Robert Halket” acknowledges “ ane hors with his ryder well mouted and sufficiently furnisht with armes, close, transport moneys, and all other necessares according to the act of Parliament :” “ Captaine George Smyth” receives “ three men and halfe ane man compleitly furnisht with armes, clothes, and transport money,” for Colonel Innes his regiment: “ M’Intosche of Torcastell” discharges Kilravock’s proportion, for his free rent in Inverness-shire, “ for riging a mounted trouper to Captain Cranstous troupe, according to the late ordinance of the Committee:” “ George Lauther quarter maister to Captaine Arnots troupe” was paid £30, “ and that in part of payment for 4<sup>tie</sup> men quartering 20 days:” and “ Livetenant Colonnell Andro Leslie” as “ drylmaister in the province of Murray” acknowledges the receipt of 44 shillings. On the 17th November 1649, “ Mr. Collein Falconer” discharges the Tutor on behalf of the Laird of Kilravock, for his whole lauds within the shire of Nairne, of £19. 10, “ appoynted for Lampsons pay,” and also £15 “ for the re-valuation.” The “ Lampsons” were Adrian and Cornelius Lampson of Middleburgh and Flushing, public creditors whose claims the parliament of Scotland found it difficult to liquidate.

In the following year, while John Innes of Edingicht, the collector of the “ maintenance,” grants discharges, apparently at the rate of £53, 11s. 6d. for every two months, “ according to the agreement betwixt my Lord Duffus and Sir John Smythe generall commiss<sup>r</sup>,” he uplifts in the name of “ Captaine Warllawe” “ ane dragie from Doullmaglass and his conjuncts,” of which Kilravock pays £30, 1s. 4d. Each “ Captaine or Colonel or knight in arms” seems to levy for himself. “ Captaine Androw Wardlaw” receives “ ane hors, man and armes sufficientlie mounted” for Kilravock’s lands withiu the shire of Nairn: “ Lieutenant Johne Conyngnam under the command of Collouell Johne Innes,” acknowledges seven men for Kilravock’s lands in Inverness: “ Captaine James Forbes” has “ two horse compleitly furnisht with all necessares,” for Kilravock’s and his mother’s lands in Nairnshire: “ Captaine W<sup>m</sup> Sutherland,” “ sixteen men and halfe ane man compleitlie furnisht with armes and all other necessares conform to the Act of Parliament, for Collonell Sutherland his regiment:” and “ Lovetenant James Dollas” grants him “ to have received the number of aucht men com-

pleitly furnisht with armes and all other necessares according to the Act of Parliament," and that for the Laird's whole lands within the shire of Nairn.

The same kind and form of documents continue the next year. Here are specimens:—

I Captaine John Innes, grantis me to have received from William Rose of Clava for the Laird off Kilraicke his proportione within the shyre off Nairne ane sufficient man with horses and armes, with fyfteine poundis scottis for the fourtie dayes loane, and that for the vse off the Laird Innes his Regiment; and be thir presentis Discharges the said Laird off Kilraicke or anie other in his name, as wittnesseth thir presentis subscribit with my hand at Killraicke, the 12<sup>th</sup> day off March 1651.

JOHN INNES.

Receavit be mee Captaine Androw Leslie, vnder the command of Collonel Dunbar, Sherif of Murray, from W<sup>m</sup> Rose of Clava, Tutor of Kilrawok, in name and behalfe of the minor of Kilrawok, for his lands within the shyre of Nairne, the number of aucht men compleitly furnischt with armes, togidder with officers pay, pan, tent and transport monyes, and all other necessares according to the Act of Parliament; and dischairges the said W<sup>m</sup> Rose in name as aforesaid, by these wrettine be M<sup>r</sup> Coline Falconer of Gerballies, and subscribed with my hand at Aulderne, the twentie fourt of March 1651 yeiris.

A. LESLEY.

On the first of January 1652, John Burgase received "for five men and horse, one and twentie dayes," £10, 10s. On March 15, 1652, Henry Dethick and Morgan Rowlandson, sub-commissioners unto the commonwealth of England, discharge the feu-duties of Kilravock's lands of "Kilmonie and Daultilie with the salmon fishing, formerly belonging to Crauford Lindsey, and now to the commonwealth of England." But two years later—"John Falconer, chamberlaue to the trustie of the forfeited estates of Crauford and Callander in the north," grants his receipt for the feu-duties of Kilravock's lands of Kildrimies, Mickle Fernes, and Little Fernes, with Aitnoch, 25th May 1655.

In the mean time we have homely documents that enable us to trace the course of the young baron's education. His mother, the lady whom the family chronicler describes as "a goodlie person not without sharpness," must have lived longer than he states, (*supra*.



p. 94.) if we may trust entirely in the accuracy of a receipt by David Smyth, who, on the 14th of May 1656, discharges £10, 18s. 8d., and that for the Laird of Kilravock's proportion of "the seven months pay to the Irish troupe," and "his proportion of the by-gane fies dew to me as clerk of the committee and valuation of the shire of Narne, and for the surplus of commissioners charges—whilk soume aboune written is reckoned to be the just and equall half of the stent, whereof the Lady Kilravok is lyable for the wther half." The lady's name has not been observed in any later document.

For the year following his father's death, the minor appears to have staid in Elgin, in the house of George Cumming, merchant and burges of Elgin, who grants a receipt for £208 Scots, for "the board and entertainment of Hew Rois of Kilravock and his servant James McIntoiche, for ane year and ane fourteen dayes," in the years 1650-1. Mr. Cumming's accounts present the usual petty expenses for a boy—of shoes, clothes, and their materials and tailoring, and a few other matters:—

11 quarters of sarge, to be him clothis and stokings	£11	0	0
8 ell of greine and skarlett rubene	3	4	0
For making his kassiek, clothes, and stokins	3	6	0
Ane paire of spurres	1	4	0
Ane paire of gloves	0	10	0
Ane knyffe	0	6	0
2 vax candle	0	2	0
An "rudiment with litle authors"	0	8	0

In the year 1652, "Master William Geddes" became "governour" or "pedagogue" to the young laird, and for some years afterwards the accounts of his personal expenses are kept in his hand. His first receipt is dated at Keith, perhaps his home:—

I Maister William Geddes, pedagoug to the laird of Kilravock, grantis me to have received from William Ross of Clava tutor of Kilravock, the soume of fourtie pounds usuall Scotts money, and that in part of payment for my service forsaid, be thir presentis written and subserved with my hand at Keith, the twentie first day of Apryle the yeare of God j<sup>m</sup>vi<sup>e</sup> and fyftie tuo.

MR. WILLIAM GEDDES.

His receipts of the same kind, of June 1653 and June 1654, are dated at Kilravock. But his pupil and he appear to have been for part of that time at the school of Aulderne.

In the year 1654 we have an account in Mr. Geddes's writing, making some mention of the baron's sister, Mistress Magdalen :—

The compt of the disbursementis for the minor  
at Auldearne and elsewhere :—

Item to the maister scool at his entrie . . . . .	£3 0 0
Item to Bessie Hay (the dame of the school?) . . . . .	13 6 8
Item for plaiding to be him hois . . . . .	0 15 0
Item for ane blew bonnett . . . . .	0 24 0
Item for ane book . . . . .	0 10 0
Item for cloth to be an coatt . . . . .	4 2 0
Item moir for two quarters payment to the master . . . . .	4 0 0
Item for holland cloth to be him bandis . . . . .	3 5 8
Item moir to Bessie Hay . . . . .	6 13 4
Item for plaiding to be hois . . . . .	0 20 0
Item for eloth to be dublit and breek . . . . .	14 6 8
Item for paper . . . . .	0 14 0
Item to Hew Ros for going to Elgin to pay George Cumming . . . . .	0 51 0
Item to the Laird when he went to Geddes . . . . .	1 18 8
Item for making of clothes to Magdalen . . . . .	3 1 4
Item for glowis and kniffis to the Laird . . . . .	0 16 0
Item for ane vestecoat to the Laird . . . . .	1 16 0
Item for " the pairts of grammer " to the Laird . . . . .	1 1 0
Item for bolling and silk to Magdalan's gowne . . . . .	0 15 6
Item to mak up the price of ane clock for the Laird . . . . .	25 10 0

" A note of some particular disbursements preceding fyftie sex yeris," gives the following entries :—

Item for ane protectione for the landis of Culmors . . . . .	£0 55 0
Item to Captane William Rose when he went to Bada- noche . . . . .	0 55 0

Item givin to mak wp the 7 pundis sterling for the slaughter of sojourns . . . . .	£14	8	0
Item to the boy that went to Elgine for the edict . . . . .	0	8	0
Item to the officiar for proclaiming the edict . . . . .	0	8	0
Item for clothis at the Lairdis goeing to Elgine . . . . .	28	7	0
Item to the boy that was sent to Duffus and Hemprigis . . . . .	0	12	0
Item at the Lairdis goeing to Elgine for chosing his curators . . . . .	18	0	0
Item for the Lairdis pairt for furnishing the sconce at Innernes . . . . .	28	6	8
Item for a pass to the Laird, he going to Aberdeen . . . . .	16	4	0

The accounts of the expenses of the Laird's sister, for the years 1656-9, afford a few names of commodities now forgotten. The materials of her dress were Scottis tabbie, French serge, silver lace, silver and silk ribbons, lupin, &c. In 1658 the young Laird has a suit of "Spanish cloth," still with store of ribbands, black dencape, taffatie, and dozens of "breist buttons," and "two neck buttons."

From Auldearne, the young Baron and his tutor went to King's College of Aberdeen, attended by "Jacobus Rose," as their page:—

Count of debursements for Hew Rose of Kilravock at the King's  
Colledge of Aberdene, from Nov<sup>r</sup> 8, 1657, till May 1658:—

First, monie received for his use—

Imprimis, received from the tutor at my away coming	£133	6	8
Item received by the way going to Speye for part of expenses by the waye . . . . .	9	0	0
Item from Thomas Duncine in Feb <sup>r</sup> . . . . .	133	6	8
Item from Hew Rose of Cantrey when he came for us to bring us home . . . . .	133	6	8

## Compt of debursements—

Nov. 12, 13, 14.	Imprimis, for our expenses by the way, to men and horse, and for our charges in the towne before we settled in the Colledge . . . . .	£15	1	0
	Item given to man and horse by the waye going home againe . . . . .	3	0	0
Nov. 16.	Item for a quarter's buird to the æconomus, for him and my selfe and Jacobus Rose his page . . . . .	78	13	4
	17. Item for furnishing to a chamber, viz., bedding for twa bedis, with curtaines, a table cloth, chaires, &c. . . . .	15	4	0
	Item for hyre of a kist . . . . .	0	6	0
Dec <sup>r</sup> .	Item to the Regent . . . . .	30	0	0
	Item for a silver claspe to his (Hugh's?) breeches . . . . .	1	0	0
	Item for making his muffle . . . . .	0	13	0
	Item for linnen cloth to be stockings, and the making of theme . . . . .	0	12	0
	Item for gloves . . . . .	1	4	0
	Item strawe to the beds, and dressing of some things in the chamber . . . . .	0	9	4
	Item for woven stockins . . . . .	1	10	0
	Item for a "third yeares course" . . . . .	8	0	0
Jan <sup>r</sup> .	Item for shooes . . . . .	2	2	0
	Item for ribbands to theme . . . . .	0	18	0
	Item to Johne Rose the merchand, for cloth to be a foure tailed coate. Item for sairge to be boote hose, with furnishing conforme, and for some ribbands . . . . .	28	8	0
	Item for spurres and spurre leathers . . . . .	0	16	0
	Item for leatherne lynings and the making of theme . . . . .	1	5	4
	Item for extraordinars since November . . . . .	7	5	0
	Item for making of his foure tailed coate . . . . .	1	4	0
Feb <sup>r</sup> .	Item for halfe elne of holland cloth to be bands and hand-cuffes . . . . .	2	19	4

	Item for shoes . . . . .	£2 11 0
	Item for stockings . . . . .	2 0 0
	Item for makin of the bands . . . . .	0 10 0
	Item to the washer for dressing his clothes, James Rose's and my own, the first quarter . . . . .	5 3 0
	Item for dighting ane hat . . . . .	0 8 0
	Item for his examination monie . . . . .	1 13 0
	Item given in a collection to the cooke for us . . . . .	3 6 0
Mar.	Item given to the printer . . . . .	6 8 0
	Item to the porter for his fye for us all . . . . .	4 15 0
	Item given to John Morison the tutor's man, being storme steyed going south . . . . .	0 17 4
	Item for foure loades of feere . . . . .	1 9 0
Apr.	Item upon extraordinars in the town when we met with Aqhlossen and other friends . . . . .	3 12 0
	Item for making boot hose and for more furnishing to them	0 11 0
	Item for peitts the whole yeare . . . . .	5 14 0
	Item when we went to Aqhlossen, spent upon horse and men the severall nights they were in Aberdene, going and coming, and spent abroad at his visits . . . . .	10 2 0
Maii.	Item for mendings the whole yeare . . . . .	2 1 0
	Item for a bridle . . . . .	4 4 0
	Item for extraordinars since Februar . . . . .	7 6 4
	Item for boots and shoes . . . . .	14 9 4
	Item for candle the whole yeare . . . . .	5 10 0
	Item to the washer for the second quarter . . . . .	5 3 0
	Item for our buird the second quarter, for Hew, James Rose, and my selfe . . . . .	80 13 4
	Item for eight dayes over the quarter . . . . .	6 1 4
	Item to the servants of the Colledge at our away-coming	1 8 0
	Item for our dyet in the town a daye before we came awaye, upon horse and men, and upon extraordinars with Regents and students, &c. . . . .	10 2 0
	Item spent by the waye coming home . . . . .	10 6 4

Item for a horse hyre to Keith . . . . .	£3 10 8
Item for carrying the baggage, part by sea, and part by land . . . . .	1 11 0
Item given to Hew Rose the Laird, when he was at Speyce, to carie him home . . . . .	6 0 0
Debursed over, which is resting to me . . . . .	13 11 0

MR. WILLIAM GEDDES.

Some separate scraps of accounts give a few other expenses of those years. Thus we find books—Horace, costing £1, 12s.; Virgil, £1, 16s.; Juvenal and Persius, £1, 4s.; Buchanan's Psalms, 13s. 4d.; Confession of Faith, £1. In 1658 is noted £22, as the Laird's expense, in "going to Sutherland, to my lady Sutherland's buriall;" "for making Mistress Magdalene's ryding clothes, 30s." In 1659 there is an item of £3, 10s. "given for shoes, and dressing the laird's bow."

#### GENERAL MONCKE'S PASS.

Permit the Bearer hearof, Hugh Rosse, Laird of Kilraige, with his servants, horses, (one exceeding the value in the proclamation,) and necessaries. To passe about his occasions in Scotland, and to repasse without molestation. You are alsoe to permitt him to carry a fowling-peece for his game without molestation, Hee doing nothing prejudiciall to the commonwealth. Given under my hand and seale, att Dalkeith, the 25th day of June 1659.

GEORGE MONCK.

To all officers, and souldiers, and otheris whome these may concern.

The Baron's father had borrowed from his father-in-law, Sir John Sinclair of Dunbeath, £117, (5th Sept. 1648 :) and a discharge is now granted upon its payment, by "William Dunbar, sone lawful to Jhone Dunbar of Hemprigs, in name of his said father," 16th Dec. 1659.

The following letter from the High Constable of Scotland to his cousin of Park is on occasion of the King's restoration:—

Much Honored Cowsigne,

Seeing the Kings Maiestie hes appoynted ane meiting of his estaites of parliament, to be keiped at Edinburgh, the twelfth day of december next to come, I find my self obleidged (in dwetie) to be readie with my freindes to attend his Maiestie's service, in that capacitie which my predicessours have haid the honour to performe so long wnder his Maiestie's royall progenitours. And knowing that ye have alwayes testified ane constant affection to this familie, I have therefore thowelt fitting (in this juncture of effaires) earnestlie to intreat that ye will be pleased to give ane further testimonie of your reall respects to me at this tyme, in keiping the presaid dyet, and letting me sie yow two or thre dayes preceeding the samen at Edinburgh, to the effect I may then have your best advyse and asseistance in ordering materris switeable to what sall be expected at suche a tyme, in doeing whereof, as ye will give a proof of your ane regaird wnto his Maiestie's service, so lykeweyes it sall be taken as a speciall favour and kyndnes edvanced towards him, whom ye sall ever find (in all your conernments) most willing to approve himself.

Your verie affectionat Cowsigne,

ERROL.

Slaynes, 15th of November 1660.

For

His muche Honored Cowsigne,

The Laird of Park.

On the 12th January 1661, are discharges for a month's cess imposed "for defraying His Majesty's present public affairs;" and for "six months cess more for the paying of His Majesty's field forces in Scotland,"—perhaps the last of such burdens paid by the Tutor. We have next, apparently, an extract from the kirk-session books of Essil.

This are testifying, that these tuo honorabill persons, the Baron of Kilraock, and Ladie Margarat Innes, daughter to the Right Honorabill the Laird of Innes, have entered in a contract of marriage: therfor desyred that

their matrimoniall bandis may be publiklie proclaimed these three Lordis days jmmediatlie following in these paroch Kirkis wher they haue interest, according to order, that their marriage may be consumate and solemnized when they shall judge it convenient. Given (in the want of a minister for the tyme at the paroch kirk of Vrehard) vnder my hand, as the next adiacent, at Innes the 25. of Januarie 1662,

T. VREHART, Minister at Essil.

Hugh Rose of Kilravock, and Margaret Innes, daughter to Sir Robert Innes of that Ilk, wer married in the Church of Urquhart be Mr. Thomas Urquhart, Minister at Essil, the eleventh of Februarie 1662, being fasting even.

Hugh Rose, son to the forsaid parties, was borne at Innes, Januarie 27. 1663, being Tuesday, and was baptised at Urquhart, Tuesday, Februarie 3. 1663, by Mr. Robert Tod.

Robert Rose, second son to the saidis parties, was borne at Kilravok, 30. of December, (Wednesday) 1663, and was baptised, Tuesday, 5. Januarie 1664, at Croie, by Mr. Hugh Fraser, and decessed at Kilravock, Monday 8. and buried Thursday, 11. of August thereafter following at Geddes 1664.

William Rose, third sone to the said parties, was borne at Geddes, Wednesday, 28. December 1664, and was baptised at Nairne, Tuesday, 3. Januarie 1665, be Mr. Hugh Rose, Minister there.

The contract of marriage runs in these terms :—

“ At Innes, the fourth day of Februarie, the year of God j<sup>m</sup>vi<sup>e</sup> and sextie tuo yearis, it is appoyntit, agreed and finallie contracted betwixt the honorabil parties underwrittine, they ar to say, Hew Rose of Kilravock, with express adyve and consent of Alexander Lord Duffus, Johne Grant of Moynes, William Rose of Clowa, Johne Rose of Bradley, and Hew Rose, fiar of Clowa, his curatoris . . . on the ane pairt, and Mistres Margaret Innes, eldest lawful daughter to Sir Robert Innes of that Ilk, Knight Barrouet, with expres adyve, consent and assent of the said Sir Robert Innes,



hir father . . . on the other pairt." The tocher is 12,000 merks Scots money. The contract is written by "James Innes, servitor to Johne Chalmer, toune clerk of Elgin," and witnessed by "Sir Robert Innes of Muertone, Sir Alexander Innes of Cockstoune, Collonel Johne Innes of Diple, Walter Innes of Blackhills, Patriek Innes of Meft, Mr. Collein Falconer, minister at Forres, and James Innes appeiraud of that ilk, the said Johne Chalmer and James Innes foresaid."

On the 18th of October 1662, "William Rose of Clava, *late* tutor, curator and intro-mitter with the lands, rents, and others apertaining to Hugh Rose of Kilravock," discharges his former pupil of all claims, receiving, doubtless, a corresponding acquittance : at Kilravock, "befor thir witness, Sir Robert Innes of that ilk, and David Rose of Earlsmill, Hugh Rose of Clava, Captaine William Rose in Geldes, and David Rose, chalmerlane to Kilravock."

The following documents show the manner of paying Commissioners to Parliament, though not the amount :—

Received be me from the Lard of Kerack, the sowme of eight poundis. tua s. and tua pennies Scots for the Commissioners charges of seat in Parliament in the last session of seat preceeding the 18th of Junii j<sup>mvi</sup> sixtie-three yeares. The messengeris feis ar includit in the sowme. Inverness, the 10th of Julii 1663.

THOMAS WATSON.

Received be me, from the Lard of Kilraok, the sowme off eight pounds Scots, and that in completing the Commissioners charges payable to Sir John Urquhart of Cromertie, and Collin M'Kenzie of Rideastell, for ther serving in Parliament, preceeding the 9th of October j<sup>mvi</sup> sixtie and three yeares. Inverness, the xi<sup>th</sup> of October 1664. Expensis is includit.

THOMAS WATSON.

The speech of the Marquess of Argyll on the scaffold, has been printed in several works. But the copies differ so much, that it has been thought proper to preserve the following version, evidently communicated to the Baron of Kilravock, at the time, by a correspondent in Ediuburgh favouring "the cause :"—

Some brief collectiones of the late Marques of Argyll his speech on the scaffold, who died most christianlie, with notable fortitude and resolutione, at Edinburgh, 27 Maii, about tuo afternoon.

I regret that my voyce cannot reach to yow all, but I hope as many will heare as will give testimonie and beare witnes to the speach of a dying man.

I doe acknowledge the justice of God in my present sufferings, and hope that God has ordered them for my good and his own glorie; for iff I had mett with that favour that I expectit and looked for, which others have mett with, I might have bein tempted to [have] gone on in some cours in sinning with others, and not haive had so cleare a conscience as now, blessit be God, I haive.

Altho much be chargit on me, yet now I am bold to cleare my self, as in presence of that Judge befor whom I most shortlie appeir, that I never had accession to the late King's death, and that I was sincere and honest in my endeavours to bring home this King, and that I was never wpon any plot against the Kingis person, government, or authoritie. Only I acknowledge that what I did with the English was ane epidemik disease wherein all the natione was involved.

I desyre to mynd yow of your ductie in adhering to the covenant, for whatever man can think, no magistrat on earth can absolve yow from that oath and obligatione. Nether desyre I to be mistaken, nor my wordis wrested, (as often tymes have bein,) as if I wer seiking new rebellion, or stirring wp people to it. Only I tell what I conceive be ducties, and that people sould rather resolve to suffer then to sinne; for these tymes will either prove suffering or sinning tymes.

As to the work of reformatione, I profess I endeavoured to carie it on, and I judge it no disloyaltie to doe so, for true religion and loyaltie do well consist together; and thei at lenth will prove most loyall subjectis who ar most religious subjectis.

Ther ar divers sortis of pepil that I might [speak] to; as first to the openlie prophane. I declare that it did much grieve my spirit when I was in prison, to heare of the great encrease of whordome, drunkenes, and all sortis of prophanitie, (which never did mor abound, as was reportit to me,)

and yet not much noticed. I doe desyre that magistrats may sie to this, and everie on in ther places be varr of it; for if thes sinnes be continued in, thei will assuredlie bring the wrath of God with them.

Others, again, ar of myld civil carriag and yet ar lukevarme. And many ar of Gallio his temper—they care not what ther religion be, iff ther interest be caried on. Such wold . . . thes tymes, or otherwayes thei cannot expect to goe throw this dark passage.

(Ther wer some others to whom he spak—I could not heare.)

It wilbe expected, I know, that I will revile an noble man and others who have bein alledgit to have bein eomploters with me, bot I declare before God I know non such, and that I am free of the same my selff.

I know ther ar many strang reportis passit on me, especiallie to my loyaltie to the King. Yet now I desyre to vindicat my selff, as I sall answer to that Judge befor quhom I sall immediatlie appeir.

I doe freele forgive all men; and I pray God that he may also forgive all those who have had any hand in my present suffering, as I desyre to obtaine forgiveness of my Lord and Saviour; and I hope that God has said to me, Be of good cheare, thy sinnes ar forgiven the.

(This is only ane imperfect accompt of the matter, and farr differing from his own expressions, which wer most lywelie: these being taken from his own mouth.)

The young Baron showed his gratitude for his education at King's College, by a contribution towards the expense of the edifice of the new work, which is thus recorded and acknowledged:—

Be it kend till all men be thir presentis, We, Maister Alexander Middletone, principall of the Kingis Colledge of Old Aberdeen and Universitie thairof; Maister Patriek Gordone, civilist; Maister Androw Mure, professor of medicine; Maister Patriek Sandilandis, sub-principal; Maister Androw Massie; Maister William Johnstone, and Maister Robert Forbes, regentis of the said Colledge; That forsameikill as the Right Honorable Hew Ros of Kilraviek, in testimoniall of the love he beares and earries towards the said Colledge and maisters and memberis theroff, hes, out of his free gra-

tuitie and benevolence, presentlie at the maiking heiroff, for building of the edifice of the new work of the said Colledge and maintenace thairoff, payit and delyvered to us, maisters and members foresaid of the said Colledge, all and hail the soume of two hundreth and sexteine merkis vsuall money of Scotland, quhairoff we hauld us weill content, satisfiet, and payit, and discharge the said Hew Ros, his aires and executouris of the samen for ever. Thairfor witt ye ws the saidis maisteris and members of the said Universitie to have allocatted and sett apairt, lyk as be the tenor heiroff allocats and settis apairt for the caus above specificit, to the said Right Honorable Hew Ros, his aires and nearest freindis and relationes quhatsumever, or to his or thair representatives for his or thair vses in perpetuum, for our selfis and our successouris, maisters and members of the said Colledge, that chamber in the new work of the said Colledge, in the fyft storie hight thairoff, wpon the north syde of the said new work, with the studie or muse belonging thairto, and lyand contigue to the samen chamber; with power to the said Right Honorable Hew Ros and his foirsaidis after the dait heiroff, to enter with, posses, and maik vse of the said chamber and studie or muse belonging thairto, and lyand contigue to the samen, as he or they sall think expedient, for evir, as said is; and that without payment of ony chamber maill or any uther kynd of ductie for the samen quhatsumever in all tyme cumming; Provydeing, that if it sall happin the said Hew Ros and his foirsaidis any yeir heirafter, not to recommend student or students to the said chamber and muse befor the first day of December yeirlic, that than it sall be lauffull to the principall or maisters of the said Colledge, and in speciall to quhom of them the said Hew or his foirsaidis sall grant warrand for that effect, to maek vse of the said chamber and muse, and dispose upon the samen as they sall think expedient; and that any yeir it sall happen the said Hew or his foirsaidis not to recommend students to the samen themselves tymouslie as said is. And we the foirsaidis maisters and members of the said Colledge, be the tenor heiroff, bindis and obleissis us and oure successoris, maisters and members theroff, that if it sall happen us or our saidis successoris at any tyme thairafter, any wayes to prevaricate in the premissis, in obstructing of the saidis chamber and muse from the said Hew Ros and his foirsaidis, and the samen sufficientlie verified and iustruetit, than and in

that caice to refund and pay back agane to the said Hew Ros and his foirsaidis, the foirsaid soume of tuo hundreth and sexteine merkis money foirsaid, to be payit immediatlie after the said breach, quhanever the samen sall happen as said is . . . att the King's Colledge of Old Aberdeine, the twentieth day of December j<sup>m</sup>vi<sup>c</sup> thriescore and four yeires, before these witnessis, Johne Sutherland younger of Clyne, student in the said Colledge, Alexander Ros, sone to Hew Ros of Clavak, John Ros, janitor of the said Colledge, and the said maister Johne Johnstone, writter heirof.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, wittnes.

ALEXANDER ROSE, wittnes.

JOHN ROSE, wittnes.

JOHN JOHNSTONE, wittnes and writter.

MR. A. MIDDLETONE, Principall.

PAT. SANDILANDS, Subprincipall.

A. MOORE, Professor of Medicine.

P. GORDON, Civilist.

MR. RO. FORBES, Regent.

AN. MASSIE, Regent.

W. JOHNSTONE, Regent.

The following is a rough copy, without address, and also without date. Its period, however, is sufficiently marked :—

Ry<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup>

It being informed that of late som turbulent persones have kept seditious meetings and conventicles in the shyre of Elgin and therabout, the Counsell doe desyr and impower your Lo., being on of ther number, to tak speciall care to prevent, suppress, and punish the lyk disorder for the futur, and doe expect from your Lo. an accompt of your diligence herin, from tym to tym, with the names of the heritours and most substantiall persons present, and thies who shall preach therat, to the effect they may be proceeded against conform to the laws. This was appoynted to be signified to your Lo. be your Lo. most humble servant.

Sic subscribitur,

ROTHES, Chanc. I.P.D.

Connected with this document, there is in our collection a mass of correspondence of a remarkable nature. Some of the letters are addressed to "My Ladie Muirtown;" some to "the much honoured and his verie much respected lady, the Lady Park, these." Others are without address, probably written to the Lady Kilravock. Most are without the name of the writer, subscribed sometimes—"ye know the hand"—"yours to power,"—"read and burn," with a cypher (L. D.) which seems to stand for Lilius Dunbar—"your reall and constant sympathizer in all your sufferings for Chryst." Some subscribe their initials; others boldly affix their name,—*J. Fraser*—*J. Nimmo*—*Thomas Ross*." There are those still living who cherish the memory of the persecuted religionists of that day, and by the help of one old man who venerates them as the saints and the martyrs of a cause that may slumber but can never die, it might be possible to identify the writing of these letters, and to trace the history of their authors. But after some hesitation, it has not been judged right to use those remarkable documents here. They are, for the most part, unconnected with worldly affairs—dealing with the excited feelings of religion in the breast of the writer and his correspondent—scriptural and yet familiar in language—instinct above all with a high and burning piety, and a recognition of the immediate presence and prompting of the Deity, which, as they are not now admitted into familiar letters or conversation, might expose to sneering and ridicule, principles and feelings which all must respect, however we may differ as to their outward shape and dress.

The contract of marriage between "Maister William Robertson of Inches, and Magdalen Ros, lawful sister of Hugh Ros of Kilravock," bears date at Kilravock, 8th April 1668. She had for dower 4300 merks, resting owing by John Earl of Sutherland, and £774, due by George Lord Strathnaver, and she was to be infeft in liferent in the lands and barony of Culcabocks and Knockintinell, Mill of Culcabock, the lands of Mikle Hiltoune and Leyes Cruine. The witnesses were "Hugh Rose of Clava, Mr. Hugh Rose, minister at Nairne, James Rose, lawful son to David Rose of Termet."

The next document of any interest is a "bond of black mail," or a contract by which certain Highland gentlemen undertook to protect their Lowland neighbours against the free-booting of their countrymen of the glens, which the law was powerless to repress.

Wee, John M'Intoshe of Delnigavie, Paull M'Beane of Kinchyll, and Donald M'Gillivray, tutor of Dumackglass, for certaine good causes and considerationes, and also for ane certaine soume of money, and ane certaine quantitie of victuell promitted to be payed to us contained in ane band granted a part therefore, and that for making and granting of thir presents, be the tenore heirof bind and obleige us conjunetlie and severallie, our aires,

successores and executores, immediately after twelve houres the morrow, being the second of this instant, to have and keep on foote ane sufficient watch for guarding, defending, and keeping of the countries of Stratherne, Strathnerne, and all the countries below the same, from Cullienne and Bellnarrie till Orcheit, free from thifts, robberies, depredationes, and other incursiones, and from theives and soarners; and that untill the first of November next to come in the year j<sup>m</sup> vi<sup>c</sup> seventie-six yeares: and bind and obleige us and our forsaidis conjunctlie and severallie as said is, to content and pay to all parties in the saids countries and boundis who shall happen to be skaithed or sustein prejudice durezza the said space, the pryces of such goods as shall happen to be stollen or away taken from them; at least the samen goods, ipsa corpora, within tuo moneths after the stealling or away taking of the samen goods. Provyding always the owners of the goods stollen give advertisement to us, or either of us, or others substitut be us, at Aelnabatt for the Lowlands, Dumackglass for Strathnerne, and Delmegavie for Stratherne, within fourtie-eight houres after the stealling or away taking of any of the saids goods that shall happen to be stollen or away taken: and bind and obleige us and our forsaidis to perform and fullfill the hail premisses to each persone who shall sustein prejudice within the saids bounds during the said space, under the payne of a third pairt more then the value of the goods stollen, and that by and attour the payment thereof. . . . At Farr. 1. November 1675.

The Baron's second marriage was contracted at Castle Forbes, on the 30th January 1679. "Mistress Marie Forbes," daughter of the deceased Alexander Lord Forbes, acts with consent of "William, now Lord Forbes, her brother," who binds himself to pay 7000 merks Scots "in name of dot and tocher-good." The lady is to be infest in life-rent in the lands of Kinoudie, Hunterbog, Belmacairdoch, Woodfield, part of Audearn, extending in all to 14 chalders victual. The witnesses to the contract are Sir James Innes younger of that ilk, William Master of Forbes, Arthur Forbes of Eght, John Gordone of Rothiemey, Hugh Rose of Clava, John Forbes of Balfuig, John Leith of Whithaugh, William Forbes of Tullich.

Five years later, the Baron's eldest daughter by his first wife was married. The contract is very formal, and more than commonly wordy and lengthy. Stript of its clauses of style, it runs—

At Kilravock, the last day of October, in the yeare off God 1684 years, it is ended, condescended, finallic agreed, and matrimonially contracted betuixt the honorabil pairties afternamed, to witt, William Forbes younger of Craigivarr for himself, with consent of Sir John Forbes elder of Craigivarr, Knight Baronet, his father, and the said Sir John Forbes for himself, his owne interest, with consent of his said sone, and them both with ane consent and assent, wpon the ane pairt, and Mrs. Margaret Rose, eldest daughter to Hugh Rose of Kilravock, with consent of her said father, and the said Hugh Rose of Kilravock, for himself, with consent and taking burden in and wpon him for his said daughter, and them both with ane consent and assent wpon the other . . . The said Sir John Forbes elder, and William Forbes younger of Craigievarr . . . bind them . . . to obtaine . . . the King's charter . . . to the said Sir John Forbes, in lyferent, and William Forbes his said sone, in fee . . . (and to the heirs male of the marriage, whom failing, to the heirs of tailzie as they are substitute in the disposition made by Peter Young of Seatoune in 1677,) in the baronie of Craigivarr, the lands of Sheallfield, Wester Lochel, the Bridges, Knoeckandoch, Bandein, Inenter, in the parochin of Lochell, Hattone of Fintray, the Bray of Cathle, Lambingtowne, Cowrstaires, with numerous advowsons, (reserving the liferents of Dame Bathia Moray, sometime spouse to the deceast Sir William Forbes of Craigivarr, and of Dame Margaret Young, spouse to Sir John. In case of there being only daughters of the marriage, who are excluded from the entailed estate, William Forbes binds himself to pay 10,000 merks if only one, if two, 15,000, and if three or more, to pay to them 20,000 merks,) to be divided amonst them by the advyce of the said Sir John Forbes, Robert Young younger of Auldbarr, and Peter Forbes of Fowles, freinds appointed upon the father's side, and Kilravock elder, John Rose of Rosehill, and Alexander Rose of Clava, friends upon the mother's side, and faylleing either of them be deceass, ther nearest representative of perfect age. (Dot and tocher good, 10,000 merks.) Before these witnesses, Mr. Alexander Forbes of Foverane, Peter Forbes of Fowles, Mr. Hugh Rose, Minister of Nairn, Mr. Hugh Fraser, Minister of Croy, James Rose, Sheriff-Clerk of Narne.



Here is an account between the brothers of Kilravock, anent the purchase of the Ross-shire lands inherited by John from his grandfather.

Accompt Hugh Rose of Kilravock, to John Rose, his brother, anent the pryce of the lands of Ririchies and Culless, bought be the said Hugh from the said John. as follows:—

## Charge.

Inprimis, the condescended pryce of the said lands, payable be the said Hugh to John Rose at Whitsunday 1681, is	£35,333	6	8
Item, ane year's annual-rent, from Whitsunday 1681 to Whitsunday 1682, at 6 per cent, is	2000	0	0
Summa charge at Whitsunday 1682, is	35,533	6	8

## Discharge.

Payed at the said term of Whitsunday be Kilravock, To David Rose, per retired bond due to him be the said John,	£16,666	13	4	800	0	0
Per W. Muir, at Candlemas before,	£2000	0	0			
Per Muirtoune then,	266	13	4			
Per Grant of Gaich,	6000	0	0			
Be Duncan M'Urich,	533	6	8			
Be Both younger,	2500	6	8	£11,300	6	8
Payed by Roarie Dingwall of Camslurie,				2000	0	0
By Muirtoune,				1000	0	0
By Boath's bond assigned,				3166	13	4
Per bond be Kilravock to his said brother,				2666	13	4
By Wm. Crombie,				20	0	0

(With a few small items, ending)

Kilravock superexpended, be	£1981	4	10
More, the said John is to be charged with			
£600 as the pryce of one stoned horse			
which cost Kilravock £120 more, inde	600	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£2581	4	10

The following letter seems to have enclosed the account. John does not write clerkly:—

For

The Right Hon<sup>l</sup>.

The Baron of Kilravock, these,

Right Hon<sup>l</sup>.

Having staid so long with yow, I could not gett your Ladis hors sent you home suner. I have here inclosed sent you the doubl of James Calder's leter, word by word, by which I hop ye wil clearly persev that I reseved no more at Whitsonday 1682 but 23,000 merks, Redcastell's monie being included . . . I have sent you the accompt of all the money reseved by me at all the tearmes, and that accompt I am content to subseraive efter yee have mor neruly examined . . . and I refer what ever ye chalenge your selfe. It is but confused, being on heast this same day going to Aberdeen. But kep the account: if yow find it wrong, help it, and east it exactly.

Sir, if I dar, I would most earnestly intrett yee and my Lady would come hear if posabil to kep your Cristmes, and I shal, God viling, waite on you att Spay or Banfe as you aquant me. If yow grant me this faver, it wil adde ever the mor kindnes on,

Right Hon<sup>l</sup>.

Your affectionatt brother and servant,

Jo. ROSE.

Rosehill,

25. Nov. 1685.

A few documents of this baron's time, which had fallen aside, are now thrown together, although out of their order of date. The first gives us the young man's first session at College :—

Compt of debursments for Hugh Rose of Kilravock, at the King's Colledge  
of Aberdene, from Nov<sup>r</sup> 22, 1656, till June 1657.

Nov <sup>r</sup> 17, 18, 19.	Spent by Hewe by the waye before he came to Essill, and before the money was delyvered to me for his dyet, for shooin his horse, and other things . . . . .	£6	13	10
20.	Item, spent by the waye . . . . .	6	15	0
21, 22.	Item for our selves and our horses at Aberdene, from Saturdaye at night to Monday at twelve houres . . . . .	6	4	4
	Item for a paire of woven stoekins to Hewe . . . . .	2	5	0
	Item for his boord for the first quarter, he paying for himself, and for me, and entering to the Colledge table, November 24, being Mondaye at night . . . . .	50	0	0
26.	Item to Alex <sup>r</sup> Taylour for his expenses by the way for himself and two horses . . . . .	3	0	0
	Item for ane elne of Holland cloth to be bands and hand- cuffes to Hewe . . . . .	3	14	6
	Item for ane elne of small linnen to be him napkins . . . . .	1	5	3
	Item for the hyre of a kist . . . . .	0	18	0
Dec. 1.	Item condescending with the landresse for Hewe and myself for £3, 6s. 8d. quarterly, entering with her upon the 29 <sup>th</sup> of December, I gave her till a count . . . . .	2	8	0
	Item for making to Hewe 6 bands . . . . .	0	16	0
	For making 3 paire of hand-cuffes . . . . .	0	12	0
	For knoppis to a napkin . . . . .	0	6	0
	For making of foure napkins . . . . .	0	6	0
24.	Item for a pair of newe shoes to Hewe . . . . .	2	8	0
	Item payed to John Rose for his last summer clothes, I not getting from the goodman [of Clava] so much as was debursed . . . . .	34	5	0

Dec. 29.	For Hewes examination monie . . . . .	£1 2 0
	Item for ane elne and a quarter of sarge to be shanks to Hewe . . . . .	2 18 0
	Item for silver galloun to them and silk . . . . .	3 0 0
	Item for making theme . . . . .	0 6 0
	Item to the Printer . . . . .	0 6 8
	Item paying for bed and chamber furnishing for him- selfe, William Rose, and me . . . . .	15 0 0
	Item for sex pund of candle since we came . . . . .	1 16 0
	Item for two loades of firre . . . . .	0 18 0
	Item for 14 loades of peits . . . . .	1 15 0
	Item for a paire of tongs . . . . .	0 8 0
	Item to the wright for mending several things in our chamber, and breaking our firre . . . . .	0 12 0
	Item to the porter's man for dressing our chamber and shoes . . . . .	0 4 0
	Item for extraordinars since we came to the towne	1 18 0
Jan. 8.	For " Pareus on Ursin" to Hewe . . . . .	2 0 0
	9. To the cooke for Hewe, William Rose, and myselfe	5 13 4
	10. To the washer for the rest of the quarter's paye . . . . .	2 2 0
	19. For clothe to be calsons to Hewe with knittings to theme For making of theme and mending some other things	1 0 0 0 6 0
	31. To the porter . . . . .	4 10 0
Feb. 17.	Given to Hewe for the master of the musick schoole	2 18 0
	24. To the æconomus for the first halfe of the second quarter Item to the Regent . . . . .	40 0 0 30 0 0
March 17.	Given to Hewe when he bought a musick-booke and went to the musick schoole . . . . .	2 15 0
	26. Item for a graye Dutch hat with pock and string to Hewe	12 0 0
Apr. 15.	Item for binding his " Course" in red, with so much cleane paper . . . . .	1 4 0
	Item for the second half of the second quarter . . . . .	40 0 0
Apr. 20.	Item for shooes and ribbands to Hewe . . . . .	3 0 0
	28. Given to Hewe at severall tymes for his own use	8 9 0

May 4. For leatherne lyming to him, furnishing to theme and making of theme . . . . .	£7	6	8
For coale and candle, extraordinars, and other necessares to the chamber since Januarie 4th to May 5th . . . . .	12	11	0
14. To the washer for the second quarter for Hewe, William Rose, and myself . . . . .	4	10	0
18. Spent at Knockhall when we went to see the Lady Udneye . . . . .	2	10	0
20. For his mendings since he came to the towne, to the taylour . . . . .	1	10	0
21. Item for spurres and spurre leathers . . . . .	1	4	0
For newe buttons to his coate, with silk and other furnishing . . . . .	2	3	8
For a paire of gray woven stockens . . . . .	1	13	0
Given to Hewe at Elgin at our home comeing . . . . .	3	0	0
Item for ane horse hyre to Kilravock . . . . .	5	0	0
Item for extraordinars with masters and other friends at our away comeing . . . . .	2	10	0
Item spent by the waye for men and horses . . . . .	9	2	0
To the servants of the Colledge at our comeing away . . . . .	0	12	0

The "William Rose" of this account appears to have been a son of "the Tutor," Clava.

I, Mr. William Geddes, governour to the Laird of Kilravock, grants me to have received from William Rose of Clava, his Tutor, the sowme of ane hundreth pounds Scotts monie, and that in complete payment of my fies betwixt Mertimes fyftie sex and Mertimes fyftie seven, be thir presents, wretten and subseryved with my hand at Kilravok, Novr 7th, the yeare of God 1657.

WILLIAM GEDDES.

We have next some memoranda of the College life of John, the Laird's brother, whose subsequent correspondence shows no great proof of academical study. Perhaps he benefited more under the lessons of the master of feuce:—

I John Rose grants me to have received from John Rose, janitor, for

some rests that I owe to Alex<sup>r</sup> Irvine, merchand bookbinder in Old Aberdene, the soume of twelve pounds Scotts, and that of the first of the five pound sterling quhieh he received for defraying my chaïrges and necessaries.

As also I payed for a gown with the furnishing therof £16, 7s. As also I payed to John Rose, janitor, of money quhieh I was necessitat to borrow from him for paying of the master fenser, and other necessaries quhieh I could not want, £26, 12s.

Subserived with my hand at the King's Colledge of Aberdeen, Apryl 2, 1664.

JOHN ROSE.

I, John Rose, janitor in the King's Colledge, grants me to have received from Hew Rose of Cantra, the sume of £26 and 12s. Seotish money, dew to me be the reeht honourable the Laird of Kilravoke. in witenes whereof I subsereve these with my hand at his awn hous in Cantra. July 27<sup>th</sup> 1668.

JO. ROSE.

The following document shows the date of the greater part of the present house of Kilravock:—

Be it kend till all men be thir presentis, me Robert Nicolsone, massone and indweller in Calder, partiner and undertaker withe James Smyth, massone in Lancott, at the work of Kilrawoek, and for bilding and outreding of the same, according to the heids and articles of the contract past betuixt the richt honorable Hugh Rose of Kilrawoek, on the ane pairt, and the said James Smyth and me the said Robert on the uther pairt, as the said contract, of the dait at the day of 1665 yeirs in it self at mair lenthe beares, quherintill the said Hugh Rose of Kilrawoek band and oblist him, his airis and successoris, to pay and delyver to me the sowm of tuelf hundreth merks Seottis money, with sex chalderis sufficient victual . . . . Of the quhilk tuelf hundreth merks money forsaid, and sex chalderis victuall I grant me to haue resavit the just and equal half therof as pairtener of the said vork . . . . 27<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1667.

The following letter is from the knight of Cawdor, the Baron's neighbour. His

daughter Margaret was not married to the young Kilravock till some years later. (*supra*, p. 99.) Perhaps they were already betrothed.

Brother,

I haid yours, with Collen Hays's inclosed, and vold have returned answer to that and your former letter befor this, bot I wes still doeing quhat I could to gett mor money. Bot for this cuntry, ther is noe money in it at all. Wer yow heir, ye wold fynd it soe; and all the hilands, for most pairt be south and be north this, and Ha and Lorn amongst the rest, are als good as ruined, with the loss of a great many of their cattell, and the scarcity and darth of victuall; so that when I sent for money, I haid no other ansuer bot complaints of this natur. If I could haw gott money, I wold not haw stood to have given yow at yowr will at this term, and have taken allowance of what the shireff and your self ow me at the second term. And in truth yow vold have commanded it, thogh I haid not been your debtor. And if you'll trust me, it is not want off willingness or kyndness that mak yow want money, bot ane invincibl necessitie for the tym, quhich I hop ye will consider. It is hard (and I know yow will not doe it) to value my freindship upon my hawing or not hawing a little money. I neid not run out on this subject, as not doubting your freindship and kyndness. At present ye will receaw a bill inclosed on my brother for 500 merks, and quhen it pleases God yow com North, I sall, I hop, by your own advice, fall upon a way to cleir all particulars, so as wee newer mor haw the relation of debtor and creditor. Our other relations will afford us much mor content and satisfaction. . . . I purpose to send ane express of my own nixt weick, by whom yow sall heir from me at lenth. I sall speak with Brody anent your bussiness befor I vryt. Pray be not soe constipat in your letters as not to vryt a word of news, bot tell us pairt of what occurs. Giw my service very hartily to your Lady. I doe truly vish much happiness ewery way to hir and yow, and all your children. My wiff presents her service to your Lady and yow, and I am

Your affectionat brother and servant,

H. C. of CALDER.

Calder, July 19, 1674.

The Baron was Commissioner for the shire of Nairn, along with his relation Cawdor, in the first Parliament of King James VII., which met in April 1685. He may have resided in Edinburgh some time earlier.

An account to William Law, goldsmith, Edinburgh, incurred in October 1681, runs thus:—

“ Item two twmlers, 11 wnce, 15 drop, at 3 pound 8s. the wnce, is £40, 12s. Item aded to a blwd ston and a picktwr kes, 1 wnce. 1 drop and a quarter, £51, 15s. Item for making the blwdston and the picktwr kes, and a ston seting, is £42. Item for seting the twrkes ring and pollishing it, is £4.—Summa is £138, 7s.” In an “Accompt the Laird of Kilaick to Mr. Robert Blackwood” of Spring, 1684, are the following articles:—“*For yourself*, for the footmantle,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  ells of fine black velvett, at 14 lib. the ell, £133. 8 ells of glazed calicoe to lyne, at 20s. the ell, £8. 31 ounce 8 drops of black silk freing, at 20s. the ounce, £31. 40 loupes, at 4s. the piece, £8. 9 tarsells, £9. 20 buttons, 17s. 6d.—*For Mr. Innes*, a Caudbeck hatt, £5, 2s.—*For your Lady*, 18 ells of black curle, at 24s. the ell, £21. A gray beaver hatt for yourself, £28.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ells of broad blew cloath for two coates, at £4, 4s., £29, 5s. 2 pair of whytt stockings, at 28s. the pair, £2, 16s. 2 Scots hatts, at 28s. the piece.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ells of scarlet ribands for gloves, at 16s. the ell, £5, 4s.—A pair of double cordevens, £2, 14s.— $6\frac{1}{2}$  ells of 10d. black ribband to mount them, £2, 12s.—3 ells fine scarlett for hatt and cravatt, at 24s. the ell, £3, 12s.—4 ells fine 12d. whytt riband for his horse, £2, 14s.—4 ells blew ditto, £2, 14s.—6 ells floured ganze for your Lady, at 34 sh. the ell, £10, 4s.— $2\frac{1}{2}$  ells of reid cloath for your page, at £4, 16s. per ell, £10, 16s.—10 dizon of buttons, at 5s., £2, 10s.— $\frac{1}{2}$  dizon of black justicoat buttons, at 3s., 1s. 6d.—A sad plain fan for my Lady, £1, 12s.—A pair of whytt keidds, 18s.—3 ells of muslin for a coumming cloth, at 28s. the ell, £4, 4s.— $3\frac{1}{4}$  ells buff Persian tafety, at £2, 16s. the ell, £9, 2s.—6 ells stript whytt gaze, at 17s. the ell, £5, 2s.— $1\frac{3}{4}$  ells broad alamod for a hood, at £2, 14s., £4, 14s. 6d.— $\frac{1}{2}$  ell black corded tafety for pocks, at £4, 16s., £1, 2s.



## MR. HUGH ROSE, MINISTER OF NAIRN.

It seems proper here to collect some memorials of the Author with whom we have now parted.

In a contract of marriage already noticed, (p. 318,) of 27th January 1632, the parties are. "David Rose, brother germane to the right hon<sup>d</sup> Hutcheon Rose of Kilravock, (he was the fifth son of William the eleventh baron, p. 83,) and Christiane, oldest lawful daughter procreant betwix James Cuthbert of Drekeis and umquhil Issobel Dunbar sometime his spouse." The lady brings 4000 merks of dower. Kilravock, Clava, and Broadley, bind themselves as cautioners for David, "to ware and bestow" 6000 merks, in addition to the bride's portion, on land, for the heirs of the marriage.

David Rose acquired wadset rights of the lands of Ternet and the farm of Earlsmill. The wadset lands of Earlsmill, which had been assigned by him to Hugh Rose, Minister of Nairn, his eldest son, on June 7, 1662, were redeemed by the Earl of Moray in 1667.

In April 1669, he assigned the town and half dauach lands of Ternet, the quarter lands of Newton with the smidlie croft—held under reversion of the Earl of Moray, in favour of Mr. Hugh Rose, Minister at Nairn, his eldest lawful son; and he died in the following month.

In some of the old copies of the Kilravock history are given the inscriptions on his tomb in the chapel of Geddes,—“taken off the loose stones after the chapel had fallen.” The monument seems to have been ornamented in the bad taste of that day, and loaded with reflections on mortality, scriptural and classical, in verse and prose. The purpose of its erection is given in these words:—

Positum Davidis Rose de Earlsmill, filii Gulielmi Rose et  
Liliæ Hay, domini et dominæ de Kilravock, qui obiit 30. Maii  
1669, ætatis 76: Nee non conjugis ipsius Christianæ Cuth-  
bert, filiæ Jacobi Cuthbert de Drakies, quæ obiit 18. Sep-  
tembris 1658. In memoriam parentum sui, et fratrum, Jacobi,  
Gulielmi, Alexandri, et Gulielmi Rose, adornandum curavit  
M. Hugo Rose divini verbi Minister apud Nairne, 1667.

Perhaps the last date may have been incorrectly copied. Nothing now remains even of "the loose stones" which formed the monument.

Among several documents connected with Mr. Hew's being placed as assistant and successor to Mr. David Dunbar in the church of Nairn, the following are selected. The first is copied from a much torn original:—

For the reverend and our much respected Mr. Hen Ros, sonne  
to David Ros of Earlsmilne.

Reverend Sir,

Since by a gracious providence, after seeking to the Lord for on to supplie what our reverend pastor, Mr. David Dunbar, cannot overtake in his ministrations in this congregation, by reason of his great bodily weaknes and long continued infirmitie which seeme to encrease; and haveing debated with our pastor, and he with us, we have through the Lordis goodnes been unanimous to give to you, Sir, Mr. Hugh Ross, (moved therunto, upon we have received from men worthie of trust own particular knowledge in a great measure,) doe unanimously give our full call not onlie to our present reverend and worthie minister, Mr. David Dunbar, but also to continue with us as our pastor, if the Lord shall be pleased to make you the longest liver: And seing the Lord hes blessed us with such unanimitie to call you, our trust is that ye will take this call as from the Lord, and with all convenient diligence, dispose with yourselfe, and of your effairis that ye may make your residence with us, we have appointed Breadlye elder, tutor of Park, and Both, honorabill gentlemen, and of our number, to present these to you, and report (as wee look for) your satisfactorie answer, till quhich, and ever, we are.

Sir,

Your most affectionat in the Lord,

DAVID DUNBAR, Minister of Narn.

SIR HEW CAMPBELL, Calder.

J. HAY.

WA. ROSE.

H. ROSE, one of the elderis.

WILLIAM M<sup>c</sup>KUEN, one of the  
elderis.

PATRICK ROS, on of the elderis.

ALEX<sup>R</sup> ROSE, on of the elderis.

HEW HAY.	WILL. ROSE, one of the elderis.
WILL. MURRAY.	W <sup>m</sup> . ROSS, on of the elderis.
JOHNE TULLOCH.	JOHN ROSE.
J. ROSE, one of the elderis.	JA. FRASER, on of the elderis.
ALEXANDER GORDONE, Clerk to the Sessione.	WIL. ROSE, on of the elderis. A. DUNBAR.

On the margin is noted in the Minister's own hand:—

In order to this end, I was admitted and received Minister to the congregation of Nairne, upon the 4th of January 1660. At which tyme Mr. W<sup>m</sup> Falconer of Kincorth, Minister at Dyck, preached upon Math. ix<sup>th</sup> 37, 38. O that God would make me a faithful and diligent laborer. Amen.

At Nairne, 14. December 1659. The heretors and wedsetters of the paroch of Narne taking to ther consideratione, that since, through the great mercie of God. ther is a sweet harmonie betwixt the whole parishoners and the presbiterie of Forres, that Mr. Hugh Rose, student in Divinitie, whom the parosh have called to be ther Minister, shall presentlie be admitted to the charge, having laudable past his tryalls, and that Mr. David Dunbar, present Minister, who, these many yeeres past hath laudable served and faithfullie in this charge, is fullie satisfied that the said Mr. Hugh be presentlie admitted, because by great weaknesse of bodie the Lord hath weakned himself, that in appearance the Lords purpose is to remove him from the service heir. And seeing the manse is ruinous, and no wayes able to accommodat our Minister as he ought to be according to his station: For remedie wherof the heritors and wedsetters have willinglie and unanimeslie agreed, that in building of the said manse, ther be a present stent of ten merks money, and half a boll of victuall upon each plough of the parosh, to witt. the Laird of Kilravock, twelve ploughs within the said parosh; the Laird of Calder, eight; the Laird of Park, tuo; Tutor of Park, four; the goodman of Boath, tuo; the Towne of Narne, twelve; and it is unanimeslie concludit that Mr. Hugh Rose, and his brother William Rose, baillic, be nominat collectors, &c.

After his father's death, Mr. Hew appears as the head of the family, settling his brothers and sisters in marriage. It is not known that he himself ever married.

In those days the life even of a country clergyman, seated in the midst of his friends and kinsmen, was not without trouble; and Mr. Hew appears to have undergone suspicion, but never to have suffered the penalties of opposing the new constitution of the Church. The successive Bishops of Moray were evidently friendly.

The following letter seems to convey more than meets the eye. It is addressed on the back;—

For the Ry<sup>t</sup> Reverend Mr. Hew Rose, Minister at Nairne, theis.  
Reverend loveing brother,

Your reall freinds heir hes directed these, desyring that immediatlie after sight herof yee repair heer; in doeing wherof yee will oblidge us to continew as we are.

Ry<sup>t</sup> Reverend,

Your reall freinds and weilwishers,

H. ROSE, Prowest.

Jo. CUTHBERT.

M. CUTHBERT.

JOHNE STEWART.

JOHNE HEBBURN.

R. SUTHERLAND.

Jo. CUTHBERT.

A. DUNBAR.

11<sup>o</sup> 10<sup>ber</sup>. 1662.

We have somthing to impart to yow that we will not at present intrust to paper.

The Bishop of Moray addresses a letter to the ministers of Dyke and Nairn jointly;—

For my werie Reverend father and brother in Christ, Mr. W<sup>m</sup> Falconer, and Mr. Hew Ros, Ministers respectively at Dyke and Nairne, theis.

My werie Reuerend and dear Brethren,

Seeing now the busines of planting of Oldearne is through God's providence broght to the act of institution, I intreit yone countenance that act publickly at Oldearne wppon Monday nixt be ten houres, whare Mr.

Colline Falconer is to preach: that so the act of so gryt concernement may haue the gryter authoritie, wharein your owin credit and the goppell's stands ingaged with

Your werie affectionat brother in Christ,

MURDO MORAUENS'.

Elgen. Julie 1, 1664.

Noted below, in Mr. Hew's own hand,—

Mr. George Hannah was admitted to Alderne, Monday, July 4th, 1664.  
Mr. Colin Falconer preached, 2 Tim. ii. 24.

For my reverend and affectionat brother in Christ, Mr. Hew Ros, Minister at Nairne, theis.

Reverend and affectionat brother,

Seeing I am credibly certified that ther is noe lawfull impediment to hinder the marriage of Mr. Jhon Ros, Minister at Foveran, with Isobell Udny, lawfull dochter to the umquhil laird of Udny of that Ilk, I doe by theis desire youe by yourself' (or anie other minister whom ye please to appoint) to grant the benefite of mariage to the foresaid persones. (if ye find noe emergent lawfull impediment to the contrare,) when ewer they shall require youe to performe the same. And this shall be your warrant. Given at Spynie, the twentie-fourth day of Nouember j<sup>m</sup> vi<sup>c</sup> sextie and nyn yeers, and subscribed under the hand of

Your affectionat brother in Christ,

MURDO, B: of Morray.

Sealed with the cognizance of the deer's head with a star between the horns, that occurs so frequently in the Bishop's palace at Elgin.

Colin, be the mercie of God, bishop of Morray, to

For samikell as by Act of Parliament, all ministers and others in publick trust were apoynted to take and subscribe the Test befor the first of

Januar last bypast : and for samikell as Mr. Hew Rose, Minister of Nairen, long before that tyme and thereafter was heavily diseased, as is weell knowen to the whole countray ; therfor was not able to take and subscribe the said Test, though he newer refused the samen : quihch being accordingly represented, Wee were alowed to administrat the Test to him, quihch accordingly he has taken and subscribed : and iff ther ware anie wacance prented of the cure of Nairen, the samen hes falen jure devoluto in our handes, through the proper patrones not presenting debito tempore. Therfor, (though the said Mr. Hew was noe recusant of the Test,) yet for his furder security, witt yow ws hearby de novo to have nominat and presented the said Mr. Hew to the benefice . . . Requiring yon the said

to give him institutione as accordes . . . the quihch to do we commit to you our full power by these, (wreten be Alexander Falconer, lawfull son to the forsaid Colen, Bishop of Moray,) and subscribed with our hand at Spynie, the                      day of                      1682 years . . .

COLINE, B<sup>p</sup> of Morray.

And upon that warrant, " Mr. William Falconer, Moderator of the Presbytery of Forres," gave institution by deliverance of earth and stone and hasp and staple for the glebe and manse, and of Bible and key for the Kirk, on the 1st of May 1683.

Mr. Hew Rose was the author of " Meditations on several interesting subjects : " a little work, written in a gentle and pious spirit, published in a small octavo shape at " Edinburgh, printed by A. Donaldson and J. Reid, for William Sharp, bookseller in Inverness, 1762," with a dedication by Robert Rose to " the Honourable Hugh Rose, Esq. of Kilravock." The preface contains a slight account of the author, who is stated to have died " more than seventy years ago," at the date of that publication.

Mr. Hew had turned his attention to the *preuves de la noblesse* of his family so early as 1662, when he compiled an " Inventar of the evidents and infestments belonging to the Baron of Kilraik, digested in an orderlie progress according to the series of tym"—still preserved at Kilravock in his own hand-writing—an excellent preparation for one who wished to write something better than a fabulous tribute to the vanity of his clan. He appears to have corrected the memoirs of his chief's family, down to the year 1684. and there is no evidence of his having lived much longer.

## KILRAVOCK FIFTEENTH—1687-1732.

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We take Mr. Lachlan Shaw's account of this Baron.

Hugh twelfth was born in the house of Innes, in January 1663, and was 24 years of age at the death of his father. He entered upon the possession of his estate with great disadvantages; for not only did the debt contracted by his Grandfather remain a burden upon it, but the portions of his brothers were demanded, and, upon the death of his first Lady, he was so straitened that he purposed to sequestrate his estate, and to go into the military service; yet his friends diverted him from this course, and prevailed with him to enter again into a married life, and to settle at home.

Having had his education in times of licentiousness and of arbitrary Government, he was in his younger years not a little biassed in favour of the high prerogatives of the Crown, and the indefeasible right of the House of Stuart. But thereafter, upon a more ripe and deliberate thought, he was convinced of the reasonableness, yea, and the necessity of the Revolution, in order to preserve both religion and liberty, and justly to ballance the power of the Sovereign and the liberty of the subject.

When, in the year 1705, the Treaty of Union was set on foot, Kilravock was a member of that Parliament, and was so attached to the inde-

pendency and sovereignty of his native country, that he could not be brought to agree to an incorporating Union, but joined that party who stood for a federal one; and accordingly he was one of those 82 members who voted against incorporating the two kingdoms into one. Yet in this he was not influenced by a regard to the proscribed family of Stuart; for, at the same time that he reasoned and voted against the proposed Union, he heartily declared and voted for the Protestant Succession in the family of Hanover, well knowing that without this neither religion nor liberty could be preserved. And when the Union was concluded, he was named by that Parliament one of the Commissioners that should represent Scotland in the first Parliament of Great Britain.

As he thus declared openly for the Protestant Succession, he stood firm and unshaken in his attachment to, and appearances for it; in so much, that when after the accession of King George, a rebellion against the Government broke out in Autumn 1715, and some neighbouring clans, as the MacIntosh's, Mackenzies, Frasers, &c., took arms, and prepared to join the Earl of Mar's standard, Kilravock stood firm in his loyalty to his Majesty, and against Popery and arbitrary power. He armed a select number of above 200 of his clan, and preserved the peace of that part of the country. His house of Kilravock was a sanctuary to all who dreaded any harm from the enemy, and was so well garrisoned, that tho' the Highlanders made an attack on some other houses, they thought it safest to offer him no disturbance. When the Highlanders had marched south, they left a garrison in the town and castle of Inverness, commanded by Sir John Mackenzie of Coul, (son-in-law of Kilravock,) as Governour. This garrison was a check upon the friends of the Government, and stopped the communication betwixt those of Murray and those of Ross and Sutherland, while it opened a free passage for the enemy to and from the south. Kilravock concerted with John Forbes of Culloden, and with Simon Lord Lovat, who had arrived in the country in the end of October, how to remove that garrison, and to reduce the town, and, with a body of his clan, joined by some of Culloden's men, Kilravock blocked up all the avenues to the town of Inverness on the east side of the river, as some of the Frasers did on the west side. His blockade would have soon forced and starved the enemy into a surrender; but,



impatient of such delays, Arthur Rose, brother to Kilravock, (see page 345.) a gentleman of a resolute and daring spirit, proposed to seize the garrison in the Tolbooth of the town, by stratagem. For this end, he chose a small party of his brother's men, commanded by Robert Rose, son of Blackhills, and, in the night of the 12<sup>th</sup> of November 1715, proceeded so far as to enter into the vestibule, on the top of the lower stair. Here, a fellow whom he had for his guide, and who being well known to the men in garrison, promised to get the door opened, called to them to open. They opened the door, and the villain entering, and Arthur Rose close after him with a drawn sword and pistol, he treacherously cried out, An enemy! an enemy! Upon this the guard crowded to the door, shot Mr. Rose through the body with a pair of balls, and so squeezed and crushed his body betwixt the door and the stone wall, that he could not have lived, although he had not received the shot. His own friends carried him off, and he died in a few hours, in the house of Mistress Thomson, in Inverness. This fatal end of a brave and beloved brother provoked Kilravock so much, that he sent a message to the Magistrates of the town and to Sir John Mackenzie, requiring them either to surrender the town and castle, or to evacuate both of the garrisons kept in them, otherwise he would lay the whole town in ashes. The Magistrates and Governour, knowing Kilravock's resolute spirit, and fearing his resentment, brought all the boats he could find up to the Bridge, and, under the covert of the night, (November 13.) the Mackenzies evacuated the town and castle, and silently passed over to the Ross side. Then Kilravock entered the town, took possession of the castle and Tolbooth, and placed a garrison in them, and was soon after joined by a body of the Frasers, and a battalion of the Grants from Strathspey. Thus was the recovery of that town (which is the key of the Highlands) out of the hands of the enemies of the Government, wholly owing to Kilravock, although others, in a pamphlet soon after, assumed the praise of it. And 'tis observable that this town was reduced by Kilravock on the 13 day of November, the same day on which the battle of Sheriffmuir was fought, and on which the rebels in the town of Preston in England surrendered. After this, until the rebellion was fully quelled, Kilravock kept his men in arms, and secured the peace of the countrie around him.

From that time Kilravock chose to lead a private life, and to take no share in public affairs. The circumstances of his family required a frugal and exact management, having the burden of the Lady Dowager's jointure, besides his own and his son's families. His second Lady brought him the property of the lands of Brae in Ross; and when the affairs of James Calder of Muirton. (the father of Kilravock's fourth Lady,) became much embarrassed, Kilravock paid Sir James's debts, and acquired a right to the Barony of Muirton—an acquisition, though in itself valuable, yet burdened with the Lady Muirton's jointure, and so expensive to the family of Kilravock, that they were rather losers than gainers by it.

This Kilravock was five times married, and very happy in virtuous and good Ladies. His first Lady was Margaret Campbell, eldest daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Calder and Lady Henriette Stuart, daughter of James Earl of Muray and of Lady Margaret Home, daughter of the Earl of Home. Kilravock married this Lady on the 19th of October 1683, and she died in the year , having brought him a son, Hugh, and two daughters, viz., Margaret, married to Sir John Mackenzie of Coul, and Mary, married to Mr. Duncan Forbes, Advocate, (and afterwards Lord Advocate, President of the College of Justice, and Laird of Culloden,) to whom she bore John Forbes now of Culloden.

Kilravock's second Lady was Jean Fraser, only child of Mr. James Fraser of Brae. He married this Lady in the year , and she died in the year [1699.] leaving only one surviving child, viz., Mr. James Rose now of Brae, Commissary of Inverness, and Sheriff Substitute of the county of Nairn, who, in the year 17 , married Margaret Rose, daughter of John Rose of Braidley.

After the death of Jean Fraser, Kilravock, in the year , married Magdalen Cuthbert, daughter of George Cuthbert of Castlehill and Magdalen Fraser, daughter of James Fraser of Brae. This Lady died in the year , having brought Kilravock two daughters, viz., Magdalen, married to Mackenzie of Davochmaluae, and Jean, married to Alex<sup>r</sup>. Robertson of Glasgowe, Provost of Aberdeen.

About the year 1704, Kilravock married Elizabeth Calder, daughter of Sir James Calder of Muirton, and of Grisel Innes, daughter of Sir Robert

Innes of Innes. By this Lady, Kilravock had a numerous issue, but they all died in their infancy, except a daughter, Margaret, married in the year 1730 to Mr. Charles Campbel, son of Sir Archibald Campbel of Clunes. Elizabeth Calder died 31 March 1728.

In the year 1730, Kilravock married Kathariue Porteous, daughter of James Porteous of Inverness, who brought him two sons, Arthur, a Lieutenant in the British service, and Alexander, a Merchant and Factor in South Carolina.

This Laird of Kilravock was of a pretty tall stature, robust and strong in his constitution, of a daring and bold spirit in time of danger, but otherwise mild, affable, and condescending. His judgment was clear and solid, and his conduct uniform and equal. He was much respected by all ranks, and much beloved and esteemed by all his neighbours. And, which was the great ornament of his life, he was a gentleman of shineing piety and virtue, sincere and constant in his devotion to God, faithful and just in his dealings with men, peaceable and benevolent towards his neighbours, a pattern of virtue in his family, an indulgent husband, an affectionate parent, and a just and mild master. He despised the growing luxury and vanity of the age, and he rather affected a primitive simplicity than studied the politeness and effeminaey of the times. His regular and temperate life preserved his health and vigour to a good age, and he died of a fever of cold in his house of Kilravock, on the 23 day of January 1732, having completed the 69th year of his age, and was buried in the Chapel of Geddes, the burial place of the family.

Accempt for painting the funerall armes of the riect hon<sup>ble</sup> the lait  
deceast Laird of Kilrauaek.

Impr <sup>s</sup> for two great lozing armes, with their pertinents,	£48	0	0
Item for aught brenehes, at four pund the piece, is	32	0	0
Item for tuo mort heads for the head and foot of the coffin,	4	0	0
For fyve elnes of black sairge for going about the lozing armes.	5	10	0
	<hr/>		
Summa of all is	£89	10	0

Received the above written accompt at Aberdene the 24 of October  
j<sup>m</sup> vi<sup>e</sup> aughtie seven years, as witnes my hand,

G. ROSE.

Another bond of black mail follows :—

Be it knowen till all men be thir present letters, We, John M Pherson of Shero more, and William M<sup>c</sup>Pherson, lawfull son to Murdoch M<sup>c</sup>Pherson of Clem, florsamikle as we are engaidded in watching and gearding, for the encuragment granted to us be the honourable persons after named, the cattell and goods pertaineing to Heuge Rosse of Kilravock, Alexander Rosse of Clavo, and Heuge Fraser of Doltollich, thair men, tenments, and servants, dureing the speace of ane whole year, commeneeing from the date heirof to the first of May nixt, and that upon the express conditions and provisions after mentioned : Therfor we, the said John and William M<sup>c</sup>Phersons as principalls, and with us Alexander M<sup>c</sup>Pherson of Pitmean, and Murdoch M<sup>c</sup>Pherson of Clin, as cautioners for us, bind and obleidge us, both principall and cautioners, our aires, successors, and executores conjunctlie and severallie, not only to do our exact dillegence in watching, keepeing, and defending the cattall and goods pertaineing to the said Heuge Rosse of Kilravock, Alexander Rosse of Clavo, and Heuge Fraser of Doltallich, but also to make payment and satisfaction to them, thair aires and executores, of any depredations, thefts, or roberies that shall happen to be comitted dureing that said speace upon the saids persons, thair men, tenments, and servants, duelling and reseeding upon thair lands and possessions : Provyding alwayes, lyk as it is hereby speciallic provyded and declared that we shall be tymly and dewly advertished of any such depredatione, theft, or robbery, if any be, And that within twenty-four hours after the comiting thairof, and that at the dueling-house of William M<sup>c</sup>Couchy in Duldavoch ; provydeing also that we nor our saids cautioners, nor our forsaid, shall noways be obleidded to compt nor pay for any single beast, hors, cow, or sheep, privatly stollen or away taken dureing the said speace, nor for the privat robbery of ony single house under silence of night ; upon qulich conditions alwayes the said service is undertaken be us, and

no otherwayes . . . In witness quharrof we have subscribed thir presents wretin be Andrew M'Pherson, son to Andrew M'Pherson, Clerk of Badenoch, at Kingusie, the sixt day of Jun 1688 years, befor thir witnesses, Lauchlan M'Pherson, son to the said Murdoch, John M'Pherson, Student in Ruthven, and the said Andrew M'Pherson, Clerk, and his said son, writer hereof.

John of Shero More subscribes by a notary.

On the 15th of April 1690, "John Pollock, one of the gentlemen of Major Samuell Stewart his troope," grants the receipt from Kilravock, of £15, 15s. sterling. "and that as the pryce and value of one militia horse, with armes, furnitore and lewie money for the use of the troope laillie commanded be my Lord Rosse, conform to the Act of the Convention of Estates, and the right honourable Sir Thomas Livistone, governore of Inverness and Commander in chiefe of thaire Majesties forces in the North."

Elizabeth, the second sister of the present Baron, married John Gordon of Abergeldie. The contract is dated at Kilravock, 11th December 1694. Its writer, John Auchinleck, notary public, writes the lady's name, "Mistres Eleizabeth Ross, lawful daughter to the deceast Hugh Ross of Kilravock," while she subscribes the deed of her destiny in a sweet Roman hand—*Bety Rose*. Her brother "instantly makes payment" of 7000 merks Scots money, in name of dote and tocher-good. She is to be infeft in 1400 merks of yearly rent out of the barony of Abergeldie, and to have the manor-house of Abergeldie to live in, if she becomes a widow during the life of Euphame Grahame, Abergeldie's mother, and after her decease, to have the house of Knock as dowery-house. The contract is witnessed by Sir Charles Ramsay of Ballmain, Alexander Rose of Clava, Hugh Rose of Broadley, Captain Charles Gordon in Pitcheaise, Mr. William Falconer, Minister at Dyke, and Mr. David Guthrie of Castletown, Minister at Glenmuick, Alexander Falconer in Kinstarie, and Harie Rose in Arthurshire.

Next comes a sort of bail-bond of Highland neighbours:—

Be it kend till all men be thir present lettres, us, John M'Intosh of Blaragie, and Johne M'Phersone of Ardbreillach, fforsamiekle as Hugh Rose, Laird of Kilraieck, has many great and pregnant evidenees, (as is alleadgt)

against Finly Begg M'Ineier alias M'Inteer, now prisoner in the prison of Inverness, of his being actor, at least in accession to the murder of David Rose alias M'Watt, Hynsman to the sayd Laird of Kilaick. And now, seeing the said Laird of Kilaick, at our earnest request and desyr, and to gratify us and others interposing for the said Finlay, has desisted and does desist from pursuing and prosecuting the said Finlay for his lyf, for any other cryms alleadged perpetrait and committed be him and his accomplices, against any others except the said murder, or any others committed by him and his forsaysds against the said Laird of Kilaick or his concerns: Therfor witt ye us, the said John M'Intosh of Blaragie, and Johne M'Phersone of Ardbreillach, to be bound and oblesit, lyk as be the tenor heirof we bind and obless us, conjunctly and severally, our aires, executors successors, to produce and present the person of the said Finlay Begg M'Ineier allies M'Inteer to the said Laird of Kilaick or his representative, within his mannour house of Kilaick, or the Tolbooth of Inverness, optionall to the said Laird of Kilaick, being required thairto by his or his representative thair missive leter allenarly, without any other citation or procedure of him, and that within ten yearis from the dait of thir presentes, upon threttie dayes advertisement in manner above expresit; Wherby the said Laird of Kilaick may freely proseeut him for the said alleadged murder, or any other crymes he or his forsaysds may make appear against him, and that under the fayly of ane thousand pounds Scots money, by and attour all action competent against the said Finlay and his complices. . . . At Killrauoock 24 Aprill 1694 yeires.

Discharge for the Fees of the Laird of Foulis, Commissioner to Parliament for Ross.

I, Sir John Munro of Foulis, grant me to have receaved from the Laird of Kilrawock sextie-four pounds twelw shillings Scotice, and that as his proportion of my Commissioner fees, payable out of his walued rent in the parotch of Nig, according to the stent-roll made be the Barrons frieholders, and clerk of this shyre, for my attending the four bypast sessions of his Majestie's current Parliament, as ane of the Commissioners of the shyre of

Ross ; Therfor, I doe hereby discharge the said Laird of Kilrawock and all others that may be concerned, of the forsaid sextie-four pounds twelw shillings Scotice for his proportion of my Commissioner fees as said is. In witnes quhairof, I have wrytin and subseryved this discharge at Foulis, the last day of Apryle j<sup>m</sup> vi<sup>e</sup> and nyntie fywe yeares.

SR. J. MUNRO.

Double of the oath ament the perpetuum mobile, 1696.

We,

all and each of us, the persons above named and undersubscribing, do, by these presents, promise and swear before God, that the frame and description of a perpetuum mobile, which Mr. David Ross, lawfull son to the deceased Robert Ross, some tyme Provost of Invernes, hath describied to us, and which contains such evidence and certaintie in it, that it cannot fail, shall never be discovered by any of us, either by word, write, signe making, or cause make the same, or any other way imaginable by which the same may be made known to any other person in whole or part, except in the two cases following only, viz. :—If it shall please God to call the said Master David Ross to himselfe before he acquire the laws of our dread Sovereign and severall foraign Princes in his favour, prohibiting all persons within their respective dominions to make use of the forsaid engine without his special permission, (or the said Master deceasing after obtaining the forsaid laws, but before devulgeing of the said engine,) in which case it shall be both lawfull and expedient that we discover the same, which we heirby obleidge us to do, the forsaid laws being first acquired in favor of his successours, heirs, or assigneys, as the said Master David shall please to dispose and entail the same at any time before his decease. Also in case the said Master David shall discover the foresaid engine to the world himselfe, and when the same is universally known, then it shall be lawfull for us to deseryve and discover the same to whom we please. In the two cases before said, and in these only, we are free to devulge as above. So help us God. In testimony wherof we have subseryved these presents, (written by Master

John Fraser, Master of airts, and brothergerman to the Baron of Rilick,) each person having, with his own hand, prefixed to his subscription the place wher, and day when, he subseryved, as is underwrytten.

There are no names affixed, nor any other light thrown on this Inverness discovery of the grand secret.

On the 25th February 1696, the Baron sold his crop of the preceding harvest,—“all the victuall due to him be the tennants of Bray, Cullicudden, Craighouse, Tonberchurne, and Woodhead,” for crop 1695, to David Fraser of Mayne, at the rate of £6 per boll, payable at Martinmas next.

The date of the death of one of the Baron's wives, apparently the heiress of Brae, omitted by Shaw, is obtained from an account of Hew Robertson, an apothecary of Inverness. It begins, August 14th, 1699, and after a few entries of most innocent simples—conserva barberis, tamarinds, syrup of violets, &c.,—concludes, “For two carecloathes to your Ladie's corps, £80. For oils and incense, £4” The same leaf contains an account against Kilravock for medicines furnished to “William Rose, your brother,” begun December 26, 1699; and the whole is discharged on September 7, 1700.

On October 16, 1699, Kilravock executed a bond of provision of 10,000 merks to his eldest daughter, Margaret; and in it her mother is spoken of as “deceased.” Margaret was educated at a school in Edinburgh:—

Account the Laird of Kilraick for his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Rose,  
for her board and education, to Elisabeth Stratoun, 1700.

Imprimis, one quarter board, from the 2 <sup>d</sup> September to the 2 <sup>d</sup> of Dec <sup>r</sup> ., . . . . .	£60 0 0
Item, Dauncing, one quarter, . . . . .	14 10 0
Item, One quarter singing and playing, and virginalls, . . . . .	11 12 0
Shee having two Masters for playing, I payed a dollar more to the second then to the first.	
Item, One quarter at wryting, . . . . .	06 0 0
Item, For five wryting books, . . . . .	01 0 0
Item, For satine seame, and silk to her satine seame, . . . . .	06 0 0
Item, One sett of wax-fruits, . . . . .	06 0 0
Item, One looking glass that shee broke. . . . .	04 16 0



Item, A frame for a satine seam, . . . . .	£01 10 0
Item, 12 dozen of linnen for smoaks to her, at 12 shilling per eh, . . . . .	07 4 0
Item, One quarter at wryting, which I payed befor she entered a boarder, from the 2 <sup>d</sup> December 1699 to 2 <sup>d</sup> March 1700.	06 0 0
Item, A glass for her sattine seam, . . . . .	01 4 0
	<hr/>
Summa,	£125 16 0

It is discharged by " Elizabeth Stratoun, indweller in Edinburgh."

Her marriage followed soon after, and it is impossible to resist the temptation of extracting part of the following

Accompt the Laird of Kilraok to Francis Brodie, merchant in Edinburgh.

*Sterling money.*

Jan. 31,

1701. For Mrs. Margaret's Mariadge:—	
17 $\frac{1}{4}$ Ells of floured silk stuff, at 13s. 6d., . . . . .	£11 13 0
9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ells of grein silk shagrin for lyming, at 6s., . . . . .	2 14 0
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ells grein galloune, at 3s., . . . . .	0 19 6
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ells of whyt persian tafety for goune and coat, at 7s 6d., . . . . .	3 3 9
4 Ells scarlett ditto for lyming, at 8s., . . . . .	1 12 0
6 Ells scarlet galloune to the peteecoat, at 28d., . . . . .	0 14 0
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Ells Indian satine for ane under coat, at 10s., . . . . .	1 12 6
3 Ells of flannell, at 2s. 8d., for an undermost coate. . . . .	0 8 0
3 Ells whyt silk watting for binding, . . . . .	0 0 7
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ Ells whyt galloune to the satin coat, at 18d., . . . . .	0 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
A pair silk stockings, . . . . .	0 12 0
2 pair laced shoes, at 5s. 6d., . . . . .	0 11 0
2 pair whyt gloves, at 3s., . . . . .	0 6 0
A necklace and a silk handeurcher, . . . . .	0 8 0
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ells of holland for smoks, at 4s., . . . . .	1 6 0
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ells ditto for a vestecoat, at 5s. 6d., . . . . .	0 8 3

2½ Ells of floured musline, at 7s., for coming cloth ( <i>peignoir</i> )			
and apron, . . . . .	£0	15	9
6½ Ells lace for it, at 2s., . . . . .	0	13	0
2¼ of stript musline, at 5s. 6d., for a coming cloth and apron,	0	12	4½
¾ Ells camrick for a head-suit, at 10s., . . . . .	0	7	6
5½ Ells lace to it, at 9s., . . . . .	2	9	6
4 Ells ditto, at 5s. 6d., for a pair of ruffles, . . . . .	1	2	0
1 Ell stript camrick for night clothes, at 7s., . . . . .	0	7	0
8 Ells of lace to her night clothes, at 3s. 6d., . . . . .	1	8	0
10 Ells of lace for smoks and vestcoat, at 30d., . . . . .	1	5	0
3 Ells of scarlett and whyt riban to her head, at 32d., . . . . .	0	8	0
5½ Ells scarlett ditto, at 2s., for night clothes, . . . . .	0	11	0
3 Ells whyt ditto, for garters, at 32d., . . . . .	0	8	0
3 Ells chery and whyt ditto, at 22d., . . . . .	0	5	6
3 Ells plain whyt ditto, at 18d., . . . . .	0	4	6
A mask, . . . . .	0	2	4
A cap and weirs, 10d., and 2 papers pins, 1s. 5d., . . . . .	0	2	3
A silk girdle, 3s. 4d., and a piece of whyt knittings, 6d., . . . . .	0	3	10
A paper of patches, . . . . .	0	1	0
A quar of paper, and 3 ells silk lypen, . . . . .	0	1	1½
2 Caps more, at 7d., and 3 weirs, at 2d., . . . . .	0	1	8
A large box, . . . . .	0	1	6
5 Ells lutstring, at 7s. 6d., for hood and skerff, . . . . .	1	17	6
A pair ryding gloves, and 2 pair English kids, . . . . .	0	8	0
A pair more laced shoes, . . . . .	0	5	6
A paper more pins, and a boult of knittings, . . . . .	0	1	2
Ane ivory comb, at 16d., 2 lb powder, at 20d., and a bottle of Jessome, at 6d., . . . . .	0	3	6
		<hr/>	
Summa.	£55	8	9

The young lady was married on or before the 4th of February 1701, on which day her father granted a bond at Edinburgh for 9000 merks, as " the tocher promitted by me to Sir Alexander Mackenzie of Coull, with Mistris Margaret Rose, my daughter, and John

Mackenzie, eldest son to the said Sir Alexander, upon the marriage entered into betwixt them." On the 9th of December 1702, Sir John Mackenzie of Coull "grants to have counted with and discharged the Laird of Kilraoke" for that sum—due "to the deceased Sir Alexander Mackenzie, my father."

The affairs of the family of Hay of Park and Lochlay had now come to a crisis, and the broad lands, their inheritance for many centuries, were to be sold. The following contract partly explains the footing upon which they were purchased by the Laird of Kilravock. Duncan Forbes, who wrote it, was his uncle-in-law, having married Mary, another of the daughters of the godly house of Innes.

Att Calder, the twentie-eight day of January 1703 years, it is agreed betwixt us, Sr Hugh Campbell of Calder, and Hugh Rose of Kilraik, anent the carrying on of the roup of the estate of Park, that it shall be upon the termes and in maner aftermentioned. And first, it is agreed that the same shall be caryed on in both or either of our names, as the same shall be thought most convenient by the manager. 2<sup>do</sup>, That wee shall stand by one another to the last, without parting, untill the roup be ended: that is to say, that whoever be the manager, the other shall stick closs by all that is done by him, without forsaking or leaveing one another untill the thing be caryed; and, therefore, 3<sup>o</sup>, Wee are by any means to be the highest bidders, coast what it will. 4<sup>o</sup>, The roup being caryed in our favour, it is agreed wee shall divyde the interest betwixt us in maner following, viz., The Laird of Kilraik shall have the superiority of the lands of Kinoudie already belonging to himself and which holds of Park, and the Laird of Calder shall have the superiority of what lands Boath and Knoekandie hold of Park, both paying for the few-dewties according to the value. 5<sup>o</sup>, As to the rest of the estate lying naturally in two divisions, viz., the one be East and the other be West the Kirk of Alderne, the one shall belong to Calder, and the other to Kilraik, and that to be determined in maner following, viz.; either the Laird of Calder shall make pryce to both the divisions, and Kilraik shall choise; or Kilraik shall make the pryce, and Calder choise: and which of the two shall make the pryce to be determined by lott. 6<sup>o</sup>, To whom ever the moss shall fall to belong, it is agreed that both divisions shall have alyke freedom to it, as also that it shall be free to all lands that doe or shall belong to either party within the paroch of Auld-

erne. 7<sup>mo</sup>, Both ar to concurr for reduccing of any other attollerances that already are, in swa far as law will, and none to have a new attollerance without consent of both. 8<sup>vo</sup>, The Laird of Calder having the right of the teinds of the whole estate, does aggree to dispon to Kilraik ane right of the teinds of any part of the lands that shall fall to Kilraik's share, with warrantice from fact and deed. Item, the stipend shall divyde equally according to stock and teind. 9<sup>o</sup>, Kilraik is to act and prosecute this affair intierly as if it were his own, and Calder is to pay his proportionall parte of all expences, excepting Kilraik's personall charges allenarly. *Decimo*, That the Laird of Kilraik being mannager, shall have the outmost care to geit the Laird of Calder's accounts allowed and as farr extended as possible, and that he stiek close by Calder's disposition from Park, in sua far as it can be usefull, and do every thing els that may advance the Laird of Calder's interest as if it were his own. Lastly, That ther be a factory personally drawn from Calder to Kilraik relative to the above-written articles: Which, as the full tearmes of our aggreement, are written by Duncan Forbes of Culloden, and subseryed by us day and place forsaid, before Hugh Rose of Clava and the said Duncan.

D. FORBES, witness.

H. C. of Calder.

HUGH ROSE, witness.

H. ROSE.

How the Laird of Brodie was afterwards joined in the transaction, we are not informed by these papers. There is here, however, a long and vehement remonstrance by him against Kilravock's unreasonable monopoly of the purchase. A few lines of it may suffice:—

. . . First, I was for the whole bargain, and had the greatest reasone unimaginable to be so, since it was so contiguous and in my bosome. . . Next, I was willing to divide the estate betwixt us, and that he should have his first choyce. Next, I was willing to accept of three or four score bolls of the rent, as Lochloy and others adjacent and contiguous to me. . . And as to the wood, if I were seeking the greatest pairt of it, ther might be some occasione for his demurs. But a third pairt shall content me, and trulie it is not much worth to churle a neighbour in. And as for the moss, if I

obtaine not that, I gett nothing of all I would have or projected to have for accommodatiōne of tennents, &c.

This remonstrance must have reached Kilravock, and led to the following

Letter of Brodie to Innes.

Much Hon<sup>d</sup> and D. Coosing,

It greivs me that you being so ill in health I am not in caice to see you neither this day nor yesterday, but if I can (God willing) to-morrow, I shal see you. In the mean tym I am surprised with your son's erand and occasion with me, nor is it in my power to recollect my selfe wherin I have given occasion to Kilraik to either accuse or condemn me of heat or passion, or of the least reflexion against Kilraik, and I am sure it was farr from my design and intention; and if he or you construct it otherwais, or find anie error in it, or if anie thing has escaped the penn of the writer of that paper ther is so much clamour and censur upon, or if anie thing has escaped the dictater of the paper, I shall not declyn to crave pardon, and make full satisfaction for either of the escapes. Nor was it ever a politiek in me, nor did I ever say it in hipoerisie, that I courted to live in sincer love and friendship with Kilraik more than with Earls or Marquesses. And I am verie sorie that my causing sett down and writt what necessarie accomodations I needit out of that land should breid and begett such mistaks from him of me . . . Bot I vil say no more vutil I see my oun paper which is so much earped at, though neither written or subscribed by my own hand, nor directed to Kilraik. It is onlic a memorial I gave to you for your own use whenever you mett with him. Bot rather then offend or provok my friend to be in anie mistake with me, I shal rather give over writing or speaking in the mater, bot shal never ceass to vish veil to Kilraik, and I shal pray the Lord may recover you to your health, and sanetifie and support under your sieknes, and I am still,

D. Cooz,

Your affect<sup>t</sup> Cooz and Servant,

Brodie, 18 Maii.

A. BRODIE.

1705.

The following account shows the table furniture of the time in Scotch houses. We return once more to Scotch money.

Accompt, Laird of Kilraock to Robert Edgar, peutherer in Edin'.

Imprimis, for 2 seven pound plates, 4 five pound plates, and 6 assets, all English peuther, weighing 48 lb. 8 unces, at 16s. per lb.	£38	16	0
Item, 2 large broth plates, with 2 mazarines of Scots peuther, weighing 19 lb., at 14s. per pound	13	6	0
Item, ane dozen of broth trenchers, at 15s. per piece	9	0	0
Item, two dozen of English trenchers, at 16s. per piece	19	4	0

The whole service, with certain stewing pans of copper, and "chopping" and "hack-  
ing" knives, are dispatched "in John Duncan's veshel to Inverness," and the account  
is paid on the 20th September 1704.

Shaw appears to have got bewildered among the dates of this Baron's five marriages. That with "Mistress Beatrix (not Magdalen) Cuthbert, onlie daughter of George Cuthbert of Castlehill," who subscribes herself "Betty Cuthbert," was contracted at Castlehill, 19th June 1701. The lady's fortune was 6000 merks. The witnesses to her contract are John Cuthbert younger of Castlehill, John Cuthbert elder and David Cuthbert younger of Drakies, Mr. Walter Allane, minister at Collingtoun. She must have died soon, for the following is plainly a declaration in all form; it is addressed on the back:—

For Mrs. Eallisabeth Calder, daughter to the Laird of Mourtoun, these.

Kilraik, the 14 of May 1705.

My dearest Cusin,

I would fain flatter myself with a beleiffe that you are not altogether unconcerned in this uneasy restraint I am under. To hav a freindshippe for you of the natur of myn, and to be oblidged nott onley to conscall itt, butt to a cruele absence is indeed so uneasy that I can hardly express it. Nothing would more mitigate the sam then if you woud be so kynd to let me know by a lyn that you are not altogether indifferent of him who is.

Yours while I am,

H. ROSE.

Then there is a letter dated 22d June 1706, directed on the back, "to the Lady Kilravock, at Kilravock." It is written in the high scriptural style of the writer's house: who addresses the Lady as "my deir Leize," and subscribes herself, "your sincerely affectionat mother, G. I." (Grizel Innes.) She perhaps puts some violence on herself when she writes to her daughter:—"I intreat ye may make conscience of caring for your body, and beliv that our God is not ane hard master. He has been gracious to you, and I trust will be so to the end. Al glory be to him who can make up in himselve the want of al things ells! Wait patiently for the good he hes encouraged you to hop for in his dew tym!"

The marriage of the Baron's eldest daughter, with its paraphernalia, has been already recorded. That of his second daughter Mary, to her cousin, young Duncan Forbes, has left no written memorials but a discharge, long subsequent to her death, which shows that they were contracted on the 21st of October 1708, and that her portion was 6000 merks. The country people still show the trysting-stone under the old oak in "the Birch ward" where the lovers used to meet.

Hugh Rose of Kilravock had been Commissioner to Parliament for his own county of Nairn in the Parliament 1700, and he continued (latterly in company, successively with Duncan Forbes of Culloden, and John Forbes, his son) to represent his native county in the Parliaments of Scotland, until, on the 13th of February 1707, he was elected by the Scotch Parliament one of the representatives for Scotland to the first Parliament of Great Britain. He was then Sheriff of Ross, and in the following year subscribed, at the head of the Barons, his son's return to the British Parliament for the Shire of Ross. The Ross Commission by the Barons of the Shire, "convened for the election of a knight, girt with a sword, perfect and discreet, to represent us at the said Parliament," and nominating and electing "Hugh Rose younger of Kilravock, one of our number, to appear for and represent us at the said Parliament," is executed at Fortross, (being the head burgh of our said county!) on the 26th of June 1708, and subscribed by a large clan of Mackenzies—there being only seven persons of other names—Rose, Robertson, Macleod, Fraser, Mackintosh, Bayne and Forrester. The young laird was also returned for the Shire of Nairn, where his father also subscribed as one of the Barons, along with Calder, Brodie, Geo. Brodie, Jo. Forbes, (of Culloden,) Ja. Sutherland, A. Dunbar,—at *Culder*, 28th June 1708.

The preponderance of the name of Mackenzie, and the absence of the clans of Ross and Munro in the Ross-shire election, are to be accounted for by dissensions in the county, which have no interest for the modern reader, though they led to a judicial investigation by Royal Commissioners. Only one document shall be mentioned. The

Balnagown party blamed Kilravock, that as Sheriff he had stood by and taken no measures to put down the "rabbling of the Ministers" in several parishes. Kilravock maintained that he had secured the peace of the county, and the quiet admission of several of the unpopular clergy. The Church Courts, however, were against him, and it is not, perhaps, uncharitable to ascribe, in some degree, to that feeling, a letter which certainly arrived somewhat late, but which in itself is far from discreditable to the writer's character as a minister. The Baron has endorsed the paper.

A comical synodical rebuke.

Alnes, 21 October 1709.

Very Honorable Sir,

The Ministers of Ross and Sutherland were under no small consternation when they understood that the meeting of the Barrons called by your Honor to Chanory, upon the twenty-sixth day of June last, for the election of one of their number to represent Ross-shire in Parliament, continued undissolved till about two o'clock on the Lord's day following: But they wanted a suteable opportunity to express their sense of that disorder till of late they met at Tayn synodically, where, haveing taken this affair into their consideration, they judged themselves obliged to give their joint testimony against that Sabbath profanation. And if the matter was so transacted as was represented to them by all sorts, they could not but fix upon yourself as chief in that trespass. Therefore, to testify their resentment of the dishonor done to God therein, and for convineeing and gaining of you, they appointed one of their number to write to you upon that head, though very unwilling, as most unmeet for it. It is then humbly conceaved that the calling of the Barrons to such a corner of the shire as was surrounded with ferries, upon the last day of the week, without any strait or necessity, can never be justified, seeing it could not be rationally supposed but some would be thereby tempted to profane the Sabbath, though the dissolution of the meeting had been on Saturday evening. The divine memorandum of the fourth command, with the established law and observed custom of this nation, might be presumed a fence strong enough against such conventions on that day, which no Protestant Magistrate would deliberately and with



a hy hand overleep. But it is more and more unaccountable, that after the Barrons coming to Chanry on Saturday, so much time past before their meeting, which occasioned the affair to be protracted till the Sabbath began more than to dawn, which was also attended with other gross disorders, some haveing drunk to excess in taverns, others travelling and crossing ferries. Among whom yourself was exemplary to others in deserting the ordinances administered in the neighbouring town, and some who were in your own company are said to have sung, shott, (*shouted?*) and danced in their progress to the ferry, without any check or restraint, as if they meant to spit in the face of all sacred and civil laws, while yet the authority next at hand countenanced them therein; whereby, whatever your thoughts were of such barefaced wickedness, yet it appears there was no such impression as Moses had; Exod. 32. 19, 20, 27.

Now, Sir, if I have been tedious, I beg to be excused. The advantage of a due improvement may overballance the trouble of your peruseall. I only crave leave to add, that our love and respect to your person and welfare every way are so entire and unfeigned, that we hope they will not be impeached by our dealing thus freely with you, seeing, if we kept silence, and suffered sin unreproved to ly upon you, we would thereby betray our unfaithfulness to our trust, and hatred and emelty to your soul; Lev. 19. 27. open rebuke being better than secret love without it, where it's needfull. yea, though these rebukes were wounding, yet those wounds, as they are in the house of your friends, so they are preferable to the lashes of an enemy, as being designed not to break the head but the heart by a kindly operation. This, at the Synod's appointment, is suggested to you by,

Very Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sir,

Your honor's to be commanded in our Lord,

JOHN FRASER.

To the very hon<sup>ble</sup> the Laird of Kilravock.

Sheriff of Rosse, these.

The domestic accounts furnish a few entries worth preserving. In March 1709 there were shipped at Leith, for Kilravock and the Laird of Grant, in London, two hogsheds

of wine, costing together £36, 10s. In 1711, begin accounts for repairs done on the Kilravock house in Nairn, where Kilravock younger, or, as he now began to be styled, Geldes, usually resided. The repairs extended over several years, and were not completed probably till 1722. Over the door of this tall gaunt old house, which has but lately been denuded of its quaint "fore-stair," are still read the initials of the young laird and his second wife, Jean Rose of Broadley, and the date of 1722, with some doggerel not inapplicable:—

1    H.   R.    7

2    J.   R.    2

Omnia terrena per vices sunt aliena  
 Nunc mea nunc hujus, post mortem nescio ejus ;  
 Nulli certa domus.

Of which, a loose scrap among these papers gives this translation—" by Mr. Allan :"—

" All terrene things by turns we see  
 Become another's property ;  
 Mine now, must be another's soon ;  
 I know not whose, when I am gone ;  
 An earthly house is bound to none."

It appears that in 1712 a company was established at Nairn for carrying on the Herring fishery. In that year, April 9, the " Herring Company at Nairn constituted Hugh Rose of Clava one of their number, sole manager for providing materials," instructing him to have cask and salt, and other materials necessary, lodged at Nairn betwixt this date and the middle of July, sufficient for making 120 lasts Herrings. The enterprise does not seem to have been very profitable, but there appears to have been no loss, and mention is made of at least 167 last cured during that and the following year.

Again, a long account—" Laird of Kilravock younger, debtor to Alex<sup>r</sup>. Paterson, Cly-rurgeon Apothecarie in Inverness"—beginning in 1712, and running through the following years, containing chiefly drugs furnished " for your lady," many of them simples now abandoned to the unqualified practitioner—Tussilage flowers, maiden hair, mouse-car, horse-tail, St. John's wort, Pennyroyal, Althea root, white-lily root, Fenugreek seed—

on the 20th November 1714, ends as before—To a large Carr cloth with intersear, &c., marking the last turn of the Doctor in behalf of poor Bessy Grant, young Kilravock's first wife—"a gentlewoman eminently virtuous and pious," as Shaw informs us. The undertaker's account is also preserved, with its "Escutcheon," and "little escutcheon for the horse," "thains for the horse hoods," and "mort-heads for the coffin," paid at Nairn the 22d of January 1715.

Dame Mary Forbes, the last wife of the late Baron, married to Kinnaird of Cubin in 1694, and again a widow when he had perished at Darien, was of an unhappy temper, and has left too many records of her affairs, in those long sheets written or printed—the "petitions," "representations," "memorials," of the old lawyer's practice, conveying little information now, nor exciting any interest, unless pity for a life spent and embittered in wrangling with her nearest friends.

Her son, Arthur Rose, in a Dutch ship on its voyage to Leghorn, had been taken by Algerine pirates in February 1706, and was not released from servitude till 1715. "On the 2d of February 1715," his mother writes, "he came to London in his Turkish habit, and the last day of March, he parted with me to go to Scotland." Poor Arthur was fond of that Turkish dress, and sat in it for his picture, which now hangs at Kilravock. He brought down a power of attorney from his mother, in hopes of settling the family strife, but in vain. He and his brother settled their own affairs amicably at Kilravock on 13th June 1715, when their mutual release is witnessed by "Mr. James Winchester, chaplain to the said Laird of Kilraick, writer hereof, and Thomas Mill, another of his servants." Of his subsequent fate, Shaw gives too circumstantial an account to be at all doubted.

The draft of the marriage contract of Hugh Rose younger of Kilravock, with his father's consent, to his second wife, "Mistress Jean Rose, eldest lawful daughter to the deceased Hugh Rose of Broadley, with consent of Mistress Margaret Rose, liferentrix of Broadley, her mother," is dated in 1719, without day or month, and bears that the marriage had been "solemnized several months bypast." The lady is to be infeft in her liferent of the lands of Broadley.

The Barons of Kilravock had, in the last two generations, added largely to the family estates. We have seen that the late Laird made a considerable purchase from his brother in Ross. He and his son had already acquired a part of the lands which their kinsmen in the old tower of Inshoch had been obliged to part with, and the present Baron had purchased the lands of Broadley from their cousin. The passion for acquiring grew, while the means had by no means accumulated through numerous marriages and jointures, and the novel expenses of visits to London and parliamentary life. Kilravock

had been led naturally to assist his father-in-law, Sir James Calder, and had got so far involved in his sinking fortunes, that he was, or believed himself, compelled to purchase the estate, to guard against the total loss of the money he had advanced or become surety for to creditors. The purchase was made in 1707, in name of Kilravock, Sir Thomas Calder, his brother-in-law, James Sutherland of Kinstearie, and Ludovick Dunbar of Moy; but eventually Kilravock remained sole proprietor of the extensive barony of Muirtown, on a corner of which the village of Findhorn stands, a wide domain of sand and shingle-shore, inclosing a small extent of good land—a district bounded on two sides by the basin of the Findhorn and the Moray Firth—which has of late been illustrated by a picturesque writer, happily joining the naturalist and the sportsman—but then chiefly known for its fishing-boats and its “ mussel scamps,” which had the unenviable distinction of settling the law in Scotland in regard to that kind of amphibious property.

In these transactions, money, actual coin, was wanted—a commodity then extremely rare in Scotland; for banks had not yet begun to scatter their paper riches with prodigality over the land. This general poverty brought the speculator of the day acquainted with a remarkable person who had already laid the foundation of the fortune which has given his descendants a prominent position in three counties. The following document shows how the price of Park and Inshoch was to be raised:—

Articles of agreement betuixt the Lairds of Kilraueich and William  
Duffe of Diple.

Hugh Rose younger of Kilraueich being intended to roup for the estate of Park and Inshoch, the said William Duffe is hereby obliged to engageid for and secure the said Hugh Rose younger of Kilraueich what soumes of money he may have use for to the severall creditors of the said estate as they shall be ranked, upon conditions and termes folowing, viz. :—the said Lairds of Kilraueich ar to give to the said William Duffe ane contract of wodseate, bearing all ordinar and necessary clauses, wpon any pairt of the said barone of Murtown, except the toune of Findhorn, with customes and seruicis, seting and resing the tenents at tuo thusand mark per chalder of free rent, beside few duties and ministers' stipends. His entrie is to begin at the terme of Whytsunday 1711; and on ease the said Laird of Kilraueich younger shall have use for any money for pairt of the said estate of Park and Inshoch befor the said terme. this sume is to bear iuterest to the said

William Duffe from the date of the advancement thereof, &c. . . At  
Inschoch, May 20, 1710.

H. ROSE.  
HUGH ROSE.  
WM. DUFF.

To provide for the possibility of numerous dowered widows of the family, Kilravock, on the 29th of July 1719, settled the manor-place of Muirtown, with twelve chalders of victual-rent, on his wife Elizabeth Calder, in liferent, in exchange for the same amount out of Geddes, which she renounced, "reserving always to Dame Grissel Innes, relict of the said Sir James Calder of Muirtown, her liferent of the just and equal half of the said manor-place of Muirtown, conform to the transaction made betwixt her and me there-  
aneut," &c.

A paper, without name of person or place, bears to be "an account of what was laid out for Jennie Rose, (the young Laird's daughter,) since December 1722." Many of the items are payments to masters. "Mr. Lees and his man,"—"Mr. Edward and his man."—"For entering to learn French, 2s. 6d."—"To Mr. Lees and the musick, the 1st of September, 3s.;" and such like. Others are for some female vanities—"Sent to Edinburgh for a hoop, 10s. 6d." "At a practising, 6d.;" this item recurs very often. "For cambrick to a cap and making it, by Mrs. Morton, with a weir, 4s.—For an ell plain muslin for a bib and apron, and edgin to it and the cap, 7s. 10d.—For a fan and knittens, 6d.—*For seeing a play, 6d.!*"

Of the year 1725 is an account of some of the young Laird's expense in repairing and furnishing his summer dwelling at Coulmony.

Now, first, we have something of the nature of studied correspondence introduced to the rude North by a great master of letter-writing, who knew as well as the old statesman, that language was given to man for disguising his thoughts. My Lord Lovat writes in courtly phrase, on fine paper with gilt edges, the first of such luxuries that have been seen in these collections. It seems he had purchased a property from Kilravock:—

#### Letter from Lovat.

My dear Baron,

The storm keep'd me from being at Kilraok to pay my duty to you and to your Lady in the beginning of this month. But now that the

weather is fresh, I resolve to have the honour to see you in ten days. In the mean tyme, I bring in to-morrow Teaniheils and my chamberland to adjust accounts with you, which meer friendship and no other tye oblige me to; for the keeping that disposition of Crohels so many years, after having payd you a much greater price than you had offerd it to others for, does justly vex me, since it hes no more concern with Teaniheil's debt to you than with the massaere at Thorn, as Duncan Forbes told you. And if you and the young Baron does not own that I gave you a greater price for it than [others] ever offerd or would give, which deserved a kindly return, put me where I was, and I shall give you back Crohells and the best horse in my stable. Therefore, my dear Baron, I have great reason to complain of you and of your son, but it shall be only to yourself, for I shall, in all events, have a particular regard for your person and family, but I never will trouble you any more with my letters for this disposition. I hope you have ordered B. W<sup>m</sup> Mackay, or some other friend at Inverness, to examin that affair of Teaniheil's; for if it is not done now, God knows if ever you or I can have the occasion to see it done; so I exoner myself fairly at your hands.

Worthy M<sup>r</sup> Baillie is dying very fast, and will leave few like him in the Kirk of Scotland. I hear M<sup>r</sup> Thomson of Kirkhill is getting a call to the parioch of Rafford. In that case I hope what you spoke to me of last, will be very easily accomplished.

I find that the King was near lost at sea, and fainted twice on his landing. The war seems now very near and unavoidable, so there may be yet some use for *duilinahs*.

My wife and I offer you and your Lady and daughter and all the family our most humble duty, and I am, with a very sincere and affectionat respect,

My dear Baron,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

LOVAT.

Beaufort,

the 26 of January 1726.

His dear Baron's answer is civil and cool. The disposition is ready, but he holds it "but just Lovat should pay Tinahyle's debt, since his Lordship possesses his effects, and many tymes did promise to pay it." . . . "And since your Lo. promises to honor me with

a visit on your way South to London, I doubt not all may be ready. I am sorry to hear Mr. Baillie is so ill. My wyffe and I give our dewtiful respects to my Lady Lovat. I am. My D. Lord, your Lo. ob. and most humble Servant, H. ROSE. Kilraok, the 28th Jan. 1726."

Take next a specimen of the tavern life of that time. The scene of the debauch seems to have been the ale-house at Findhorn:—

Bill for Kilraick and Collonell Rose, from Tuesday, 12 o'clock, till Thursday, 7 o'clock afternoon.

Tuesday, for 23 botles wine, at 1s. 6d. each bottle,	£1 14 6
Wednesday, for 26 botles, . . . . .	1 19 0
Thursday, for 8 botles, . . . . .	0 12 0
To 5 d's sugar, . . . . .	0 0 5
To 8 pints call, . . . . .	0 1 4
To eating, . . . . .	0 5 0
To 2 gills Brandie, . . . . .	0 0 6
To two servants eating, . . . . .	0 3 0
To their drink, 12 pints call, . . . . .	0 2 0

30 January 1728.

£4 17 9

At the same time there begin frequent accounts for books sent from Edinburgh, from London, and from abroad, to the young Laird, while *his* son was completing his studies in Holland. We do not learn at what University he studied, but his and his father's taste for books is shown in a list of more than 400 volumes, added to the Library of Kilravock between 1726 and 1728, where the prices are affixed to each volume in *guilders* and *stivers*. It must be owned there is no undue preponderance of law books, but there are many fine classics, and some specimens which still delight the eye that kindles at the impress of a Stephanus or Aldus. At what time the first foundation of a library was laid at Kilravock it is impossible to fix, but it cannot have been of great extent before this accession. A catalogue, made up about 1780, counts 1963 volumes.

In 1730, there is another of those accounts for a girl's school expenses, which have a singular kind of interest at the distance of more than a century, when the girl, whose childish ball or first play is there recorded, can now be barely remembered or handed

down by tradition, as the grandam of the chimney corner, of whom it was never suspected that she had ‘worn a visor and could tell a tale’ of youth and gaiety. This account is again without name or place. It is dated May 14, 1735, and has for title, ‘The Laird of Kilravock, Dr. for goods and cash given your daughter when in town.’ Many of the payments are for “practisins,” which seem uniformly to cost 6d. One is “paid for drawing draughts for ane apron, and for paper, and ane yard knitting. 2s. 6d.” “Given her to buy cotton for her apron. 1s.” “To buy cassnitts” (castanets,) &c.

An account to Robert Sutherland, perhaps a connexion of the family, has, under the year 1727, “October 20. Cash paid M<sup>r</sup> Watt for Culmonies picture, £1, 10s.” In 1728, “Cash paid M<sup>r</sup> Watt for my wife’s picture, £1, 10s.” “Cash paid M<sup>r</sup> Watt for Lady Kilraick’s picture, £1, 10s.” Who the “Mr. Watt” was who, in the country of Jamieson, covered the walls with the coarse representations of humanity that still hang at Kilravock, it has not been thought worth while to inquire.

In 1730, the bold Baron married his fifth wife, Katharine Porteous. At least, on the 24th January of that year, “Hugh Rose elder of Kilraick, and Hugh Rose younger thereof, for the love and favour which they had and bare towards Katharine Porteous, spouse to the said Hugh Rose elder,” provided her in the liferent of the lands of Polneach, Croygorton, and Tomreoch.

In 1731, Hugh Rose younger of Kilravock, (though called popularly Coumony, as his son was styled Geddes,) sold to Alexander Rose in Daltulich, Charles Ferguson in Coulmonie, and Alexander M<sup>r</sup>Gillivray, miller there, “2000 trees, bircks and oaks,” out of his woods of Muirtown commonly called Ease-wood, and his other woods of Muirtown and Tomnarrach; together with “all his woods of Logie Ardrie, of whatever kind, lying betwixt the wester end of the rock called Craig-chaitt, and the strype to the eastward of the hill of Easter Ardrie,” for the price of 6300 merks Scots. The buyers were bound to cut no trees of less than twelve inches girth, at a foot above the ground.



## KILRAVOCK SIXTEENTH—1732-1755.

Our account of this generation is again taken from Shaw's MS.

XVI. Hugh thirteenth.—As this gentleman is now living, and enjoys the estate of his numerous ancestors, it might create a suspicion of flattery did I offer to give a particular account of his life. Wherefore I will only in the general observe, that, being born in the year 1684, and having finished a course of liberal education both at home and abroad, he, in the year 1704, married Elizabeth Grant, eldest daughter of Ludovic Grant of Grant, and of Janet Brodie, daughter and only child of Alexander Brodie of Lethin.\* This Lady brought him two sons and a daughter that survived her, viz., Hugh Rose now of Geddes, Ludovic Rose, and Janet Rose, who died a maid. This Lady Kilravok died about the year 1712 [1714,] much lamented, as she was a gentlewoman eminently virtuous and pious. After some years of widowity.

\* The marriage contract of this lady's parents is in the Lethen charter-room :—“ At Ballachastle and the 20 and days of December 1671 . . . contractit . . . betwixt . . . Ludovic Grant of Freughyde . . . and Alexander Brodie younger of Lethin . . . and Janet Brodie his lawful dochter, Alexander Brodie as principal, and David Brodie of Pitgowrie his brother-german as cautioner, bind themselves for £20,000 Scots in name of dot and tocher. Grant ratifies the contract, “ being now fullie major,” at Lethin, 7th January 1673. Witnesses, “ Alexander Brodie of that ilk, Duncan Grant of Mullochard, Gawin Stewart, ‘ my factor,’ and Mr. Robert Donaldsone, Sheriff-Clerk of Narne, writer thereof.”

Kilravok married Jean Rose, eldest daughter of John Rose of Braidley, and for conveniency of living he built a house in the town of Nairn, and purchased the lands of Braidley contiguous to that town. Upon the death of his father, 1732, he removed his family to the place of Kilravok; but how soon his son married, he resigned to him that house and Barony, and returned to live at Nairn. In the year 1734, he was elected by the county of Ross to represent them in Parliament: and having attended that high Court for seven years, although he could have been elected for the next ensuing Parliament, yet he preferred the pleasures of a private country life before the noise and fatigue of a Court and publick business. His house at Nairn being a convenient winter lodging, he has built a house at Coulmonie in the parish of Arclach, upon the banks of the river Findhorn, and has so beautified that place with enclosing, planting, building, and other improvements, as to make it a delightful retirement in the summer season. His present Lady has brought him a beautiful family of children, viz., John, George, Margaret married in the year            to Joshua Mackenzie, M.D., Henriette married October 21<sup>st</sup> 1749 to Sir William Dunbar of Westfield. Anne married January 13<sup>th</sup> 1753 to Sir Harrie Munro of Fowlis, Jean married in September 1756 to Ross of Kindess, Alexandrina and Charlotte.

Hugh Rose of Geddes, eldest son to Kilravok by the first marriage, was born July 12, 1705; and after a course of education at schools and universities, applied to the study of the Law, which he prosecuted both in Scotland and in Holland, and admitted Advocate, January 18<sup>th</sup> 1729. On January 3<sup>d</sup> 1739, he married Elizabeth Clephan, daughter of Collonell William Clephan, brother's son to Carlslogie; and then, choosing to live in the country, his father resigned to him the seat of the family. In the year 1748, when the hereditary jurisdictions in Scotland were purchased by the Government, and annexed to the Crown, his Majesty was pleased to appoint Mr. Rose of Geddes Deputie-Sheriff of the counties of Ross and Cromarty, with an annual salary of £250, burdened with the salaries of his substitutes, which office he continues to execute. His Lady has brought him these children, viz., Hugh, born March 11<sup>th</sup> 1740;

It were very improper for me to enter into the character of Kilravok.

of his son, or of their Ladies, who are so well known and so deservedly esteemed and respected.

Thus, I have cast together what accounts of this honourable family I could learn, either from the genealogical deduction of it formerly written, or from other authentick vouchers and documents. And I cannot but observe the goodness of Divine Providence in preserving the family in honour and respect for 500 years; and, which is very uncommon, that in the course of sixteen descents, the succession continued in the direct line from father to son, and did not once diverge into the collateral line.

A few tradesmen's accounts mark the period of the fifteenth Baron's death. In 1732, Robert Sutherland charges for "five dozen wine glasses to Kilraick's funeral, £1;" and "a hogshead of claret," charged at the same time, was perhaps furnished for the same occasion. "John Hossack and Company," apparently carrying on a very general business at Findhorn, send in an account, dated January 1732, all the articles of which—beginning with "a skin of bruised leather for mourning shoes" are "for the Laird of Kilraick's funeral." The Inverness saddler, Alexander Squair, in February 1732, charges for "two murning furniturs, and for varnishing stirrup irons and bits, and making covers for two demipique saddles:" while "Thomas Fraser, baxter in Inverness," on the 11th February 1732, receives "£8, and that for dressing and ordering the honored Hugh Rose baron and laird of Kilraock's funeral." We have again an epistle

From Lord Lovat.

My dear Baron,

I had the honour of your letter with the account of your worthy father's death. I own I was both surpris'd and heartily grieved at the loss of my most constant and brave friend, who, for his uncommon valour and integrity, was an honour to mankind: and the comfort I have in losing such a heroick friend is that, God be thanked, without any flattery, I can say that no father has been so happily succeeded in our days in the part of the kingdom where we live, as he is; for you possess all his good qualities without the defects which advanced age brought upon him; besides, that you was more happy in your education, which gave you more acquired parts

than any of your family has had for many ages. May you, therefore, live long, my dear Baron, and may your family flourish more in your hands than it has done for hundreds of years. When I reflect on the many alliances and relations that has been these 500 yeares past betwixt our families, without the least breach of friendship, but a constant and stedfast adhering to one another's interest, I have not the least fear but it will continue so, during your days and mine; and I hope in God that affectionate friendship will be unalterable betwixt your family and mine as long as ther is a Rose in Kilraok or a Fraser in Lovat.

I beg leave to assure your good lady and children, and in partiular the Laird of Geddes, of my most dutiful respects; and be so just as to believe that I am, while I live, with a sincere esteem and respect,

My dear Baron,

Your most obed<sup>t</sup> and most humble serv<sup>t</sup> and brother,

LOVAT.

Edin<sup>r</sup>, the ii. of Febr. 1732.

I hope I shall have the honour to pay my duty to you next month at your own house.

We have seen that the late Baron was for a long period Sheriff of Ross. He lost the office for a short time, but was again appointed to it by patent under the Great Seal, in 1729, on its becoming vacant by the decease of Sir Robert Munro of Foulis. Hugh Rose, the present Baron, was appointed in 1732 in the same manner to the office of Sheriff of Ross, vacant by decease of his father.

An account of "Hugh Ore, merchant in Nairn," is mentioned, only as containing the first charge that has been noticed among the family provisions for tea. "Bohea tea" and "green tea" cost £3, 12s. Scots per ponn. Other accounts speak for themselves:—

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Hugh Rose of Kilravock, Esq., to James Fraser and Co.,  
Inverness.

1733.

April. To ane hogshhead strong claret, of vintage 1731.	£12	0	0
For ane hogshhead do., of vintage 1732.	10	0	0

Fragment of a memorandum-book in Geddes's hand-writing.

1731.

The ground to the south of the garden of Kilraick was trenched in spring 1731, and the fruit-trees planted in the month of November following. The expenses:—Three spades, at 4s. 6d. each, 13s. 6d.; a pick, 5s. 6d.; a boring iron, 2s. 6d.; a wheelbarrow, 1s. 8d.; two pounds of gunpowder to blow up the stones, 2s.; building a little of a dry-stone wall, 1s.; day-labourers, at 1s. 6d. per week, £1, 14s.—£2, 10s. 10d.

The ground to the east of the garden was begun to be trenched in the month of September 1731. Expenses:—To two day-labourers, at 1s. 6d. a-week each, for two months, £1, 4s. Item, blowing up a stone, 2s. Item, for building a dry-stone wall for the kiln's end, to the mill-run, 6s.—£1, 12s.

Was brought this length at the term of Martinmas, when I engaged William Ross, alias Dow, as my menial servant, for the following fee, viz.: six bolls of victual yearly, four bolls barley-meal, and two of oatmeal, 18 merks Scots money, and two pair of shoes.

This year my grandfather finished his house and garden of Polenach, and enclosed the half of the ground with a dyke and ditch. My father planted upward of 2000 ash-trees at Coulmoney—the first seen there since the memory of man, except one row planted by himself five years before, round a garden of his own making—as also about a thousand in Geddes. From this year, also, may be dated my beginning to plant barren trees; but the number, for several seasons, has been very inconsiderable—*ut potui, quia ut vellem non licuit*. Of these were, first, the row of ash, plane, and elm on the south side of the mill-run within the orchard, all but one; secondly, seven elms and two planes planted in the miller's yard.

1732.

This year my grandfather died, January the 23d, aged 69, all but three days. I began trenching the nursery-ground to the north-east of the house.

formerly called the Calf-ward, in April, and planted some of the tenants' yards in Miltown with ashes, elms, and planes. In March thereafter, trenched the small spot of ground immediately below the garden terraces to the east of the pigeon-house. Planted two walnut trees in it. The soil of it is incomparable, and likely to produce many crops of good and wholesome kitchen stuff.

Bill of entertainment, &c., for Kilravock's election at Taine, the 30<sup>th</sup> May 1734 years, by John Manson.

*Sterling money.*

To entertainment,	. . . . .	£15 0 0
To 3 pints brandie,	. . . . .	0 12 0
To 24 dozens wine,	. . . . .	21 12 0
To 2 bottles sherry,	. . . . .	0 3 4
To 2 bowls punch, at 8s. per bowl,	. . . . .	0 16 0
To 16 gallons 3 pennie ale,	. . . . .	1 12 0
To 3½ dozen glasses broken, at	. . . . .	0 10 6
To horse straw and corn,	. . . . .	1 10 0
		<hr/>
		£41 15 10

Account of debursments for John Rose, student at the school of Forres, by Robert Farquhar, schoolmaster there, from the 5 of Nov<sup>r</sup> 1734 to the 25 of August 1735.

To cash given him at several times,	. . . . .	£0 6 0
For pens and ink,	. . . . .	0 6 0
For paper,	. . . . .	0 12 0
For Ovid's Metamorphoses,	. . . . .	1 4 0
For Erasmus Maj.,	. . . . .	1 2 0
For a gram. exercises,	. . . . .	0 6 0
For dialog. saerorum,	. . . . .	0 5 0

Mr. Rose of Kilraick, d<sup>r</sup> to James Hamilton, (Edinburgh.)

1734, Oct. 16.

To a bob wig, . . . . .	£1 10 0
To a cue wig, ribbons, and rose, . . . . .	1 10 0

The season 1734-5 was spent in Edinburgh, where the accounts show large outlays for masters of dancing and music for the daughters, saddle and books for the Laird and his son, clothes for all, and payments to lawyers, (Mr. Dalrymple and Mr. Craigie,) and their "servants," who seem also to have been the parties entertained in tavern bills at "Clerk's," and at "Tam's."

A sketch of the family history, evidently contemporary, and apparently written in the house, as materials for some genealogical publication, having applied to the late Baron the Virgilian epithet, "*quam pectore fortis et armis*," bestows upon the family of the present one the character of "*pulcherrima proles*," probably not without justice. "This baron," says another of these MS. pedigrees, "had a graceful appearance, a lively wit, a fluent and elegant expression, and a cheerful social temper. In his political character he was firmly attached to the Revolution interest, of which he gave a proof during the Rebellion 1745-6; and having lived a regular and temperate life to the age of 71 years, he died in his house at Nairn, May 28th 1755, and was buried in the chapel of Geddes."

Lewis, the second son of the Baron's first marriage, after feebly attempting to get into business at Bordeaux, lived for a long life at Kilravock, as the kind and ready "Will Wimble," the companion of sport—the home-keeper when others went abroad—the general man of accounts, and fac-totum of an indolent family. The sons of the second marriage are believed to have entered the army, and certainly died young. Of the daughters, Jean was married to *Duncan* Ross of Kindecace, *Caroline* (not Charlotte) to Captain, subsequently Major, Brodie, and Miss Lexie lived to old age, and died unmarried.

The wife of the young Baron was Elizabeth Clephane, daughter of Colonel William Clephane, a soldier of fortune, who at his death left his family without other provision than a good education bestowed on one son, a pair of colours in the Dutch service on another, and to all, excellent sense, and a strong feeling of gentle blood, no whit subdued by lowered fortunes. Among the papers of the brothers are notes of their pedigree, asserting a descent on the father's side from Clephane of Carslogie, Strachan of Bowssie, Strachan of Carmylie, and more remotely from the noble families of Panmure, Airlie, and Forbes; while on the side of their mother, Elizabeth Cramond, daughter of Mr. James Cramond, "a priest of the Episcopal Church of Scotland," they claimed descent from Cramond of Balhall, Cramond of Auldbar, Ramsay of Bamf, Simmer of

Balyordie, and Strachan of Bridgetown. No school learning was wasted on the Colonel's daughter. "Betty Clephane" wrote a bad hand, and spelt so abominably that it is vain to imitate her manner. But she never fails in sense or feeling. The first letter of hers that has been found is written five years before her marriage, to her brother John, the accomplished scholar and physician, the friend of Dr. Mead, and the favourite correspondent of David Hume,—who indorses it—"Betty Clephan,—rec<sup>d</sup>. at Lyons, Oct. 18. ans<sup>d</sup>. 22<sup>d</sup>."

Lochmill, 8<sup>ber</sup> the 8. 1734.

My dear Brother.

This brings you the account of our poor sister's death, who died the 6 of this month, and is to be buried to-morrow in the church of Kinnettles, beside our brother, that lies in Bridgetown's burying-place there. She died with her senses so entire about her, as to send her blessing to her brothers with her last breath. Her eagerness to see me before her death, and my own uneasiness at being from her, made me at last prevail with the people I am with, to let me attempt our long north-country journey, and luckily I arrived here a fortnight ago, in time to satisfy my dear sister, and to assist in doing the last duties about her. The despaired of pleasure I have had in being with poor Tibbie, and the kind set of people I am amongst, make me easier at this time than ever I could have thought to have been when my dear Tibbie was out of the world; for in her I lose one of the fondest of sisters.

It would be impossible for me to name all the civilities that have been paid our sister from all the people in this country. The family of Glammis has been remarkably kind, and, for Balinshoe's people, nothing can outdo them. They just now contribute not a little to our having her decently and gently interred, by the sending the carriage of their chaise to transport her body on, and helping us to have some little entertainment for the company that will be there.

My aunt behaves to a wonder, and luckily our cousin William is here. Hoping to hear soon from you, adieu, dear John.

Monsieur Monsieur Clephane,  
chez Monsieur Alexander.  
Banquier à Paris.



The friends in the North country with whom Miss Clephane resided were the family of Sutherland, and it was probably at Dunrobin that the young Laird of Kilravock lost his liberty. Between his bride and the Countess of Sutherland there existed a warm friendship, expressed on one side in the somewhat exaggerated tone of sentiment which was then coming into fashion among young women. Here is the Countess's letter, written evidently a day or two after her friend's marriage:—

From the once delightful room, Wednesday, 10 o'clock.

My ever dearest creature, you can never imagine the grief I felt at parting with you, nor can I express it. All I can say is, it exceeded all I ever felt before. It was this day sensibly aggravated by the bad weather, which, I fear, will either stop my dear's journey or hurt her health. I hope in God Nellie has been with you, for, melancholy as my own situation is, it's your's gives me pain just now, and I know her company in such a new fashioned expedition would be of use to you.

I went out and walked yesterday; but it's all one what I do, for every thing conspires to refresh the thoughts of my immense loss. Here I walked with Clephan! Here I have sat with her! In short, this wide world, to me a joyless desert, has nothing left to make poor me happy. But as this is too melancholy a subject to entertain a bride, I shall drop it; and as I'm not capable of entering on any other, I must end with wishing all the joy the heart of man can wish or heaven bestow; and may your pleasure and happiness never be interrupted with such a stroke as I at present feel. All here join in these prayers and best wishes to you and Mr. Rose, as I do to him, in spite of the sore heart he has given me.

Forse would not allow the baggage to be committed to any hands but John Lamb's. My dearest Clephane, adieu! Angels protect and guard you.

Jenny Dott is fallen very ill, and my eyes will not allow my pen any more privilege.

Of the difficulties or obstacles in the way of the marriage we learn nothing. They are alluded to in a letter of Mr. Hall of Dunglass, the friend and correspondent of Hume and of Dr. Clephane, who writes to the latter:—

. . . When I was in Edinburgh, I heard your sister's marriage confirmed.

and I assure you it did not give me more joy to hear that so near a relation of yours was blessed with the man who doated on her, than to hear of her generous behaviour all along in that affair; and there could be nothing more heroic than the parts your father, herself, you too, I imagine, have acted, as the story is told here, which, since I know you, I believe in every circumstance; and I am vastly glad that the family character comes out to justify the judgment I had made of yours. I heartily wish you and her all the happiness such principles deserve, and all the glory such actions have a just claim to. Dear Clephane, be my friend and use me as such, ay till you find that I am not sincerely, as I profess myself, yours without deceit,

JO. HALL.

Dunglass,

March 24, 1739.

I have heard of the success of Mustapha, though I have not seen it yet. Let me hear of our acquaintances, and who writ the ode on the Prince's birth-day. We have had many disputes and conjectures about it here.

I was a good while in town this winter, and was pretty well diverted; but it is beyond all measure drunkenesome. Sober Bacchus would be a perfect milk-sop there.

Mr. Clephan,

At her Grace the Dutchess of Rutland's house,

Grosvenor Square, London.

In 1742 the young people spent the winter in Edinburgh, and we find among the expenses a bill for "the price of a chariot, £20 sterling." Their summer and usual residence was Kilravock, where the young Laird occupied himself with his books and music, or joined his father in his favourite employments of planting and making gardens. Both were smitten also with the new taste for sport, whether on moor and field, or on the streams, that give life and beauty to their dwellings of Coulmony and Kilravock. In these occupations, quiet in the midst of their families, they were found by the storm which swept Scotland in 1745 and the following year.

When Prince Charles Edward rode out from Inverness eastward, to support his party retiring from the fords of Spey before Cumberland's army, he stopped at the Castle of Kilravock, and was received there with becoming respect. He made himself very agree-

able—asked to see the children, kissed each of them, and praised their beauty. Observing a violin, he inquired if the Laird played, begged a tune, and of course was pleased—walked out with the Laird to see his planting operations. “How happy are you, Mr. Rose,” said he, “who can enjoy these peaceful occupations when the country round is so disturbed!” That was on Monday the 14th of April. The following day was the Duke of Cumberland’s birth-day, and he spent it at Kilravock, and lay there that night. He remarked, “you have had *my cousin* here!” But when the Laird would have apologized, on the ground that he had no means of resistance, the Duke stopped him, and said he had done quite right—that he could not refuse to receive Charles Edward, and receiving him, he must treat him as a Prince. Next day the “cousins” met at Culloden! Such is the tradition of the house.

We know from Shaw the part the family took in the great struggle; but, except a few printed broadsides, marking the passing military events, and an “account of forage taken for the use of His Majesty’s troops”—rendered, on oath of the tenants, “by order of his Excellency General Hawley,” amounting to £70, dated 3d May 1746—we find no records of martial doings of the Barons of Kilravock. In their connexion with their burgh of Nairn, they thought proper to make a little more demonstration of Whig feeling. A drinking cup of cocoa-nut, set in silver, still preserved at Kilravock, has the following inscription:—

THIS CUP BELONGS TO THE PROVOST OF NAIRN, 1746, THE YEAR OF OUR DELIVERANCE.  
A BUMPER TO THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND!

Of peaceful memorials, we find long and careful lists of fruit-trees for the remodelling of the castle garden. The pears and plums are almost all of French names and kinds, and apparently suggested by the works on gardening of de la Quintinie. There are a great many cherries and peaches, two nectarines, two apricots, a fig, and vine; only seven sorts of apples, among which is not found the Oslin, the earliest of all, and the favourite of after generations at Kilravock. There are accounts, too, for repairs of Kilravock, and for “new rooms” to the house of Coulmoney, and a “drawing-room” at Nairn—all, the accompaniments of peace and increasing families.

Hugh Rose of Goddes to Dr. Clephane.

Kilraick, May 16, 1746.

Dr Sir,

The posts set out regularly now, which is one comfort, as we shall have the pleasure of hearing from you. One post brought us two of your

letters, and the one sent by Mr. Dick came safe, but above a month after date. By the accounts you give of my brother John, I conclude him dead before now. We are all much obliged to you for the many kind offices you did him. Your settling at London (with regard to yourself) I approve of, and from my heart wish you success; but I despair of ever seeing you here, unless you come before you are half as much employed as Dr. Mead is. Were you here, you would find that I have been busied in the arts of peace, viz., farming, planting, &c., whilst our country has been the seat of war. My children are well, and I as happy as ever. I am so much out of the practice of writing that I soon tire of it; therefore farewell, and believe me, dear Brother, most affectionately yours,

HUGH ROSE.

Doctor Clephane, at Mr. Conyers's Apothecary,  
in Bennet Street, near St. James's, London.

To this letter Betty Clephane adds a note full of affection for her brother, and lamenting the distressing scenes that were passing around her:—"So sad a scene as has happened in our country, cannot, I think, fail of affecting those who have been so unlucky as to be in a manner eye and ear witnesses of it. Could so happy a thing befall me as a sight of you at such a time, how comfortable would it be!"

Here are two letters to Kilravock from his son-in-law, Dr. Joshua Mackenzie. The first mentions subjects of interest, public and private. The other is the earliest notice furnished by these family papers, of a payment in bank notes, and the first distinct reference to fly-fishing! The sportsman has to seek an apology for fishing with ground-bait:—

Joshua Mackenzie to Kilravock.

Edin. April 20, 1747.

Dear Sir,

As nothing can be more agreeable than to tell good news, I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that yesterday, about five in the morning, (being Easter Monday,) your daughter brought you another grandson. In the evening I got your friend Peter Cuming (who, though a clergyman, is a sensible and an honest fellow) to make him a Christian, so far as form goes. We drank a bottle or two after the ceremony, and minded all your

healths. As I was to give you the name, and like to do things by wholesale, I called him Rose, so that no Mac (south or north) might claim any title. Peggy came pretty easily by him, and is in a very good way.

I send you the Jurisdiction Bill as it is now to be passed. No doubt it contains several good things; but people don't like their being annexed to the Crown with the Court fees, &c.; and the sheriffs appointed during pleasure, which makes them dependent; as also depositions taken *via voce*. You'll please to send Geddes a reading of it, to whom I have wrote, with the new instructions about lint, &c.

You'll see by the news that France begins now to unmask its designs to its good friends the Dutch, whose conduct must be speedily determined, by either becoming neutral or acting vigorously, though we hope the last. 'Tis yet disputed whether Sluys be taken or not. On the one hand, there are certain accounts by ships that it is; on the other, there are late letters from thence, that it was not invested; but upon the French approaching, the sluices had been suddenly opened, and drowned 1500 of them. Next foreign mail will probably clear up the matter. With compl<sup>ts</sup> to all friends, I am,

D Sir,

Your affectionate humble Servant.

J. M<sup>c</sup>KENZIE.

The Same to the Same.

Edin<sup>r</sup>, 23<sup>d</sup> June, 1748.

Dear Sir,

I was favoured with yours, and three pounds in notes, which overpays the £50 by 3s. 6d. This I shall account for . . . .

I fished on the water of Leith, Tuesday, being the only time since I saw you, and killed 4 dozen of pritty trouts with bait, it being a scorching day. Kind compl<sup>ts</sup> to all friends. I am, in haste,

D<sup>r</sup> Sir,

Your affectionate humble Servant.

J. M<sup>c</sup>KENZIE.

On the 10th of March 1747, valutors numbered 3200 trees in the woods of Muirtown fit for sale, their average value tenpence each.

A letter of the Laird of Brodie to Geddes, Oct. 24, 1747, merely announcing that he was summoned by Mr. Pelham to attend the choosing of the Speaker, being written on a large sheet of paper,—its blank space is amusingly filled by Geddes with sketches of proposed letters, addressed to great friends with unfeigned reluctance, to solicit his Sheriffship; and here and there a scrap of Greek, written with all the accents, of which two lines of the *Odyssey*, with a new termination, form the only complete sentence:—

Μηδὲ τι μ' ἀνόημον; μετρίσσω μὲν ἔλεεινον,  
 Ἀλλ' ἔν μοι κατὰλεξόν, τὸ ὅτι φεγγέσειαι ἄνωγα.

In another letter of his, to console a friend who had been maligned as “a Jacobite,” he writes:—

. . . He who can with justice call another, Jacobite, gives him, in my opinion, one of the worst of names; for it is in effect calling him a traitor to his country, an enemy to one of the best of Kings, and the most happy establishment this day in the universe. Nor do I think I could wish for a more effectual punishment to all Jacobites than that they had their James or Charles to govern them on some spot of this globe far distant from us. Sure I am they'd soon tire of it, and heartily wish to be back to Britain, and live again under that King and Government they have so often endeavoured to distress. The late Mr. Addison said very justly, that the reading Sueton's lives of the twelve *Cæsars* with attention might frighten any wise man from wishing to live under absolute monarchy. You have in your travels visited the courts of most of the Eastern monarchs, and therefore need not read Sueton, who gives but the pictures, whereas you have seen the originals. This being the case, can I who know that you have sense, believe that you prefer their Kings and Government to ours? Indeed I cannot. As to the reports spread of you at London, heed them not, they'll die of themselves. Continue, however, to live so as to make your actions give them the lie. My wife joins me in kind compliments to Mrs. Fraser and you.

Kilraick, July 6, 1753.

The following letter from Professor Blackwell of Aberdeen, the author of "Memoirs of the Court of Augustus," without year, may have been written about the time of Geddes's appointment to his Ross-shire sheriffdom. It is very characteristic of the affected style under which its writer covered a good deal of sense and learning:—

From Professor Blackwell to Hugh Rose of Geddes.

Could you believe it? A strong propensity to say yes to the welcomest invitation ever was given, and the kindest letter ever was writ, has kept me so long from answering it. Among the *desagrémens* of sickness, it is not the least to be under authority like a child. A thousand delightful circumstances offered to my imagination in passing the fine season with such company as Geddes and his lady; but upon the first mention of it to my physicians, (no fewer than five,) they all with one voice positively declared against my travelling one single mile northward. In vain did I laugh at the pretended difference of climate between this and Ross; they unanimously persisted *this* was too cold. D<sup>r</sup> Mead talks of Blois and the banks of the Loire; and D<sup>r</sup> Johnstoun, my uncle, forbids me to think of Dunkeld, and hesitates between Bath and the German Spaw. What can I do? I languish to see the man

Κολοπῆ ὅν τ' ἐθέλειτο γάμους, Μῆσαι δ' ἄμα παῖσαι.

I had fondly laid my plan for this purpose, and fed myself with smiling prospects, and now dare not move a step in the execution. There is but one man in the world can remedy this—yourself. You have near and agreeable friends in these parts, who are the same time my chief companions, S<sup>r</sup> Arthur Forbes, and S<sup>r</sup> Archibald Grant, (*Chefs, selon moi, de leur noms.*) I am at present living with them alternately; and the latter, with uncommon humanity, has been at great pains to procure me conveniencies, and even sent for goats to feed on the rocky mountains in the neighbourhood of Monymuse: *M'entendez vous bien?* Come and see us. Make a tour hither ere you go to Ross. Your relations wish it; and I would give more than I'll name to see such a couple.—For take that along with you; you must not come without

your lady. Easy travelling and short stages will, I hope, confirm her health, and would give me, who honour her character, very great satisfaction. Instead of compliments, tell her she is bound in charity to make this visit. Happiness and contentment is a grand specific; and Dr Mead, who is anxious like a parent, enjoins me to pursue the most agreeable amusements, and entertain myself with the most pleasing sights. Now one of the prettiest objects I know in life, and, like other precious things, not the most common, is a deserving accomplished woman like Mrs Ross. It will be sometime in June ere I set out on my southern tour; and let me flatter myself that it will suit your conveniency to pass a part of May with your friends here. *Songez y, mon cher ami, serieusement.* Though I can with no propriety say, *Nil mihi rescribas,* (for I beg to hear soon of your resolution,) with the greatest, I can add, *attamen ipse veni.* Indeed, I have at present particular need of so agreeable a visit, having just lost a brother, and which is more, a *friend*, in a high fever; the minister of Bathgate, in the height of life and usefulness—the best scholar and most spirited speaker I knew of his profession. What a folly it is to overrate a thing we hold by so slippery a tenure. As for my own health, there are some symptoms changed to the better, though the root of the disease seems immovable;

Sed satis est orare Jovem quae donat et aufert  
 Det vitam, aut secus; aequum mihi animum ipse parabo.

Meanwhile resolve, come, and make happy your

T. BLACKWELL.

Monymuse,  
 April 24<sup>th</sup>.

At a leisure hour be so good as look over my last and answer it. Your opinion of some things mentioned in it will give me pleasure. Mon ami! Adieu.

Dr. Clephane paid his first visit to his sister in 1750. Among his papers are some notes of his journey, which, slight as they are, show something of the writer's character.



and show a railway age how the traveller of last century hailed the great invention of turnpike roads. The miles in England are throughout distinguished as (*m.*) measured or statute, and (*c.*) computed miles. In Scotland, (*l.*) long miles mean the old Scotch miles of sadly indefinite length, but properly equivalent to about a mile and a half statute measure.

Dr. Clephane's journey from Scarborough to Kilravock, 1750. Came to Scarborough July 6; left it September 1.

To Pickering 12 *c.* miles, and measures 19. From Pickering to Helmsley 9 *c.* miles; 12 measured. Kirby-moor-side lyes between Pickering and Helmsley, and is 4 *c.* miles from the latter. (William of Wickham.) Wickham Abbey is about 5 miles from Scarborough, between that and Pickering. At Pickering, (which belongs to the Crown, but is on lease given to Commissioner Hill, who lives at Thornton, about 3 miles from Pickering,) are the ruins of a castle with seven towers, &c. Lay at the White Swan, Jackson's.

At Helmsley, Mr. Dumcombe's; and the ruins of the Duke of Buckingham's castle. *N.B.*—He did not die at Helmsley, but in a little ale-house at Kirkby-moor-side.

From Helmsley, bad road to Northallerton, 12 *c.* miles, and 19 measured. 6 miles to Kapwick, which is at the foot of Hambleton, and 6 more from Kapwick to Northallerton. Road and descent down to Reeves Abbey. (Rievaux,) and ascent to Hambleton, very bad, stony, and narrow for carriages. Over the heath of Hambleton, road good; but the descent from Hambleton to the vale of Thirsk, down to Kapwick, is very bad. From Kapwick to Northallerton 6 *c.* miles, some bad lanes, but the rest pretty tolerable.

Northallerton small, new-built village, 33 *m.* miles from York. (The Golden Lion, Richardson's.) From Northallerton to Darlington 16 *m.* miles; fine turnpike road. Half way is Smeaton-on-the-Tees; and within 2 *m.* miles of Darlington you come to Crofts, the last village in Yorkshire, after which you enter the Bishopric of Durham, after you pass the bridge over the Tees at the turnpike, just 2 *m.* miles from Darlington. Darling-

ton larger than Northallerton. Many new-built houses. *N.B.*—All these towns seem to feel the advantage of the great road.

From Darlington to Durham 19 m. miles; *i. e.* to Ferryhill 12 m. miles; from thence to Sunderland-bridge 3, and 3 or 4 to Durham. *N.B.*—The county of Durham very fine; Durham—old, ill-built, dirty town—lies low, but the cathedral high; situation of the cathedral and course of the river very remarkable. The river is the Weir. Inn, Marshall's, at the Green Dragon. Roads all fine turnpike.

From Durham to Newcastle 14 m. miles. Chester-in-the-Street about half way. Newcastle, narrow dirty streets; old ill-built houses; ascents and descents very bad; water scarce and not good, much of it being tainted from the coal-pits, &c. The closeness and dirt of the town would make me suspect they must have the nervous fever pretty much among them, of the hospital or jail kind.

North-Shields 7 miles from Newcastle, down the Tyne. Tynemouth half a mile farther; and near the sea stood the old castle and church or monastery of Benedictine monks. Tynemouth fort, or Clifford's fort, between Shields and Tynemouth; the bar is on the south of the cliff where the old castle is, and seems to be very narrow, and consequently difficult to take. A kiell is 8 chadder. The kiell-men will make 8 tides in a week, and that is, to the foremen, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  shillings, and to the man that steers, 5 shillings; so that these fellows will earn from 25 to 28 shillings per week. *N.B.*—Just by Chester-in-the-Street is Lunley Castle.

From Newcastle for Edinburgh, hired a chaise and pair of horses for four guineas; but I am to pay the turnpikes.

The country from Newcastle to Morpeth is but indifferent, something like Scotland; the country about Morpeth better. From Newcastle to Morpeth is 14 m. miles. Morpeth lies on a river called Winspeck river; some pretty good stone buildings in it. From Morpeth to Alnwick 19 miles turnpike. Country here and there pretty good, but mostly open. Castle of Alnwick belongs to Lord Northumberland, with a considerable estate thereabouts of the Somerset family. Morpeth is a Parliament town; Alnwick not. Alnwick is but 5 miles from the sea.

For 5 m. miles out of Alnwick towards Belford you have turnpike road;

you have here and there a bit—and it will be done in a little time—quite through to Belford. From Alnwie to Belford  $14\frac{1}{2}$  m. miles. Belford small, inconsiderable place, not far from the sea. The country opens more and more, and liker Scotland. No house here but the post-house. From Belford to Berwie-upon-Tweed is 15 m. miles; not so stony as that from Alnwie to Belford; but if you can get the sands, take them; they are shorter.

Berwie—the bridge—river—harbour—bad entry—barracks—magazines, &c. Tweedmouth, a few houses at the bridge-end, is not subject to the town, nor is it in Northumberland, but belongs to the county of Durham. as does another little place two or three miles from Belford towards Berwick. *N.B.*—At Tweedmouth, Mrs. Humphrey's, a good house.

From Berwick to Old Camus 16 m. miles; road tolerably good: a good deal of it over moors. In the way is Eaton, 7 m. miles from Berwie, and 10 from Old Camus. *N.B.*—Old Camus is in Sir John Hall's estate; and two miles from his house, Dunglass. From Old Camus to Beltonford is ten e. miles, and measures near 14. On the road, about two miles from Old Camus, is Sir John Hall's house, Dunglass, but a little way from the high road. Here the country opens pretty full of gentlemen's seats, with a full view of the sea and Bass, &c.; clumps of trees; an open corn country. From Berwick to Old Camus is the Merse; but past Dunglass or the Glass Mills, which belong to Sir John Hall, is East Lothian, a very fine open corn country, full of country seats. The next to Dunglass, which is on the left of the great road, is Broxton, the Duke of Roxburgh's, on the right; then Sir John Warrender's, by Dunbar, &c. &c. Over the Tyne from Beltonford is Lord Haddington's seat, Tinningham, &c. East Lothian fine country. From Beltonford to Edinburgh there are two roads; the higher by Haddington, but the longest and worst road; the other, by Bangley brae-foot, is said to be the best and shortest. From Beltonford to Bangley brae-foot is 8 e. miles; and from thence to Edinburgh is 10 e. miles. The 18 e. miles measure 26. From Beltonford you pass by Seaton, Prestonpans, and Preston, and so to Musselborough and Edinburgh, the road all along being at a little distance from the sea.

(A sheet lost.)

. . . Dundee, 12 m. ; Arbroath, 8 l. ; Montrose, 8 l. ; Bervy, 8 ; Stonehith, 12 ; Aberdeen, 12 l. ; Old Meldrum, 14 ; Strathbogy. *N.B.*—Well at Arbroath, a chalybeate; to the taste seems weaker than Tmbridge; about the strength of Sunning-hill. At the Ship, Bruce's. Arbroath a small place. Montrose cleaner, and on the whole better built than Dundee. Bervy a poor place. Stonehith better. Aberdeen greatly more considerable than Dundee; buildings better. Strathbogy is in Banff, (!) has a linen manufacture lately established; belongs to the D. of Gordon.

From Strathbogy to Keith 6 very long miles, and two bad stony hills. From Keith 6 miles to Fochabers are not so long; pretty good road. Fochabers sad place. Bog-a-Giebt miserably furnished; old, irregular castle. Spey is just without Fochabers—sometimes *guéable*. To Elgin, 6 ; good road ; short miles.

*N.B.*—Miles very long in this country; cannot go above three miles' journey, riding. Why miles so long? Have you read Rabelais?

Elgin; old church and monastery; a great deal of building. Any records about it? Poor-looking people—well situated: the river, with one high bank, goes round half the town. From Elgin to Forres 8 long miles; very good road. From Forres to Nairn is 8 miles; and from Nairn to Kilraick is 5 miles; but from Forres to Kilraick directly is 12 miles.

*N.B.*—A certain Lord having asked a gentleman what great advantages Murrayshire had over other counties, was told, three—that they had forty miles of better road than in most counties; almost always better weather; and the third was, that they had but one Lord among them, (Lord Murray,) and he had no interest or following.

Murrayshire, the bounds of it are nearly the Spey and the Ness. From Nairn to Inverness is 12 miles.

#### Helmsley.

Written on a window, lines in praise of matrimony, the last of which mention it as a state

“ Where love is liberty, and nature law.”

At the bottom of the print of "the Sailor's Return," alluding to Anson's voyage, the versifier giving it the advantage over the conquests of Rome, he says of the latter:—

" Her fierce dominion Asia, Afric knew :  
But round the world her eagle never flew !"

*N.B.*—Hollar's print or view of the City of London before and after the Fire, is taken from St. Mary Overy's steeple. That after, is in the year 1666.

The accounts of this period are not so interesting as to be given in detail. In the year 1750, claret was used at Kilravock at £10 a hoghead. In 1751, Charles Brodie of Lethen, a gentleman who seems to have monopolized the enterprise of the country, imported for Kilravock "two deall and six hundred weight Scotch coal, at 16s. per deall: and twenty barrels Newcastle coal, at 20d. per barrel,"—the first time that coal appears in the accounts of the northern household. On that occasion he took oats and bear at 10s. per boll in barter for his sea-born commodities. In the previous year, he paid for 64½ barrels of salmon, £112, 17s. 6d. in the following money:—

Bank notes,	£24	0	0
4 half Joannes's,	7	4	0
65 Guineas,	68	5	0
2 Louis d'ors,	2	0	0
Silver,	11	8	6

Other accounts show considerable purchases of books from Edinburgh booksellers—Gavin Hamilton, Kincaid, and Donaldson—by both father and son. Their classes of literature are almost the same—Greek and Latin classics and criticism, chiefly foreign.

In a neat English hand is the following letter from a lady, to whose taste it is said Brodie owes much of its cultivated beauty. It probably marks the planting of the fine beeches in the "birch ward" of Kilravock. That tree has not been long cultivated with us. The fine beeches at Yester, and those lately cut down at Panmure, were supposed to be the earliest considerable plantations of them in Scotland:—

Sir,

As I proposed answering your obliging letter next day, I hope you will excuse my not writing by your servant. The beech trees are ready to be carryed. I thought they would have been taken away this day. It should not be long deferred, as the season advances fast. There is just fifty of them. Probably your servant would tell you there were not so many given him; but I have since ordered the number to be made up.

My daughter is very proud of your good opinion. We hope her syrup will have its desired effect; for none of your well-wishers can be better pleased with your health and happiness than we shall always be. She joins with me in our best compliments to you, Sir, my Lady, and all the family; and I am, with much regard,

Sir,

Your most humble and obedient Servant,

MARY BRODIE.

Brodie House,

March 8<sup>th</sup>, 1750-51.

The notices of the Kilravock garden since the time when the Paisley gardener's services were hired, (p. 204,) have been few and scanty, and showing only some interest in the fruit and kitchen part. When attention began to be bestowed on flowers among us, we cannot say. Long beyond memory of any now alive, the bank below the castle garden has produced a few sweet-scented violets, (a rare plant in Scotland;) and the tradition of the family is, that the seed was sent from England in the beginning of last century. In 1754, Colin Donaldson, a London merchant or shopkeeper, bound to the family of Kilravock by early benefits, writes to the Baron:—

Sir,

The young lad Miller, brother to your late gardener, brought me a parcel of seeds to be sent you, which I shipped immediately on board a ship of and for Inverness. The inclosed is a catalogue.

It is now long since you did me the honour to let me hear from you. I do assure you nothing can give me greater pleasure than to hear that you, your lady, and family are all well. Your Honour can hardly conceive the spirits I have on the receipt of any of your favours. I sincerely, and with

all my heart, wish everything that is good may be your portion; and with best respects, I ever am,

Sir,

Your most faithful and obedient Servant,

COLIN DONALDSON.

London, 24 December, 1754.

The list enclosed in this letter contains, of course, no plants that can now be held rare or curious. It is something, however, to mark the introduction as rarities of the flowers which are now left to the cottage garden; while some of those here named will never lose favour. Among the annuals will be observed the sweet-pea and mignonette. A Morayshire lady who died within these ten years remembered a stalk of mignonette being brought in a bottle to her father's house, (where they were zealous gardeners,) as a new and unknown flower. Perhaps the seed of the spruce, pine, and larch did not spring, or failed afterwards. There are no trees of those kinds now at Kilravock nearly of such an age as this would give; and the Lairds have never been addicted to the sin of felling timber that could pass for ornamental.

#### CATALOGUE OF SEEDS, 1754.

*To be sowed in a hot-bed, and housed in winter.*—Dracocephalum. Snap-dragon, striped. Cannacorus, (Indian flowering reed.) Eupatorium. Galeopsis.

*Sowed on a bed of light earth.*—Monarda. Spanish broom. Cinque foil, (shrub.) French lavender. Roman nettle. Scabious. Fraxinella, (Dictamnus fraxinella, bastard Dittany.) Eupatorium. Columbine. Perennial hawk-weed. Mountain ranunculus. Epilobium. White convolvulus. White Venus-navel-wort. Striped Columbine. Martagon lily. Trachelium, (Campanula trachelium, Canterbury bells.) Yellow asphodel. Teasel. Aconitum. Saponaria. Bachelors' buttons. Tree-mallow, a shrub. Rudbeckia. (Button tree.) Golden-rod. Perennial flox. Rose campion. Scrophularia. Verbascum. Aster. Bladder senna, a shrub. Veronica. Bupthalmum. Porophyllum. Eryngo. Stock gilliflower. China pinks. Perennial sunflower.—*Take particular care of the four last.*

*Hardy Shrubs.*—Cistus. Phlomis, (Sage-leaf Mullein.) Evergreen cytissus. Euonymus, (Spindle tree.) Portugal laurel.

*Kitchen Herbs.*—Scorzonera. Garden-fennel.

*Annual Plants to be sowed on a hot-bed.*—Mirabilis, marvel of Peru. Besleria. Stramonium. Tricolor.—*This last with great care.*

*Annuals to be sowed in the open ground in the spring.*—Striped larkspur. Double garden marigold. Double yellow chrysanthemum. Yellow lupin. Curled-leaved mallow. Convolvulus with a black coloured flower. Blue lupin. Double corn poppy and garden mixt. Medica, (Medicago.) Hawkweed. Sweet-scented pea. Calendula. Venus looking-glass. Snail trefoil. Linaria. Nigella. Holyhocks. Astragalus. Columbine. Sea ragwort. Blue Aster. Pheasant-eyed pink. Abutilon, (Indian Mallow.) Eranthemum. Double corn poppy. Red hawkweed. Lavatera. Italian winged pea. Primrose tree. Jacea lutea. White Chrysanthemum. Golden mouse-ear. Tangier pea. Double sunflower. Hedgehogs. Convolvulus minor. Cyanus. Oriental mallow. Carduus benedictus. Sweet-scented reseda. Lobels catchfly. Flos Adonis. Nasturtium. Rose larkspur. Dwarf lychnis. Garden poppy, double. Red candytuft.

*To be sowed in pots, and plunged in a hot-bed till they get strong, then planted about in the garden.*—Globe amaranthus. Persicaria. Summer cypress. Prince's feather. Double snnflower with a black eye. Alkekengi, (Physalis Alkekengi, Winter cherry.) Tobacco. Sweet sultan. Balsam. Ketmia, (Syrian Mallow.) Cock's comb. Love lies a-bleeding. Double China aster. Double sunflower.

*Trees.*—Arbor vitæ. Occidental plane. Alexandrian laurel. Balm of Gilead fir. Mock acacia. Spruce fir cones. Larch cones. Carolina bird cherry. Upright cypress.

*Roots.*—Jonquils. Ranunculus. Anemone. Tulips.—*To be planted in a bed of fat earth.*



## KILRAVOCK SEVENTEENTH—1755-1772.

WE now lose the guidance of worthy Mr. Lachlan Shaw, and must rely in some degree upon an anonymous continuator, who thus writes :—

XVII. Hugh, fourteenth of that name, was a gentleman of polite accomplishments. He was master of the Greek, Latin, and French languages ; and having employed much time in reading, he was well acquainted with the belles-lettres, and with history, both ancient and modern. As a judge, his conduct was always upright and impartial. His life was sober, temperate, and regular ; and having lived 67 years and four months, he died in his house at Kilravock on November 26<sup>th</sup> 1772, and was interred in the burial-place of the family, leaving only one surviving son, Hugh, and one daughter, Elizabeth.

1755. June 1. Account, the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Hugh Rose of Kilraik, to John Brander, wright in Forres.

To a wanscott coffin and furniture to the deceased Hugh Rose of Kilraik, . . . . .	£5 5 0
To making a carriage for the corps, and putting up tables, and painting doors at Nairn for the funerals, . . . . .	1 10 0

A rental, made up apparently at the beginning of this Baron's period, gives the following results, as "Kilraick's rent in Murray, Nairn, and Ross, in victual:"—

	Bolls.	f.	p.
The Barony, Flemington, and Strathnairn, . . . . .	686	1	0
Geddes, Torrich, and Allanahall, . . . . .	233	3	1
Nairn, Househill, Cruick, Broadley, &c., . . . . .	198	2	0
Aldearn, Kinowdie, and Balmaecardoch, . . . . .	298	1	0
Culless, the mill, and Rarichies, . . . . .	505	0	0
Muirtown, the mill, and jointure lands, . . . . .	652	1	3

In an "inventory of some of Kilravock's papers" in 1754, are the following entries:—

Quietus from Exchequer, from the 15<sup>th</sup> May 1715, to the 19<sup>th</sup> of February 1722, that the late Kilravock was Sheriff of Ross.

Another quietus from the 10<sup>th</sup> of October 1729, to the 18<sup>th</sup> of April 1734, when the present Kilravock was Sheriff of Ross.

From Sir Harry Munro.

Arlington Street, June 14, 1755.

Sir,

Some days before I was favoured with your letter from Coulmony, I had accounts from Doctor M<sup>c</sup>Kenzie of Kilraick's death. I heartily condole with you for the loss of, though an aged, yet a valuable parent, whose intrinsic worth and remarkable adherence to truth made him respectable. As heir to his fortune, may you inherit his virtue, which even as men are, must make you esteemable while living, and transmit to posterity a grateful remembrance when dead. I offer my compliments to your lady, and to your family, and I am, Sir,

Your very humble ser<sup>t</sup>,

HARRY MUNRO.

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Hugh Rose of Kilraick, Esq.

Free, Munro.

The earliest writing which has been preserved of the lady who was afterwards Mrs. Elizabeth Rose, is a letter to her uncle, John Clephane, now established as a physician in Golden Square. It is in a well-formed, fair, perpendicular hand. She is eleven years old:—

Elizabeth Rose to Dr Clephane.

I have been too long of answering my dear uncle's obliging letter. I will make no apology for it, but just own its being wrong, and shall now, as far as I can, return it in the manner you direct. My health is at present good, and I will endeavour to preserve it. My work goes on in the manner I before wrote you of: sewing, writing, playing on the spinnet, &c. &c., and diversions change with the seasons. I have at present a fine little garden, in which I grow many good things; for though the quantities be small, the qualities are good. You bid me say something of all the family here. Papa and mamma are well; papa has been much from home of late, in which time I have been mamma's bedfellow. Hughie came from Glasgow a few days ago; he and I are very good friends. Willie and Jockie are very busy with their governor, Mr Reid, who likewise teaches the two Malcolms, and I get lessons from him also. If I knew any subject you would like to hear of from this, I would write you of it; but my letter is now long enough, so at present I take my leave, and ever am,

Dear Sir,

Your affectionate niece and humble servant,

ELIZABETH ROSE.

Kilraick, June 5<sup>th</sup>, 1758.

About twenty years ago, (gentle reader, it was in the bright month of August 1826,) while certain friends of the family were turning over some of the old books in the library at Kilravock, there dropped from a beautiful copy of the *Henr. Stephanus Homer*, a letter from James Moor, Greek professor at Glasgow, stating a difficulty that occurred in his superintendence of the Glasgow edition of *Homer*, and requesting Kilravock's opinion as a Greek scholar. That letter has been mislaid; but innumerable loose notes in the book itself, and even the following draft, (written apparently in 1759,) though so imperfect, show the interest taken by the Baron, in common with all Scotch men of letters, in the great work of the Foulis press, perhaps the finest effort of Scotch printing:—

## From Kilravock to Professor Moor.

Kilravock, March.

Sir,

My wife's going to London left me so much to do that it was not in my power to get through your edition of the *Odyssey* so soon as I inclined. You have now favored the public with the most beautiful and correct copy of Homer's works ever yet printed; and your doing the Hymns, &c., was certainly right, not only as several of them are undoubtedly his, but because by this means the fourth volume becomes much of a size with the other three. The *Battle of the Frogs and Mice*, &c., I have not yet read; but the *Odyssey* is so correct, that you have in it (as the late C. Cibber expressed it) outdone your ordinary outdoings. In my cursory view of this work, I could observe no error of consequence; but the two or three following are liable to some exception:—Book VII., v. 89, ἕξασσαν for ἕξασσαν. VIII., 256, "Ὠς ἕφατ' for "Ὠς ἕφαθ' Ἀλκίνοος θεοείμελος, and there should be no full stop till after the word θεοείμελος. B. XXI., v. 260, εἴκ' should be printed εἴ κ'. I also think that in B. XV., v. 425, κρηθ' ὀ' εἴμι' Ἀρβύρανος, and not εἴμι'.

In 1759 occurs an account which marks the period of the last considerable alteration of the mansion-house of Kilravock; its summing is past comprehension:—

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Hugh Rose of Kilaick to John Baillie, wright.

1759.	June 30.	To a sash window, measuring 10 feet, at 1s. 10d. per foot,	£0 8 4
		To 8 picture-frames, at 1s. 4d. per piece,	0 10 8
		To 2 do.,	0 1 10
1760.	July 30.	To 8 sash windows for the new front of Kilaick house, being 2½ inch stuff, measuring 156 feet, at 1s. 10d. per foot,	7 16 0
	Oct. 27.	To the workmanship of 15 squares, and 25 feet roofing and sarking over the new passage, at 12s. per square,	9 3 0

To do. of 84 yards roofing and sarking over the staircase and west tofall, at 10d. per yard, . . . . .	£3 10 0
To day-work at sawing and squaring the timber with axes for said roofs to a proper dimension, . . . . .	2 11 6
1761. May 18. To two fir planks for the main door, &c., 11 feet long, 9 inches broad, and 3½ inches thick, at 2s. 3d.,	0 4 6
To the sum of the account of day-wages, . . . . .	51 5 6

In July 1762, we find a muster-roll of "Captain William Rose's" company, of "His Majesty's battalion of Highlanders, the Earl of Sutherland Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant," reporting "78 effective private men"—mostly Frasers, Macdonalds, Mackenzies, and Roses—two drummers, four corporals, four sergeants, one lieutenant, and the captain. May this be the elder of the brothers, "Willie and Jockie," whom we have had so lately described by their sister, as "busy with their governor?"

In the same year is a long paper of instructions for conducting Kilravock's farming by a "Mr. May," (probably Mr. Peter May, an Aberdeen land-surveyor of the day,) who was perhaps as far in advance of the actual system practised at Kilravock, as he would now be considered behind the intelligence of the modern farmer. He recommends trying the drill husbandry, or "horse hoeing way;" but proposes as only a doubtful improvement sowing grass seeds along with a crop of oats, instead of "letting a farm of arable land run entirely into natural grass." He says it will save the land from "producing groundsel and weeds which cattle will not eat, and more than pay the expense of the seeds." Pease were the common crop with drill ploughing; but turnips and cabbages in small quantity were to be tried in drills; and a few acres of red clover are recommended for cutting green and feeding in the house. For this purpose he directs a field lying near the offices to be cropped alternately with barley and red clover, and evidently sees no objection to this as a perpetual rotation! In recommending a retrenchment of the garden expenses, he suggests—"Instead of kitchen stuffs growing almost under the windows, would it not do as well to throw the gardens into grass, except the borders and circles about fruit trees, which should be kept red, and sown with a wild variety of flowers. The sallads and tender pot-herbs I would advise to remove to the Den, lying east from the gardens, where they would have cover and shelter, and be detached at a side out of the way. A third or fourth of an acre is enough for this, in which I mean to raise nothing but such things as need cover and shelter. Turneps, cabbages, putatoes, pease, &c., are supposed to be raised in the fields, where they will be better for table use than if reared on a strong, rauh garden soil."

Two letters follow from the agreeable and playful General Canfield, who succeeded General Wade in command in the North, and was now resident at Castlehill, near Inverness, to which he had given the name of Cradle-hall, from a pleasant invention, in lieu of stairs, for conveying his guests to the upper floors of his house. Doctor Clephane is now dead. His brother James, the Major, is permanently domesticated with his sister, Lady Kilravock. At the date of the second letter, the family are living for a season in Edinburgh:—

Cradle-hall, July 17<sup>th</sup>, 1761.

My dear Sir,

I viewed the Castle Kilraick with greater pleasure than I imagined I ever could be capable of in the absence of your family, who always made us so happy in it. Never give yourself pain about what some pencil-bred critics or imaginary connoisseurs may censure in your alterations—you have made a most decent, comfortable dwelling; and all this family join in their wishes that Lady Kilraick and you may enjoy it in health and happiness as long as your hearts desire. Had we known of a road for carriages (except slide carts) from Dulsie to Culmony, we would have waited on you, though your landlord has never come near me; for his heart is good, and I pardon his faults.

It gave us true concern to hear of your lady's distress. We beg our best services and compliments.

I hope for your approbation in what I have done for you: I considered that a post-chariot could, when crowded, only carry three; and therefore Clephane or you must ride, when you might rather choose to be warm. I have brought you a post-coach which will carry you all comfortably anywhere, and which, including your arms and supporters handsomely painted, will stand you in £52, 10s. I put it on board John Reid before I left London. You bid me buy you horses, which are so liable to deceive one that I have not ventured far. I have seven; and if you choose it, will spare you a pair at the real price they cost me. If you can provide yourself otherwise, leave them, for it will be no inconvenience to me. Poor Culross is plagued with his rump. We go to Moy-Hall on Monday, when I am to found the bridge over Findborn, and shall stay there three or four nights. I long to chat and laugh with you. I have a translation of Anacreon, Bion,

Sappho, Musæus, &c., which will please you much. I'll transcribe you an Ode to my taste:—

If the treasured gold could give  
 Man a longer term to live,  
 I'd employ my utmost care,  
 Still to keep, and still to spare;  
 And when death approached, would say,  
 Take your fee and—walk away.

But since riches cannot save  
 Mortals from the gloomy grave,  
 Why should I myself deceive,  
 Vainly sigh, and vainly grieve?  
 Death will surely be my lot,  
 Whether I am rich or not.  
 Give me, therefore, while I live,  
 Generous wine in plenty—give  
 Soothing joys, my life to cheer,  
 Beauty kind, and friends sincere!  
 Happy could I ever find  
 Friends sincere, and beauty kind!

Since I have writ this for you, I will write part of another for Miss Rose:

Would heaven, indulgent to my vow,  
 The happy change I wish allow,  
 Your envied mirror I would be,  
 That you might always look on me:  
 And could my naked heart appear,  
 You'd see yourself, for you are there.

You desire my news. In the humour you see me in, you can expect to hear of nothing but peace from,

Dear Sir,

Your faithful and affectionate humble Servant,

W<sup>m</sup>. CAULFIELD.

To Lady Kilravock.

Park Street, Westminster, 27 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1762.

M<sup>rs</sup>. Caulfield and I sincerely wish dear Lady Kilraick, her Laird, and Major Clephane, joy on their present happiness. I fancy myself in a corner of the room, and looking at you while you enjoy so uncommon a felicity; your whole brood in health and safety around you, and an harmony in every sense among them—hoped for by every family, but possessed by a very few. Our nestlings have found their wings, and fly from us round the globe; sometimes one or another of them perches for a moment among the branches they were bred in, but the noise of drums and boatswain whistles soon force them away. Even our females fly. We therefore most heartily pray for peace, that we may not only join concert, but merrily partake of the plenty and cheerful bottle that follow it. I was not unmindful of what I promised you for Jack. I consulted a very worthy merchant, M<sup>r</sup> Udney, and desired his friendly advice. He was very sensible, and very polite on the subject. He thanked me for my confidence in him—wished he could serve the young gentleman, and when I told him under whom he was bred, he smiled in a manner I very well understood. “What signifies it,” said he, “to hear of great riches and wealth, without being told or shown the way to obtain them?” He was some time thoughtful and silent, and then—“Was I to advise my brother in what market to breed his son, I would say Gibraltar. I know many young men who, with scarce a shilling to begin with, have in a very little time made a great deal of money there. It is now the emporium or store-house of Europe, and if people of neither birth or cash have grown rich there, what may not a youth of family and credit hope for? I know Kilraick is a great acquaintance of my brother’s. I honour him and his. If his son is made known to M<sup>r</sup> Crawford at Rotterdam, and settles a proper correspondence with him, with some merchant or factor here, and another at Cork, there is no doubt of his making a fortune, provided always that he is careful and attentive to his



business. It is to be wished, also, that some other person was found to be joined in partnership with him. Business would go on better, their credit would be higher, as there would be less danger to their creditors from mortality; for a single person's stock is generally embezzled when this happens." Thus far Mr Udney; give me leave to add, that no youth has greater reason to expect success than our friend, from the countenance of so many officers, who all, in their turns, have partook of the hospitality of the old castle. It is true, many forget such things, but the worthy remember them, and a few such will do our business. Think seriously of this. For my part, I like it much, and hope to serve him in it, by securing him the friendship of the Governors and principal officers.

There is a little bird at my window whistling a very new and strange tune. On listening attentively, I find the burden of the song is, that Kilraick is delighted with Edinburgh. (Hugh *quantum mutatus!*) he will construe it for you. Tell him I like Calder's black hill, opposite your dining-room window, better than Arthur's Seat; and the turns among the birch woods infinitely better than Hope's Walks. I know enough to prefer the company of a few honest and sincere friends, and the wholesome food they give me, to the compliments of the Change and coffee-house, or the nicest dishes at Walker's. For God's sake, keep yourselves the same sort of people I left you. I ever am,

Dear Madam,

Faithfully and affectionately yours,

WILLIAM CAULFIELD.

It does not appear that the young Laird of this generation received a foreign education. We have seen that he was for some time at the University of Glasgow. Like his father and grandfather, he professed to study for the bar, and like them, never devoted himself to his profession. His thesis was dated 16th July 1763, and dedicated to Mackenzie of Seaforth. On the 19th, "Mr. Hugh Rose, Advocate, appeared in the Court of Session, and in open Court qualified by taking the oaths appointed by law."

Hugh Rose, younger of Kilravock, to his brother John.

Edinburgh, 12 July 1763.

Dear John,

You have been so good since we parted, that it is impossible for me to keep foot with you. The passing work was, and indeed even yet is a great bore. To show you what has been done, I send you a copy of my thesis, though I must beg pardon for its not being of the best kind, which would have taken up more room; for I am even afraid to engage with packing up this, as Cantray threatens to reinforce the frank with some production of his. The Scots-law trial was no more or less than I expected it, though I must confess my own behaviour was short of what I intended and expected. My opinion of myself has been certainly too much in the superlative degree, for my examiners, by what I can hear from themselves and others, were pretty well satisfied. Serymgeour was, I believe, very anxious, and as confused as you pleased, for he seemed to be as much relieved at its being over as I was; but, as Sandy Gordon says, it was only out of one funk into another, for the thesis was the next consideration, and in David Falconer's style, "it would have entertained you much" to have seen me harrassed every morning by the printer's devil; but either in hopes of assistance, or one thing or other, I put it off till the very last day, which was the same day I got your letter with Churchill's Poem; and though you'll hardly guess it by the production, I was so exceeding busy that I did not think of opening the packet till I was going to bed at night, and when I did, I read them through, I assure you, for as tired as I was. Next morning, my friend the printer wakened me, and received my work complete; and as he liked my account of the poem, he took it to the press, and is to publish it this day. I have yet the trouble of having my thesis impugned, and my speech to the Lords to go through; but as they are more matters of form than substance, they wont affect me much till the hour of cause. The first of these happens next Saturday, and the other on Tuesday following, so that by the time I shall hear from you in return to this, I shall be perfectly at my ease. I am much obliged to you both for musical and literary

productions. Mr Arne, I think, has done pretty well, though he has stepped a little out of his ordinary road ; they certainly need the other parts much, for there are several bars — in them ; and as I have played little more than to try them since I have been possessed of the prey, the “ drooping ear ” is almost totally defunct. Hay’s price is indeed alarming. By the bye, did the money you expected answer when you got to town ? I shall be at least a remembrancer when you drop me a hint in that way. I could not show the poem to Colonel Wedderburn, for he has been out of town for some days at a marriage, (I forget where,) where he has been dancing and drinking on the green at seven in the morning. My authority was Enclid, who was in town the other day getting a new coat, which indeed he was in some need of. George Monro and Davidson were in town for a day a-piece, but it was at that time high tide of business with me, so that I neither ate or drank with them.

The Burletta goes still on pretty well. Mr S. M<sup>r</sup>Kenzie, my patron, is to be there to-night with a good deal of company, so that I fancy it will be a good house. We have had two other Burlettas, but nothing, in my opinion, like the “ Serva padrona.” The singer and I talk together almost every night in Latin. She is a fine woman, and has a vast deal of spirits. Dining at Clem : Porter’s one day was the first cause of my eloquence in this dead language.

I hear Cantray’s pen scratching in the next room, so that for fear of surfeiting you, I shall conclude with begging a continuance of your well-doing, and subscribing myself,

Your ever affectionate brother.

HUGH ROSE.

Lord Kames to Kilravock.

Aberdeen, 11 May 1763.

My dear Hugh, in the old style, I have this moment received your second epistle, and since you exact an answer from me, it shall be a very short one. Three things considerable determine me to dine at Kilravock

on Thursday next;—first, that I never disputed your commands; second, that I never hesitate about making myself happy in good company; and the third and principal is, to be enchanted with good music upon the guitar. Any of the three was able to determine me; and I thought you, my good friend, so knowing in the hearts of men as to be certain of my coming without the superfluity of my telling you so in a letter. Since you are not satisfied with my small train, you shall have Coalston and Sir David.

Yours affectionately,

HENRY HOME.

The correspondence regarding the purchase of Kilravock's Ross-shire lands by Mr. George Ross of London, in 1764, has nothing of much interest. Mr. Ross says—"Your Ross-shire lands would certainly be a very agreeable purchase to me, as being in the neighbourhood of the spot where I first drew breath, and contiguous to the little property I have already in that part of the country; and I hold in such contempt the little art in depreciating the value of the subject by common bidders, that I not only thus frankly tell you the *pretium affectionis* I put on these lands, but also candidly acknowledge that they are of equal value to any others of the same extent and rent I know in that country."

Mr. Ross makes a suggestion with regard to the estate of Muintown also, which he says he would have bid for, if it had been in a nook of Ross; and goes on thus—"How comes it that you, who have been for so many years the most generous, disinterested volunteer in politics, have not the estate taken off your hands at the highest price? Something of that kind would be a noble and delicate testimony of gratitude, which would reflect honour on the buyer without putting the seller to the blush."

The allusion here is to the political influence (amounting to a right of property) which the Kilravock family had in the little burghs of Nairn and Fortrose; and it is perhaps proper to mention here, once for all, that a mass of documents connected with their exercise of that political influence, from the period of the Union downward, has been thrown aside. It must not be concealed, that its revelations would not always be for their honour, notwithstanding Mr. Ross's idea of their generous disinterestedness. It was an odious property to hold, especially for needy men. But it does not seem necessary more particularly to expose a long system of petty political jobbing, now extinct, which, among more flagrant evils, often produced jealousy and heart-burnings among the nearest relatives. Two years after the hint of Mr. Ross, we find the following

dashing offer from Colonel Munro, then loaded with fresh-won Indian gold. It need not be added, that he obtained Kilravock's "vote and influence" in the burghs, while he appeared only to purchase his estate of Muirtown.

Sir,

I hereby authorize you to make offer to Kilraick of fourteen thousand pounds sterling for his estate of Muirtown, under the conditions that have been explained to you in presence of some friends here, and I must request the favour of you to bring me Kilraick's answer to-morrow.

It is understood that I am to have right to the rents of the estate, crop 1766, and the purchase-money to bear interest from Whitsunday last.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

HECTOR MUNRO.

Fortrose, 29 September 1766.

To M<sup>r</sup> Hugh Rose,

Factor to the estate of Cromarty.

James Grant, younger of Grant, to Kilravock.

Moy, March 13<sup>th</sup>, 1767.

My Dear Sir,

I have only time at present to assure you that every one of this family feels and laments your family's situation; and God bless you all. May Providence still preserve our amiable friends for many years.

My father has company with him, and cannot attend to business at present, but I shall send an express with the contents, being with the utmost affection to your Lady, and all at Kilravock,

JAS. GRANT,

## The Laird of Mackintosh to Kilravock.

Moyhall, 16 March 1767.

My Dear Sir,

A thousand thanks for the presentation, which I shall always remember with gratitude, and if ever it comes in the way of my family to be of any service to yours, I shall leave it as one of my commands to them; and I sincerely wish you and yours all happiness. I have not wrote a letter since I wrote you last. I am happy to hear Mr John is no worse with this cold weather. I cannot say I am much better; but if I keep out till the warm weather comes, hopes for the best. My wife joins me in kind compliments to all at Kilravick, and I am,

My Dear Sir,

Your affect. and obedient humble Servant,

ÆNEAS MACINTOSH.

Have sent some tormikins for Mr John. Your directions about the presentation shall be followed.

Of the children of Kilravock and Elizabeth Clephane, "Mr. John" had gone to London under the charge of Sir Ludovic Grant of Dalvey, and commenced business as a wine merchant in London. He returned in bad health, and did not long survive the date of this letter. William, the young Captain of the Sutherland Highlanders, died in 1772, but a little while before his father. Hugh and Elizabeth follow in succession. A letter of the former, omitted in its proper place, is here added, along with one from James Ferguson, the self-taught astronomer and mechanist, inclosing a "Luminarium," which cannot here be represented:—

From Hugh Rose to his brother John in London.

Glasgow, December 6<sup>th</sup> 1758.

Dear Johnie,

You'll no doubt be surpris'd that I have not wrote to you since I came here, but now we are settled, let us hear often from one another.

Hughie is here just now, and is to stay for some more than a month. He writes to you this night, so that it is needless for me to say any more about him, for you will have his history from himself.

I have begun the Law this winter, and thus far it goes on very well. I wish all may hold out as well to the end of the session.

I fancy you'll hear from home as often as I do, so that I need not mention anything about them to you. And now, dear Joek, let Hughie and me both hear from you soon, and I'll answer for it that I make up for the shortness of this one. Direct for me—"Student of Civil Law at the College of Glasgow."

I ever am, dear Joek,

Your affectionate brother,

HUGH ROSE.

From James Ferguson to Geddes.

Margaret Street, Cavendish Square,

London, June 1<sup>st</sup> 1751.

Sir,

Be pleased herewith to accept of one of my perpetual pocket almanacks, newly published. It will lie in your pocket-book, and with a pin you may easily shift the month and moon plates as directed, provided you hold the instrument edge-ways betwixt your thumb and three last fingers, keeping your fore-finger's point lightly at the back, against the openings through which the said plates are shifted. This way of holding keeps it flat, and does not pinch the plates. I'm sorry that the table of semi-diurnal arcs for showing the rising and setting of the sun and moon will not answer in your latitude; but all the rest is universal, and the circles for shewing the places of the sun and moon are adapted to the new style, as *that* is so soon to take place.

I am still going on in the old way of drawing and lecturing upon my astronomical machines, of which I've now got a good collection, and have lately finished two working models of water-mills, in one of which the water-wheel moves a train for turning two mill-stones, and for sifting the flour as it is ground. The other is of a mill to go by water without ever a wheel or

trundle, and yet will grind as well as any, and need no repairs until the water rots out the few simple materials which compose the machine.

I should be exceeding glad to hear from you, how you and your worthy lady and family are, to all whom my wife and I offer sincerely our best wishes; and I am with great regard,

Sir,

Your most humble servant,

JAS FERGUSON.

To Hugh Rose of Goddes, Esq.,  
at Nairn.

On the 9th April 1769, Kilravock writes to his eldest son in London a letter of business, ending—"I have got Gibson's twelve new songs. They arrived here last night. He must be very illiterate, or he has been drunk when he wrote the words, for they are very ill spelt."

On the 27th of the same month, George Munro, a clock-maker of Edinburgh, advises the Magistrates of Nairn that he has shipped, by Colonel Hector Munro's orders, (their M.P.,) a new steeple clock for the town. He assures them that he "has proved the clock, and it goes well, and he believes it to be as good a clock as is in Scotland for its size."

In 1771, Kilravock, for the purpose of creating freehold qualifications in the county, split the superiority and property of his barony, in the manner then common. He executed a feu-charter of Kilravock in favour of his brother Lewis, then an old man and unmarried; whom failing, to himself "and his heirs whatsoever in fee;" and the life-rent charters of superiority granted by Lewis to the several voters were conceived in the same terms. He had then lost one son and was soon to lose another; his remaining family consisting of his eldest son, and a daughter to whom he was fondly attached. Goddes, being already vested in his own person, and Flemington, held of the Earls of Moray and not available for votes, were not affected by this operation, and they continued under the former destination to heirs male.



## THE CLEPHANE BROTHERS.

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A mass of correspondence of Dr. Clephane, preserved at Kilravock, which has already furnished materials for the literary history of Scotland, (particularly in Mr. Burton's life of David Hume,) holds out an inducement to record a few memorials of the Doctor and his brother and sister.

The first of these letters brings us acquainted with John Clephane in 1728, having just abandoned an intention of going to India, and on slender means pursuing his medical studies at Leyden and Paris. Even then he looked to England as the field of his exertions, and his letters speak of his being well recommended to Dr. Mead. In the end of 1731 he was at Gröningen, superintending the studies of Lord Sherard Manners, a younger brother of the then Duke of Rutland; and during the six years following, he travelled at intervals with him and his brothers, Lord Robert and Lord Charles, over a great part of Europe, stopping sometimes at Angers, Bordeaux, Lyons, Toulouse and Geneva, or wherever a celebrated school or favourite teacher rendered it desirable to reside for acquiring the languages of the continent, or for learning to ride the great horse, fencing, music, and other gentlemanly accomplishments. During that time, and for long afterwards, he preserved the closest correspondence with the family of his pupils, and with themselves, when they were occasionally separated from him. Among these letters are some clever ones of Mrs. Langton, a cousin of the Rutland family.

In the winter of 1732, while at Gröningen, he translated into English a popular little French work on mythology,—*Le tableau du temple des Muses*,—38 sheets, for which the

publisher, M. Châtelain of Amsterdam, sent him thirty-eight ducats, on August 6, 1733. While at Gröningen he had a letter from Boerhaave ;—

Nobili viro Joanni Clephan H. Boerhaave.

Et priores accepi et ultimas, ex quibus iterum vidi pectoris generosi erectam indolem, atque laudavi. Dolui magnis virtutibus non respondere facultatum opulentiam. Hanc tamen haud obstituram præstantiæ propositi spero precorque ! Utinam emergas tandem et fruaris exulti animi placida quiete ! Si eo quid facere potest id pancam quod opinaris a te mihi debitum honorarium, obtestor te ne aegre feras, id tibi remitto, nomenque solum euro. Mibi sane nec merenti plus tribuit Dei favor remitto, quam opus ad beate vivendum ; eritque mihi longe gratius si haud dedigneris oblatum rogatus retinere quam ubi loculos illo meos oneravero. Albino clarissimo, necdum super his loquutus, porro tacebo, ni aliter te jubere liquido intelligam. Vale et benignis fatis utere.

Leydae, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 32.

A Monsieur

Monsieur John Clephan

chez Monsieur Morhardt

Marchand de vin à Gröningue.



In 1735-6, residing with the Dowager Duchess of Rutland in Grosvenor Square, he was the friend and confidant of John Middleton of Seaton, while he wooed and won the lady Di. Grey, whom her family (the Stamfords) were hardly prevailed upon to bestow upon the young Scotsman. In January 1736, Clephane received one of his earliest letters from M<sup>me</sup> de Graffigny, not yet distinguished and still resident in Lorraine, the most constant of all his future correspondents. He was then at Paris, but his fair correspondent, who, by the way, spells abominably, and neglects pointing altogether, seems to put any date, but

Ce 27 Aoust.

Je me sais bien bon gré, cher bon ami, de ne vous avoir pas accusé. Ma confiance est bien recompensée par la lettre que j'ai reçue. Vous avez beau

vous défendre des louanges que mérite votre style. Je vous dirai encore une fois qu'il est charmant et puis je ne parlerai plus que de votre coeur qui l'est bien davantage. Ah cher bon ami, qu'il est beau, qu'il est rare, d'aimer une amie de Londres en Lorraine ! Cette distance ne serait elle point une excuse pour tout autre que vous ? Mais aussi que cette amie sait bien faire cas de l'amitié qu'on a pour elle et éprouver toutes les circonstances qui doivent la rendre plus chère. Vous donnez un grand plaisir à mon coeur, cher bon ami : il est tout fier de penser que dans une île où l'air grossier ne semble nourrir que des sentimens tumultueux et l'air subtil ne produire que des raisonnemens durs et géométriques, il y ait un mortel capable de l'un et de l'autre qui laisse aller son coeur à sentir pour moi toute la douceur de la tranquille amitié . . . Pourquoi ne voulez vous pas que je vous dise les regrets que j'ai de ne vous plus voir ? Je les veux dire moi. Je ne suis pas entrée une seule fois dans ce petit cabinet où je vous écris que je ne sois étonnée de ne vous y voir pas. Croyez vous que je n'aimerais pas mieux que vous fussiez assis là, sur cette bergère, à côté de moi que de vous savoir triste à Londres ?

In the same year the good Doctor, though poor enough, is found helping out of a scrape a young nephew, Harry Malcolm, who had lost at play more than he could pay. Clephane's letter is not one of harsh reproach. He warns him indeed to "avoid, carefully avoid gaming, and if that cannot be at all times so far avoided but that society and the world will now and then engage you, let it be ever with the inviolable resolution not to lose more than the money in your pocket. No borrowing ! no playing on tick ! Remember what has been aptly applied to all gamblers—"que l'on commence par être dupe et l'on finit par être fripon : " but he writes to his orphan nephew with all the tenderness of a father.—"Be wise for the future ; consult your own tranquillity, and believe that there are some people in the world that cannot look on unconcerned when they see you in difficulties. Adieu, my dear Harry. You may easily find those that can more effectually assist you, but none that love you with more unfeigned sincerity and affection than yours,

" JOHN CLEPHAN."

John Hall, who had begun life in the same painful line with Clephane, had apparently succeeded to the family estate, when he writes to his friend from Duuglass on the 4th December 1738 :—

You'll wonder how one can pass the time in the country without studying hard, and yet I find it a difficult thing to fall about. I never have read much, and none of the classics since I was at the College, which makes the beginning again shock my indolence so much, that I wish I may be able to carry it through. However, I'll try if possible to get into the road I have wandered from so long. This is a severe task, Clephane, in a strange country, with but little of the language, and no guide to help me in the darkness with which I am beset. I forget who it is that says, *satius est enim otiosum esse quam nihil agere*. I dread much this same *nihil agere*. Your advice how I should proceed here will be of no less use to me than it was in my journey through Holland.

In the same month, the young Lord Sherard Manners writes from Exton—"I see Sir J. Dashwood is soon to be married. What numbers has he disappointed! We have had pretty good sport this season. We hunt every day (Sundays excepted) thrice with the fox-hounds, the other three days [of the week] with my Lady Gainsborough's beagles. They are about as big as Master Manners, but run and hunt like little devils. T'other day we had two chaces of near 12 miles each. My Lady is huntswoman, and Mrs. Hunter that you saw at Paris is whipper-in. We have sometimes a show of six or seven ladies, and I think it's the politest hunt in England. Your friend Toby is in fine order, and I shall keep him on purpose to mount you after Christmas, for these hounds are quite calculated for your hard riding. We are going over this morning to Grantham, in order to hunt with Herbert's hounds to-morrow morning. I never hear from anybody at Grosvenor Square. I heard by chance they were all got back to Petersham, and intend staying there till January. Surely Petersham must have some hidden charm. As to my picture, I think Ramsay is the best judge how it ought to be dressed. I don't care twopence what I wear, provided he does not mock me. Pray give my duty to my mother, and love to sister, with compliments to cousin and all friends."

From the Countess of Sutherland.

Dunrobin, December 24, 1738.

Sir,

The reason of my giving you this trouble is to acquaint you of the odd way your sister is to leave this house and cross countries with her

future spouse, without its being in my power to make the smallest testimony of my regard and friendship for her; for no other cause or reason but to soothe the vanity of an old gentleman, who, I think, has sufficiently injured her already. I do solemnly declare Betty Clephane's happiness gives me as much concern as my sister's does, nor would anything make up the want of her to me, but knowing that she now chooses a friend for herself infinitely more agreeable to her than all the rest of the creation. Parting with her at any rate would have been hard on me; but since she was to go, I could have wished it had been in the decenter manner. But both my Lord's and my earnest entreaties and letters to the old man could not procure it, so I am forced to resign my charge in a way I never expected to have been obliged to comply with.

My Lord Sutherland joins with me in offering you our compliments and good wishes of the season, and I am, Sir, with very great esteem,

Your most humble Servant,

ELIZA SUTHERLAND.

I shall be glad to hear from you, and please let her letters come as usual till you hear again from us. I give you the trouble of the enclosed to Mr Clephane, for I have seen Betty do so.

The "old man" Kilravock was opposed to the Clephane match, and though now at length giving a reluctant consent, he insisted that the marriage should take place at Kilravock, and not at Dunrobin. On that point he was obstinate, and the young people were advised to comply. Geddes and Betty Clephane were married at Kilravock on the 3d of January 1739.

From the Countess of Sutherland.

Sir,

I ought to begin with an apology for being so long of answering a letter that merited better usage; nor would anything have made me be so but the want of health, which was the cause of my seeming negligence—and of my visit from your sister, who was so good as not to *sitt* my call, when she knew her presence would be of the greatest use to me. She has so far

effected her cure as I am again able to pay my debts of this kind, and considering the hand she had in it, it's but just the first fruits of it be paid where it will be most agreeable to her. It is with the utmost joy I see her in a way that promises a continuance of the happiness she deserves, even though I am the loser, since we never can be so much together as I would wish. I am very sure her present companion can like her no better than I do, and it is most agreeable to me to be satisfied that never man had it more at heart to procure the happiness of another than his whole actions testify his inclination to please her. In short, though I am not very well pleased with the old Laird, I am fully reconciled to the young. I have so far cut out some satisfaction to myself, as I have got their promise of drinking the goat's whey with me here. If we could hope for a sight of Mr. Clephane, it would be a most joyful one to her, and, I assure you, most agreeable to, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

ELIZA SUTHERLAND.

Dunrobin, 8 of March (1739).

I suppose by the time this reaches you, a countryman of ours, with whom your sister writes, will be with you. I presume to beg Mr. Clephane to look on him as an acquaintance of our recommending; and your civilities to him will oblige both of us.

A few years later, one sheet contains the following letters from Mrs. Rose and her husband:—

From Mrs. Rose.

Dear Brother,

I am vexed to think of our being so long of answering your letter of the 15th of September, which came to our hands about a month ago; but what with this affair of marches, and constant crowds of company, we really have little time to ourselves. For this good while past there never has been an empty bed in the house, and often twelve or fourteen sitters at table. I fear this old castle will bring us into more expense, and no

profit. You see how ready I am to tell you my grievances, even at this distance. How much more will it happen if I ever be so happy as have you with us! Then you'd have all good and ill as it comes, except the landlord's quarrels and mine; and if I cannot keep these to myself, I am more a fool than should bear the name of your sister.

This is Harry Malcolm's birthday, and we have minded his health; and I am glad at my heart for the accounts you have given me of him. There is not a day of our life but Mr. Rose drinks to our four foreign friends—the two brothers, Harry Malcolm and William Lyon. We had a letter from *him* yesterday. He says Jamie is well. Adieu, dear Johnnie.

Yours,

ELIZ. ROSE.

From Geddes.

(After bemoaning the labour of a proof of marches.) Your sister and I have never been better than this last summer and harvest; but I live so busy a life here, that the children are neglected by me. Your godson I think very promising, or a fine elf, as Betty's phrase is. In short, I must be so vain (especially as it is a compliment to your sister too) as to think that they might be known to be my children, for the reasons assigned by the poet in the two following lines:—

Πεῖρα δ' ἀξίγλυπτος γένος ἀνέξοις ποτὶ Κρησίαν  
 "Ὀλίγον ἐπιελύσσει γαμίσοντι τὴν γυναικίην τε.

I only add, that I am,

Dear Brother,

most affectionately yours,

HUGH ROSE.

Kilraick, Nov<sup>r</sup> 30, 1744.

In the meantime, the Doctor had made repeated tours on the continent, and become acquainted with the fluctuating shoals of Englishmen of fortune who then swarmed over Italy and France in search of virtú and distraction. His connexion with the Rutland family continued till 1739. In the following year he made the grand tour as the friend

and tutor of Lord Maunsel and Mr. Bouverie. In 1744, he travelled with Lord Monrath; and thus thrown among artists and collectors, he seems to have been held a high authority, and, at any rate, keenly enjoyed the pleasure which the study of art offers. He was a good classical scholar, as befitted the pupil of Boerhaave; and perhaps he owed, in some degree, to the same great master, his enthusiasm for music. With such tastes and accomplishments he found ready access into the best society abroad; and his social temper and real kindness of heart endeared him so, that the acquaintances of the day, if worth preserving, remained friends for life. In this manner his correspondence shows a continued intimacy and interchange of good offices with Lord Desborough, (1742.) Dr. Mead, Murdoch Mackenzie, Mr. Dawkins, Mr. Chute, Mr. Whitehead, "crazy St. John," Mr. Bernard, Mr. Blackwood, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Greville, Mr. Ellis, Sir Gregory Page, Mr. Phelps, Sir F. Dashwood, Mr. Turnbull, Sir Horace Mann, and almost all the personages who figure in that part of Walpole's inimitable letters which treats of art and tourists and collectors abroad. Our collection embraces numerous letters from Domenico Bracci of Florence, who collects medals of middle bronze for him; Camillo Paderni, who promises to select carefully his *libri d' antichità*—*sapendo il suo delicato gusto*. Dr. Cocchi, the Florentine anatomist, sent him long histories of chemical and medical experiments. From Rome, Born supplied him with books for his own and for Dr. Mead's collection. Vernet painted for him; and his wife, with Parker her father, were full of expressions of obligation and kindness. Bonnet and Pictet of Geneva, the Marchesa Grimaldi, the Cardinal Albani, the Abate Bentivoglio, all corresponded with the Doctor, and knew how to value his correspondence.

From M. Born.

Rome, le 1<sup>er</sup> de Janvier 1746.

. . . Je me trouve parfaitement honoré par la commission des livres que vous avez bien voulu me confier. Je ferai tout ce qui est en moi pour m'en bien acquitter, et je vous prie de me vouloir toujours commander si vous me jugez capable de vous pouvoir servir utilement.

M. Parker, sa femme, M. Vernet et sa Vernette vous remercient tous ensemble tres humblement de votre souvenir et tres gracieux souhaits. Je leur ai lu l'article de votre lettre qui leur regarde. Ils m'ont ordonné de vous baiser la main en distance et de vous souhaiter tout le bien du monde. M. Vernet m'a dit que vos tableaux sont finis et M<sup>me</sup> Vernet m'assure qu'elle ne mettera aucun obstacle a ceux de Mylord Monrath . . .



Je vois avec bien de consolation votre conjecture sur les affaires publiques : mais mon ami, Je vois aussi avec bien du chagrin la prise de Carlisle et leur progrès en Angleterre. La nation Anglaise se laissera-t-elle donc subjuguée par 7 à 8 milles brigands ? Il n'est pas possible de vous décrire avec quel orgueil la place de S<sup>u</sup> Apostoli triomphe. Ils se croient aussi surs de leur entreprise que je suis sur de leur bêtise : mais, raillerie à part, je ne puis pas m'empêcher d'être dans une grande crainte.

Je vous prie de porter mes respects à Mylord Montrath, M. Bernard et M. Hall. Il n'y a point de nouvelles ici dignes de vous écrire, mais je vous supplie, au nom de Dieu de m'en donner de chez vous des favorables afin que je puisse du fond de mon cœur chanter le *Te Deum* laudamus. Je suis mon cher ami, votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur,

BORN.

*P.S.*—Je vous prie de saluer cordialement Sir Francis Dashwood.

During these associations and pursuits, he was well known to have kept up the studies suited for rendering him an accomplished physician. In 1746, he received the appointment of physician to the expedition under General St. Clair—that foolish “secret expedition,” one of the playthings of Government in those days—and there began that friendly intercourse with David Hume, and his friends St. Clair, Erskine, Elliot, and others, which terminated only with his life. Hume's letters to Clephane are undoubtedly the most free, most sparkling, and altogether the most interesting of those published in his collected correspondence (1846), and although the counterparts are lost, they help us in forming an estimate of the friend to whom they were addressed.

On the 29th May, Dr. Mead writes—

I will take care of your being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and your name, as the custom is, will be stuck up next week, with the recommendation of myself and two or three more of the members, in order to admission, which cannot be till after three months. I am sure all our virtuosi will be glad at the adding so worthy a gentleman to our number. All my family join in their best compliments and good wishes to you. Dr. Stacks adds his.

The birth of the lady who was afterwards "Mrs. Elizabeth Rose," is thus announced with fitting flourish :—

From Geddes.

Ὡς ἡδομαι καὶ τίσσομαι καὶ εὐλόγομαι χυρῶσαι ! A daughter is born to me, and the mother in health. I have called her Betty after the mother : May she be like her ; and the females assure me that it is so much the case, that one may say of her according to the old proverb—'Οὐ πᾶσι Κλεζωνῆς ἀλλ' ἐκείνη ἀοπή ἐστ'. If she turns out really such, some happy man will bless me as oft and as fervently as ever I did your father. But enough ; I must not be too extravagant. Your sister and I are much at a loss to know what is become of you of late. Pray relieve us. You should write from every port, and if you make any stay, frequently from the same port. The last letter we had was from Cork, and I have writ to you since. My sons are well. Betty joins me in our best wishes to you, and I still am,

Dear Sir,

Your most affectionate Brother,

Kilraick, March 13th 1747.

HUGH ROSE.

Betty was brought to bed on Sunday the eighth current.

Before this letter reached its destination, the troops under General St. Clair, which had wintered at Cork, had been ordered home ; and Dr. Clephane, through the unsolicited attention of Lord Sandwich, was almost immediately appointed one of the Physicians to the Hospital of the British Troops in Flanders, where "camp fever" and "marsh fever" were cutting down the strength of the army more than the guns of Bergen-op-zoom. His new appointment was dated 22d May 1747.

Hume to Dr. Clephane.

Dear Doctor.

All our projects have failed, and, I believe, for ever. The Secretary-at-War persists in his scruples and delays ; and Mr. Robarts, Pelham's

Secretary, says our applications will not succeed. I suppose he speaks in this the sense of his master. Mentor alone is positive we will infallibly succeed. The General goes off for Scotland to-morrow. I set out next week, as fully convinced as Seneca of the vanity of the world, and of the insufficiency of riches to render us happy. I wish you had a little more of the philosophy of that great man, and I a little more of his riches. Perhaps you would rather choose my share, and will reproach me with both dividing and choosing. But such a sentiment is the strongest proof in the world that you want a little more philosophy, and that the division I have assigned you would suit you best.

The General made . . . effort for us, and would have made a stronger could he have met with Lord Sandwich, whom he called upon several times, and who is now gone to the country about elections. Your friend Mitchel stands for Aberdeenshire, and, I believe, will carry it. I hope Col. Erskine will also have a seat. I am afraid for Oswald.

I could have wrote you a fine elaborate letter, which you might have shown as from a wit of your acquaintance; but being afraid that this would deter you from answering, I thought it better to scribble in this careless manner. Pray how do you like your situation in Flanders? Have you got any friends or confidants whom you can be free with *in seriis et in jocis*, —*amici omnium horarum*?

If Cope's dragoons be in Flanders, pray inquire out the surgeon, Frank Home, and make my compliments to him, and tell him that I recommend him to pay his court to you, and to acquire your friendship. You may say that I think it will be very well worth his while, even though it should cost him some pains both to acquire and to keep it. You may add, that the last is, in my opinion, the most difficult point. Seriously speaking, Frank Home is a very pretty young fellow, and well worth your acquaintance. So pray make him the first advances, in case his modesty should render him backward. Yours,

DAVID HUME.

London, June 18, 1747.

To Doctor John Clephane, of the  
British Hospital at Osterhout, Holland.

From Andrew Mitchell.

London, 19th February 1748.

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 4th January gave me real pleasure. The accounts of your welfare and success can never fail to be agreeable to me. Now that you have a commission, I think the half-pay will be secured to you, which, with the other fruits of your own honest endeavours, will, I hope, for ever keep you from any apprehensions of want or dependence. As to your future schemes of life, I think what has hitherto happened is the best and most honourable introduction that could be wished for; and the opportunities you have of obliging and of being known in your profession, will undoubtedly secure to you a degree of business sufficient to procure respect, even at the first setting out in the great city.

With regard to your present situation, the chief thing I would recommend to you is the care of your own health. The fatigues you will have, must be great; but the experience to be acquired will be in proportion; and may the reputation exceed both! Above all, preserve that honest, social, cheerful mind of yours in the same disposition and temper as when we parted. Believe me, that is more than the K[ing,] the D[uke,] Mead, Garnier, and all the worshipful company of apothecaries can give.

You will have heard of our late change. My Lord Sandwich, it is said, will be first Lord of the Admiralty. We have no news. The Duke's journey is daly talked of. Pringle and Warrender salute you. The papers by Captain Campbell came safe; and his Reverence will very soon be as intimately acquainted with the births, deaths, and number of people in Holland as he is with those in his own parish.

I return you my thanks for your congratulation on my election. I find the House of Commons, like better things, not the more loved or esteemed for being enjoyed. I shall be glad to hear from you when you have leisure, and to receive your commands at all times. I am sincerely, dear Sir,

Your faithful friend, &c.,

D<sup>r</sup> John Clephane,

AND<sup>w</sup> MITCHELL.

Physician to the British Hospital at Osterhout,  
near Breda.

In 1748-9, the Doctor had returned from Flanders, and was employed in superintending the military hospital at Ipswich. In a letter of 3d April 1750, written to support his sister under the grief caused by the death of their nephew, Captain Henry Malcolm, he collects the grounds of consolation he had found avail himself, and beseeches her to be comforted for her own, her family's, her friends' sake—"and let me add, (a little vainly, perhaps,) for the sake of a brother whose suit you have never yet rejected, who has been thought to resemble you as much in his manners as in his features, and who only proposes to you the medicine which he himself has taken." His occupation in the Ipswich hospital was now gone, and later in the same year he had leisure for an excursion to Kilravock, which has been already commemorated. In 1752, he took a house in Golden Square, by the counsel of Dr. Mead and other friends, set up as a London physician, and in a very short time seems, from his correspondence, to have counted a fair number of people of condition among his patients. He was evidently a thriving and successful man, for he had the honest prudence of his country, and yet, in March 1758, we find a tax collector's receipt to "Dr. John Clephane, of Golden Square, for £4 for one chariot." His kindness to his relations increased with his means. In November 1753, "Hugh Rose, Brea's son," a young student of medicine, came recommended to his care from Kilravock. This was afterwards the husband of "Mrs. Elizabeth." In 1755-6, "Hughie Rose," the eldest of his Kilravock nephews, was sent to school at Enfield near London, under his care, and spent many a happy holiday with the kind indulgent uncle.

From Sir Harry Erskine.

Dear Doctor,

. . . I sincerely regret Mr. Pelham. He was an honest minister, a moderate party man, an economist of the public money, and above all thoughts of jobbing for the service of his private fortune. His timidity, indeed, made him often acquiesce in measures which were not his own choice. But, upon the whole, as no man is without foibles, I wish the public, in the contest of parties, may have a successor to him appointed, who may act as honestly and as moderately for their welfare. I need not tell you on whom my wishes fall. 'Tis on one who has, in my opinion, the most distinguishing talents, the clearest, distinctest head, and one of the best hearts of the House of Commons. My love to Tom Wilson, James Baird and family, Elliot, and Abereromby. I am, dear Doctor,

Your most affectionate friend.

Anstruther, March 18. 1754.

H. ERSKINE.

From the Same.

Dear Doctor,

Forgive my having postponed to return you my thanks for your obliging epistle, and for your trouble in executing my trifling commissions. When a friend is silent longer than he ought, business is always charitably to be supposed; add a thousand little interruptions commonly to be met with in the circle of life, and try if you can make out an apology for my remissness. Your letters enclosed, or any other orders from you, are always welcome.

Unless I receive a summons, I intend to defer my journey to Ireland till next summer. I am employed this summer in exercise at Dysart; and now and then an hour with the lucubrations of the dead. Company and other avocations hinder me from giving up as much time to them as I could wish.

The library-keeper [Hume] is printing his first volume, which will be published next winter. It is well writ, but will be censured. I have seen what was printed of it about a month ago. If he had always subjoined his authorities, it would have screened him from some censures which that omission may subject him to . . . .

Be so kind as to present my respects to Mrs. St Clair, Tom Wilson, and our friends in Downing Street. I am, dear Doctor,

Your affectionate friend,

H. ERSKINE.

Dysart, July 3, 1754.

I shall soon be a few days in town, [Edinburgh,] and shall acquaint Herr Secretarius of your inquiry about him and his History.

From Gilbert Elliot.

Dear Sir,

David Hume is no philosopher! He is shamefully dejected. Your last letter to him is a little constrained; yet, considering all circumstances, it is a very tolerable piece of composition, if it did not very insidiously load

me with the whole burden. Pray send me down that stoic Bob Clerk, or I shall degenerate into a mere mortal.

I hear nothing of Hume [Home?] I suppose you have put him to death with Racine and the French critics. I forgot to tell you, that if you can cast out of the body of Jack Scott that complication of distempers which he calls a rheumatism, you'll certainly be appointed Physician-General to White's Hospital. I have seen General St. Clair. He looks well, and by the time he has had a few whiffs of the salt pans, he'll hear no more of his cough—Johnson's Dictionary—the Review—and the Royal Society.

I have told that part of G. Britain called Scotland that Dr. Clephane proposes to wait upon her this summer. I treat you like a man of genius—a few hints—the concise style, bordering upon the abrupt, which at length may be whittled into obscurity. My compliments to Mr. Hall.

Yours,

Edin<sup>r</sup> 18 Apr. 1755.

GILB. ELLIOT.

To Doctor Clephane,  
at his house in Golden Square, London.

Free. G<sup>t</sup> Elliot.

From the Same.

Dear Sir,

I am extremely pleased you so readily accept of my correspondence. The advantage must all be on my side, for what entertainment can a provincial letter bring to an inhabitant of the metropolis and a member of the Royal Society? I have, however, indulged you for some weeks in the pleasure of having me in your debt, which, to a good-natured man not in love with letter-writing, I take to be no displeasing circumstance.

I have been for some weeks in this town, enjoying, not the indolent delights of summer, but the noisy altercations of the bar. We think not here of Kings and Parliaments. Lord Cathcart, indeed, for a few days, gave us some idea of these nobler scenes. He has gained the affection of the Church, and convinced us, that even in this country a King may be represented with dignity.

We have opened the Commission for the forfeited estates, and flatter ourselves, that under our protection, a loyal and well-policed colony will soon flourish in the heart of those barbarous countries.

I can give you no very good accounts of our philosophical historian. He amuses himself in rambling through a large library, and seems resolved to let the world come to its senses before he will honour it with another volume. Agis has descended a little from the dignity of the drama, and figured in the General Assembly in church politics. He has since been indisposed with a slight fever, and promises soon to resume his task. His horse, which he calls Percy, has not yet recovered his London journey. Poets always ride hard.

I expect soon to be able to give you some account of a new candidate for literary fame from this country. If ever you look into the newspapers, you'll see we are imitating Ireland in proposing premiums for the encouragement of our manufactures; and, at the same time, after the example of foreign universities, endeavouring to raise a spirit for improving arts and sciences: but these, I believe, are no better than innocent amusements, which will produce no effect. The age, in general, is sufficiently stocked with the common principles of knowledge; and true genius, if any such exist among us, will break out of itself, without any adventitious assistance.

Dr Clerk knows nothing of the Engineer. Ever, dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

GILB. ELLIOT.

Edin<sup>r</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> June 1755.

Lady Kilravock encloses a letter of her daughter. She says—"My lassie has wrote you, and it so much herself only, that, as I live, it surprises me."

Elizabeth Rose to Dr. Clephane.

Dear Uncle,

I never wrote you but once, therefore I want to make up my correspondence with you as much as uncle the Major. The recruiting business is going on very well. I made my man out, which will show my good



will. We are all here wishing him home. Give my kind compliments to Hughie, and tell him that a line from him would be obliging. So would a letter from uncle, to his ever affectionate niece,

ELIZA ROSE.

Kilraick, February 15<sup>th</sup> 1757.

The latest letter of the Doctor's that is preserved, and one of the latest he can have written, was to his young correspondent at Kilravock. It overflows with affection, and the style is brought somewhat to the level of the little girl's comprehension. One sentence shows the early attention she bestowed on music:—

Dr. Clephane to Elizabeth Rose.

My dearest Betsy . . . Reading and writing and playing on the spinet is all very well—indeed, extremely well. The two first deserve great application. The spinet, too, has its merit, and has more than the instrument I once proposed for you—the guitarre, or the mandolino, as it is called here by our London ladies. What induced me to recommend it is its portableness, and that methinks music is well as an amusement, but not as a study. However, if you have once made some progress on the spinet or harpsichord, the mandola will be an easy acquisition.

He makes some remarks upon a letter he had received from her—

You say you romp too much with the Malcolms. It seems your mamma chides you sometimes for this, and I take it for granted you endeavour to correct what is perhaps too much . . . Sliding on the ice you are fond of, it seems. It is a wholesome but a dangerous exercise, especially for your sex. Bessy, whom custom has fettered with coats and petticoats, whereby you may be brought sometimes to some unlucky falls and situations. Consider this, and think how soon it may be proper to abandon this diversion. Cutting paper is an innocent amusement, but unless you come to excel greatly, it will soon prove trifling. Whatsoever you apply yourself to, whether study or amusement, I could wish to see you arrive at a degree of perfec-

tion; and with perfection there is hardly anything trifling. . . . I am, most affectionately, my dear Betsy's

JOHN CLEPHANE.

London, March 10, 1758.

You are, in all your letters, to say something of your own health, and of papa and mamma's, not forgetting Willie, Jock, and the Malcolms.

There are no more letters of John Clephane's. Surrounded by friends and dear relatives—on the fair road to fortune and distinction, if not already having achieved them—happy above all in a kindly cheerful nature—he was induced, in an evil hour, to take an appointment in the fatal expedition of 1758. He made a will at sea, off La Hogue, leaving his sister, Mrs. Rose, his executrix and sole heir of his little savings; and soon after died. His niece has noted an inscription in a volume of "Medical Observations and Inquiries by a Society of Physicians," presented by Dr. Hunter of London to her mother, the sister of Dr. Clephane.—"Doctor Hunter presents Mrs. Rose with this work of a Society which had the deepest obligations to Doctor Clephane. His humanity and his love of improvement gave it existence: his knowledge, both natural and acquired, gave it life, action, and dignity: his amiable and reconciling temper preserved harmony among the members in every transaction. He lived to see this volume received by the public with applause; and the best apology for what may be published hereafter by the Society, will be, that he lived no longer."

James Clephane, the Doctor's brother, an officer of the Scotch troops in the Dutch service, had risen by slow gradations to be senior Captain of Stewart's Regiment, when he was taken at Sluys and carried prisoner to Dijon in Burgundy, (May 1747.) His brother had influence to procure his exchange, and he figures in 1750 as "Major in command of Major-General Stewart's Regiment," in garrison at Tournay. In 1754 he visited his friends in Scotland, at the same time recruiting a little for his regiment. He yielded to the hospitality of the country—had a severe fit of the gout at Kilravock, but on his recovery made up his complement of eight recruits, and with them "sailed for Frogland." In 1756, his brother, through his military friends in London, effected his exchange into the British army, and paid his debts in Holland; and James Clephane came on his second visit to Kilravock as first Major of Colonel Simon Fraser's Highland battalion—the conditions of his rank being, that he should raise a company: and, secondly, should serve with his regiment in North America.

## From Major Clephane to the Doctor.

Kilraiek, April 8th, 1757.

My dear Johnie,

No doubt you'll be much surprised that, till now, you have had no letter from me ever since I came to this place, which is now 20 days, but I'm persuaded you'll give great allowances for my silence, when I tell you that till yesterday I have not been 24 hours at one time here; sometimes one day at Inverness, next day return here. and a third at Nairn, and so on alternately, and often reviewing my recruits, and Kilraiek and I engaging good men and dismissing worse. In short, this has been my life all this while. Add to all this a crowd of company always in the old Castle, under pretence, forsooth, of seeing me, which, God knows, is only a pretence in many; but no more of that. Now I come to tell you, which I well know will give equal pleasure to you as to me, that I have at last sent off for Glasgow 124 recruits along with Colonel Fraser's company, (our two companies making the first division of the battalion,) and yesterday I sent off six men more to go with the last division from Inverness, which leaves that to-day, so that I hope the whole battalion will be at Glasgow by the 19th or 20th of this month. I have given orders that the nine or ten men I have in Angus and Perthshire shall join my company at Crieff, to go along with them to Glasgow. With this great number of men which I have got, (which, by the by, have been levied altogether by my worthy friend Kilraiek, and a few other friends, without the assistance of any one officer or serjeant belonging to Colonel Fraser's battalion,) I dare assure you that I shall be able, when I come to Glasgow, to make out a company of 110 or 112 men, as good hearty young fellows as are to be seen in many regiments, and all as willingly and cheerfully engaged as is possible any men to be, for not one of them was ever confined, and not one deserted while here, in which I glory and have great joy. Upon my arrival at Edinburgh, and finding there, by letters from Kilraiek, of his surprising success for me, I was obliged to put a stop to my friends recruiting more for me in Angus and Perthshire, otherwise my number of men would have run too great, and

the expenses too high, which, God knows, are too high already for my poor purse, but in that there is no help, I rather chose to have men than money. Capt. Arthur Rose, Kilraick's mele, who, you know, is lieutenant in the Dutch service, was so kind and obliging as to take the charge and trouble to conduct my company to Glasgow, and indeed he was a most fit person for it, as being well acquainted with the humours and genius of every one recruit, as having been among them daily and hourly ever since the recruiting began here, and in whom all of them has great confidence; and he was most assiduous in exercising them as far as he could while here. In short, dear Johnie, he has been of infinite service and use to me in all this affair, and I think I may very safely affirm, that he will turn out a very good officer, and he would rather almost go to hell than be obliged to return to Holland again, and that he would willingly accept of a lieutenantcy among us, I dare assure you of. For God's sake, try what you can do for him that way.

This family are all well, and minds you often with much affection. How soon as I am settled at Glasgow, I shall be more particular about them than I can be here, for I am in a continued hurry with one or t'other calling for me. The bell rings for dinner, and the post goes off at 4 o'clock. God bless and reward you, shall ever be the earnest prayers of,

My dear Brother,

Your most affectionate and obliged Brother.

JAMES CLEPHANE.

The Doctor succeeded in his endeavour, and Arthur Rose's name is found as lieutenant of one of the three additional companies of Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Fraser's regiment, with instructions for raising his quota of men, dated July 16th 1757. He writes from Quebec on the 17th July 1760, to his grand-nephew, announcing his being wounded—"I am sorry I can't accompany you with the fiddle any more, my left hand being rendered useless. . . . The many battles, sieges, and skirmishes we have had, fell heavier on us than any other regiment; having thirteen officers killed between Luisburg and Quebec, and a great number of men, among whom is poor Sandie Rose of Little-town. But I hope this summer will put an end to any more fighting. I assure you, dear Hugh, my curiosity that way is entirely satisfied. . . . If there is a peace, I hope soon to be with you, and see you kill some muir-fowl on the muirs about

Culmoney, or a fox in the mickle park or birken-warl. I shall grow melancholy if I continue in this strain, considering the prodigious distance I am from these happy places." Of his subsequent fate we are ignorant.

After the Doctor's death, the Major wanted the encouragement and support which had hitherto sustained him. He sold out of the army in 1760; and from thenceforward Kilravock was his common residence. He was fondly attached to his sister and her children. The easy social life of the old castle suited him. He kept up a lazy correspondence with a few old brother officers, and devoted some energy to the care and putting out in the world of two grand-nephews, Harry and James Malcolm, the sons of Captain Henry Malcolm, who were bred from children under the kind nursing of good Betty Clephane, and one of whom lived to repay to her and her daughter some part of his obligations. Harry Malcolm went a cadet to India in 1768. Mrs. Rose's letters speak of him as successively Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant-General at Madras.

## KILRAVOCK EIGHTEENTH—1772-1782.

Hugh Rose, the son of Hugh Rose and Elizabeth Clephane, became eighteenth Baron of Kilravock by the death of his father, on the 26th November 1772. Before his father's death, he had formed an attachment for a girl of low birth, but of great beauty, who had been brought up by his mother ; and in 1773, Anne Fraser became his wife, to the great sorrow of his mother and sister. Pamela did not always bear her honours quite meekly ; and her husband was somewhat too submissive. She was, however, a clever woman, easily assuming the tone of the society into which she was brought ; and she and her husband became favourites in some great houses, especially with Jane Duchess of Gordon, the Queen of the North in those days. But the false step had nevertheless its usual consequences. Along with the approbation of his family, the Laird had lost his own self-respect. Perhaps, in any circumstances, he might not have had energy to attempt restoring the fortunes of his house. He was a gentle, amiable man, fond of music and of theatricals, and a little addicted to writing of verses. He died on Wednesday, the 21st August 1782.

Henry Mackenzie to Kilravock.

London, 13th May 1781.

My dear Hugh,

I recollect something of a promise to write to you from London, which, as promises are sacred with me, I sit down to perform, though it is

with great difficulty I can command time here for writing. My business occupies me much more entirely than I had any idea of, and the extent of this place, now greatly increased from what it was when I first knew it, makes it a matter of much time and labour to find people with whom you have anything to do.

In this state of things, I have little leisure for seeing sights or enjoying amusements. Some of them, indeed, are not much to be enjoyed in the situation they have got into; in particular, our old friends the play-houses (of which I undertook to write you) are miserably sunk both in estimation and in worth. The late hours of the present times were perhaps the first cause of the failure of fashionable company at the theatre; but exclusive of that, there is now such a scarcity of actors, that if one had ever so little to do with one's time, one would not often devote it to the play. *Henderson*, of whom I had heard a good deal, I saw the other night in *Macbeth*, and was greatly disappointed. I think he has lost but little of that awkwardness which I was not much surprised to see about him at Bath five or six years ago, when he first came on the stage; his figure is very unfavourable for the hero, and his skipping, dancing manner, when I saw him, was of all others the worst calculated for that gloomy tyrant who had "supp'd full with honours;" yet, to do him justice, he spoke some parts like a man who understood them well, and kept in general more to the modesty of nature than is common for young, or indeed for old actors.

The modern productions of the drama are most of them not more excellent than the actors. I was carried on Thursday night to see *Macklin's* new play of the *Man of the World*, which then appeared for the first time, and which I think is the veriest piece of balderdash that ever was offered to the public. So indeed the audience in general thought it; and though the sight of its old author—now in his 83d year—kept down their criticism, yet it met with many stops, and was just in equilibrio between being saved and damned, when a well-enough written and an admirably well-spoken epilogue put the house into good humour, and it was given out for a second representation next Tuesday.

Music is much as it used to be at the concerts; not so at the opera, where I think the singers the poorest that ever I heard; but that signifies

little, as nobody now goes to the opera for the sake of the music, but for the *dancing*; the divine *Vestris* and his son carrying everything so before them, that I do not believe, were *Garrick* alive again, he could fill a single house (I mean of people of the *ton*) were *Vestris* to dance against him, though *Garrick* himself was no bad dancer neither, as you will remember; a circumstance our friend *Hamlet* cannot imitate him in. There is, however, at the opera, one *tragic dance*, which is really a capital piece of acting, particularly that part performed by *Madame Simonet*, who personates *Medea*. It is hardly possible to conceive so much expression of grief, despair, and rage, thrown into pantomime, as in this ballet by that lady; and the effects are answerable to her exertions, for it is a very common thing to see people weeping round you during her performance of this dance. . . .

My best wishes to Mrs. Rose, and believe me always,

Most affectionately yours,

HENRY MACKENZIE.

The parvenue Lady Kilravock lived to a great old age. Her monument in the Chapel of Geddes records, that "she died 8th day of August 1837, in the 90th year of her age; and as a small mark of esteem, affection, and gratitude, this stone is erected by her attached friend Mary Scott."

This Laird sold the beautiful valley of Coulmony; and the family estate was then reduced to the ancient baronies of Geddes and Kilravock, with the fen-lands of Flemington, and acres round Nairn, or nearly the territory enjoyed by his remote ancestors of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.



## MISTRESS ELIZABETH ROSE.

BORN, 1747—SUCCEEDED, 1782—DIED, 1815.

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If it be difficult to give a just and lively idea of this lady, it is not certainly from any want of written documents of her time. She herself was a great letter-writer, and she preserved a large mass of her correspondence, as well as many copies or drafts of her own letters. She kept a commonplace book of her reading for many years, and she followed what in her days was a very general practice, especially with ladies, that of making copious extracts from the books she read; above all, she kept a journal from the year 1774, till the year of her death—1815. She generally wrote beforehand, a ‘plan’ of the occupations of each year, month, and week, and at the close of the period, measured the ‘accomplishment’ of her intentions; and she filled volumes with ‘meditations,’ ‘reflections,’ ‘thoughts,’ on the various trials or mercies of which she was the object. One closely filled volume of these communings with her own heart, begins with—“A review of my past life and errors,” dated Trinity Sunday, 1771.

And yet from all these—with a mass of her hand-writing before us that seems too great for the labour of a long life—we do not obtain an adequate idea of this remarkable woman. This is owing chiefly to her having set up a standard of composition which excluded all that was not serious and almost lachrymose. The natural overflowings of an active cheerful mind were rejected as vulgar, and if we were to judge from her letters even to her most familiar friends, as well as from her diary and thousands of self-communings preserved, we should set down for a depressed and care-worn lady—her who was the choice companion, the leader of all cheerful amusements, the humorous

story-teller, the clever mimic, the very soul of society. She was educated with her brothers, and entirely by men. But her father's learning was not attractive, or he was too indolent to communicate to his daughter and favourite, more of it than a general taste for reading. She knew no Greek, and scarcely any Latin or French, but from her youth to old age she read indiscriminately everything of English that came in her way. She was fond of sketching 'plans of study,' too, for herself and others; but the books were rather such as she could command, or those recommended by professional literateurs—Dr. Ketts, Mrs. Chapone, Baron Bielfield, and the rest—than of her own selection. This indiscriminate and voracious reading produced what is perhaps its natural result, in destroying the nice perception of excellence of style. Everything literary—every one connected with literature—was ranked unreasonably high. She was content to admire and to praise as her literary guides directed—generally in the words of those self-elected judges; and she read with pleasure—apparently with equal pleasure—the brilliant, the eloquent, and the bombastic—the language of genuine feeling and the sentimentalities of the *Minerva* press—the highest and the lowest. Her own style of writing was not happy, because it was not natural, and she has scarcely written anything worthy of being preserved for its intrinsic qualities. Still, in a country where there was little learning in either sex, her extensive reading gave her a certain pre-eminence, which she never sacrificed in society by any pedantry or blue-stocking affectations. In conversation she was always animated and natural, full of genuine humour and keen and quick perception of the ludicrous. Without being an accomplished musician, for she was almost self-taught, she had music to charm wherever she came. She sung the airs of her own country, and she had learnt to take a part in catches and glees to make up the party with her father and brother. The same motive led her to study the violin, which she played like male artists, supported against her shoulder. The guitar she learned, to humour her dear old Uncle Clephane, and she continued it to delight all her friends. The spinet and guitar were her companions in all her changes of abode and changes of fortune, which she loved to write of as great and disastrous.

She was enthusiastic and yet steady in her friendships, benevolent, hospitable, kind, and generous beyond her means, zealously religious without parade, though somewhat over fond of the society of the clergy merely as such. Conscious of the position she occupied at the head of an ancient and once powerful house, and perhaps over-estimating it, she never was betrayed into haughtiness of manner or unworthy treatment of humble merit. These were her qualities. It is not necessary to dwell on the shades of such a character, or on the errors of judgment which affected the happiness of herself and her

son, whose education formed the chief object of the latter half of her life. These remarks have been ventured, only because the documents that follow seem not sufficiently to illustrate this lady's character. After all we must estimate Mrs. Elizabeth Rose mainly by the impression she made on the society of her own country and time, as it may still be gathered from people of all pursuits and dispositions; for none who came within her sphere escaped the fascination of her attraction.

. . . . I recollect winter evenings, when I was scarcely nine years old, that I have sat by my father reading translations of the classics, when the room was so still, and noise so distressing to him, that I have felt afraid to cough or hem; and the silence for hours only broken to bless me with fervour, or to utter some fond appellation. And in after years, when he took more to music, my delight was to stand behind his chair and turn the leaves of Pergolesi's *Stabat Mater*, or Il *passione* of Jomelli, while he played the symphonies and the prettiest passages in the songs to me; showed me the various cliffs, the niceties in time, the difference of keys. &c. I know not how I have wandered into this theme. I fear I have tired you, but I think it is of a kind you have much indulgence for; and I feel it sweet, although it brings tears that stop it.—*Letter.*

. . . . I have heard my father, who was as enthusiastic an admirer of Homer as anybody, and who understood the Greek language as well as any man in Britain, (Blackwell not excepted,) confess, that in several passages Pope exceeded—that in the similes he excelled—and, throughout, “the soul of the little bodie,” as he phrased it, “seemed to have caught the fire of the original.”—*Letter to Eu. R.*

Her earliest correspondent, after perhaps her uncle, was her cousin, Henry Mackenzie, and a few letters selected from their correspondence, may be fitly introduced by the following entry, as found in Dr. Mackenzie's family bible, now the property of his grandson, Lord Mackenzie:—

1744, August 22, Old Style. Joshua Mackenzie and Margaret Rose were married at Culmony, by Mr. Baron. minister of Ardelach.

1745, July 26. HENRY MACKENZIE, our son, was born, and baptized next day.

1747, April 19. Rose Mackenzie, our son, was born, and baptized, &c. He died the 9th November after.

1749, Sept. 8. Jean Mackenzie, our daughter, was born, &c. (Died unmarried, 1826.)

1751, Oct. 5. Hannah Mackenzie, our daughter, was born, &c.

1755, August 3. Rose Mackenzie, our second son, so called, was born, &c. He died 6th May 1759.

1759, July 6. Cecilia Mackenzie, our daughter, was born, &c. She died Feb. 27, 1760.

1759, August 1. Margaret Rose, my wife, died of a fever after child-bearing; and was buried, Aug. 3, in the Greyfriars Churchyard.

1775, April 17. Hannah Mackenzie, my daughter, was married to John Davidson, Esq. of Ravelrig.

Dr. Joshua Mackenzie died in Edinburgh, Feb. 18, 1800.

To Kilravock from Henry Mackenzie when 12 years old.

Mon cher oncle,

Vous mirerez sans doute que c'est le premier tems que je vous ai jamais écrit. A present j'ai un petit faveur à demander de votre bonté. C'est, si vous l'avez, et s'il vous plait à me le donner, un petit fuzil leger et propre pour un garçon comme moi, par ce que je brule d'envie d'apprendre à tirer. Mais je vous entends dire, arrêtez un peu Henri s'il vous plait, laissez moi penser de ce chose la. Un fuzil ! Oui un fuzil. Un fuzil pour un ecolier ! Un Virgile un Horace pour lui. Arrêtez un peu monsieur s'il vous plait, vous allez me farder de Latin. Je pense qu'un garçon qui a travaillé si bien qu'il peut à l'age de douze aus entendre le Latin, le François et l'Italian assez . . . . . doit etre encouragé quand il a le congé, en quelque divertissement qui lui plait. Mais a laisser ce raillerie, et finir ce discours que je crois deja vous lasse, je laisse ce petit affaire à votre meil-

lieure jugement et commodité. S'il vous plaît donnez mes meilleures devoirs à ma grandmere, mes tantes, et tous mes autres amis. Je suis,

Mon cher Monsieur,

Votre tres affectioné neveu,

HENRI M<sup>c</sup>KENZIE.

Edin<sup>r</sup>, 8<sup>me</sup> de Sept<sup>re</sup> 1757.

From Henry Mackenzie.

Edin<sup>r</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1768, midnight.

Peace to the shade of him who first invented card-playing! he was either the most fortunate of fools, or the gentlest of the sons of wisdom! who could put sentiment and folly, wit and dullness, genius and stupidity upon one gracious level.

I am but ten minutes risen from a party, where the ideas of my companions, to say no worse, might be comprised in a system infinitely shorter than that of the compendious Locke; no matter, they played as well as I; but I am accused of intolerable good fortune that way; they think this hard; for they cannot allow an article my self-conceit would bring into the account—the three hours' loss of myself.

I was beginning to readjust matters over some foolish scraps of paper when your letter crossed me in the way; and as I could not find myself again in more agreeable company, I sat down even at this hour to answer it. This is foolish; but I would write as I think to those who will make allowance for it. Tell me if you'd have it otherwise, and I shall be as pertinent and serious as a stuffed alderman.

You shall not reconcile me to the brevity of letters from you. 'Tis selfish to impose a trouble on you for the sake of pleasing myself; but I will be modest in my demands, and would only encroach on one half-hour of your time when you are so unlucky as to have no better employment assigned it.

I am much of opinion with the King of Israel and you, as to the newness

of writings. The thoughts are indeed commonly the same; we do little more than turn their coats when they grow thread-bare. . . .

As to my praises, I could say much of how little I deserve them; but of all the garbs I ever saw Pride put on, that of her humility is to me the most disgusting. Pray did my aunt Lexie mention anything to you of a young gentleman, one Harley, with whom she and I were a little acquainted at Fowlis? this last was a sentiment of his.

From what Miss Grant told my sisters lately, we expected Hughie here about this time. He would be just in time for our musical academy. This institution I daresay you have heard of. We have generally some reigning enthusiasm in the way of amusement or study here. Mr. Sheridan taught us to speak in public, and Signor Tenducci teaches us to sing in public; nay, he is to turn Gentleman-Usher to the Monarch of Persia, and bring out Artaxerxes, (I take the phrase as they give it,) under the patronage of Mr. Ross.

I have frequent occasion to lament my want of musical powers; besides one of the noblest amusements, I have lost a source of ideas by it. Yet is there not something mechanical there? for I have observed people, abundantly insipid otherwise, not only good performers, but critical judges of composition, and highly delighted with some exquisite passages. . . . Believe me to be

Your affect<sup>d</sup> cousin and obed<sup>t</sup> Servant,

HENRY MACKENZIE.

From the Same.

Edin<sup>r</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> July 1769.

You cannot envy me, whom you good-naturedly call a poet, a fertile imagination, more than I envy you the subject you have at present to exert your's upon. The ideas, which are confined to those elegant volumes, the Statute-Books of Great Britain, (as mine have been for this month past,) are perhaps, of all others, the most distant from sentiment or fancy. Let this be a call on your charity to write me more punctually:

for over the letters of my friends these finer powers contrive for a while to escape from their keepers.

The bondage of ideas you mention shows a fullness of them, which is one material poetical quality. The expression is but an inferior one, which commonly follows, of course, and is greatly improveable by habit.

How do your walks and plantations go on? If I were with you I should be apt to plant stones—merely to write inscriptions on them; for I like that sort of inscriptions that keeps the friends of the *living* in mind of them. . . . .

Suffer me to condole with my uncle Lewis on the reduction of Corsica. Posterity will think of it; and I am afraid, too, fathers and grandfathers will not be the better spoken of for suffering these brave islanders to fall unaided.

My poor abilities shall ever be at the service of my friends; but I am very little able to point out anything like a proper system of reading. To you I fancy indeed it is very little necessary. If I thought you liked Rebuses, or, what is more conclusive, if I had not lost the paper, I might have sent you a string of them, under the title of “The Lady’s Library,” which some English wit or other wrote for the purpose of pointing out proper female study. It is likely you may find it in the collection of Mr. Fearn, whom I take to be a Sir Hans Sloane in these things.

But to speak seriously, I would only observe in general, that I imagine being somewhat conversant with the fine arts is one of the most powerful improvements of the mind. There is something of an acquired as well as a natural delicacy: and the soul, as well as the body, has nerves, which are only affected in a certain indescribable manner, and gain by frequent exertion. a very superior degree of feeling. We want, perhaps, in most of the sciences, books of that simplicity which is distant enough from the technical of each, to give a liberal idea of them to those who are new in the study: where such can be found, we may, at the expense of less time, and with much more pleasure in the attempt, acquire a general notion of their genius and beauties.

There is one method which, in my opinion, is not a little useful in reading any book of excellence, especially if it is a book of original observation:

and that is, when we find any remark particularly impressive, to take it down in writing, subjoining any comments that our own view of it may suggest: these, when we meet with passages tending to illustrate them, in the same or other authors, we may review, correct, and alter, as our information on the point is increased. This, I believe, will be found to give a freedom of thinking on all subjects, and a distinctness on that one upon which we are employed.

In history I confess myself more deficient than I should be, from the very cause, probably, which you assign; but I have read Dr. Robertson with pleasure. His first volume is an elaborate investigation into the state of Europe before and at the era he has chosen, and the causes of its being in that state: this is the least amusing, though not the least curious part of his work; but the History of the Emperor begins with the second volume: and from that perspicuity, for which the Doctor is remarkable, our attention is uniformly commanded through the whole.

You need make no apology to me for grave remarks, nor be so modestly afraid of going beyond your depth. There are few really useful points that good sense cannot fathom; 'tis when we are misled by conceit that we lose ourselves in the very shallows: but your grave remarks are equally natural, benevolent, and pious. . . . .

You will find inclosed a very whimsical introduction to a very odd medley. I tell it as a compliment, that even amidst the hurry which our Whitsuntide term has engaged me in of late, I had time to think of entertaining, or at least attempting to entertain you: for I procured from Col. Munro some franks for that very purpose.

You must know, then, that I have seldom been in use to write any prose, except what consisted of observations (such as I could make) on men and manners. The way of introducing these by narrative, I had fallen into in some detached essays, from the notion of its interesting both the memory and the affections deeper than mere argument or moral reasoning. In this way I was somehow led to think of introducing a man of sensibility into different scenes where his feelings might be seen in their effects, and his sentiments occasionally delivered without the stiffness of regular deduction. In order to give myself entire liberty in the historical part of



the performance, and to indulge that desultory humour of writing which sometimes possesses me, I began with this introduction, and write now and then a chapter as I have leisure or inclination. How I have succeeded, I cannot say; but I have found more pleasure in the attempt than in any other . . . . .

From the Same.

Edin<sup>r</sup>, 31<sup>st</sup> July 1769.

. . . I return you a thousand thanks for the description of your employments at Culmony. I feel some twitches when I recollect how distant I am from the scene of them: but an equality of distribution is my favourite philosophy; and the same imagination whose warm ideas are sometimes productive of pain, can sport itself with no small degree of pleasure beyond the restraints which accident has laid us under. I can be with you in your walks and your bower without taking up so much room as to need your building a larger. Nay, you will find that I have actually transported myself thither by the lines at the bottom of this letter. They were wrote from the immediate feeling, and I have not since altered them in the least. There is a neatness, however, required in those things which I am not very good at; perhaps they are deficient in this; and perhaps they are not worth the sending at all; but I should reckon it a sort of breach of sincerity, and so they shall go at any rate. If there's e'er an inamorato in the neighbourhood who is used to carving trees, and has got a sharp penknife, he can cut them for you on the bark of some one that is older or better grown than its fellows.

This same Mr. Harley will be introduced to your acquaintance by the two chapters inclosed. But I would premise one thing that I may not disappoint you. You will remember that I have made myself accountable only for chapters and fragments of chapters; the curate must answer for the rest: besides, from the general scope of the performance, which that gentleman informed you might be as well called a sermon as a history, you would find the hero's story, even if it were finished and I were to send it to you entire, simple to excess: for I would have it as different from the en-

tanglement of a novel as can be. Yet I would not be understood to undervalue that species of writing; on the contrary, I take it to be much more important, and indeed more difficult than I believe is generally imagined by the authors; which is perhaps the reason why we have so many novels and so few good ones. It is a sort of composition which I observe the Scottish genius is remarkably deficient in. Except Smollet, and one female author, I remember none of our country who have made attempts in that way: yet these performances are the most current of any I know, and need little more than a proper jumble of incidents to please those common-place beings you mention.

Those common-place beings are more easily shunned at Culmoney: in the mixed society of a town they are daily unavoidable. Nothing galls one's pride more than to feel of how little importance one is among 'em. There is a language of nothingness, which of all languages, dead or living, seems to me the most difficult to acquire. I am really as deficient in it as in Arabic; yet there are many *good sort of people* of my acquaintance, from whom, if it were not for the dullness of my comprehension, I think I might learn it. But I am somewhat afraid that, like other languages, in making ourselves masters of that one, we may come to forget all others: at least this is the effect which, for the honour of their natures, I suppose it has had on some of those same *good sort of people* I mentioned. . . .

I forgot to tell you, that from the reason I have assigned above, the two chapters of the Man of Feeling, inclosed, are intituled 11th and 12th, though they are in reality the first. I believe I have just room for that inscription I talked of. I am,

Your affectionate Cousin,

HENRY MACKENZIE.

Thou who hast traced the windings of the dell,  
 If haply here thy wildered steps are led,  
 Read what the Genius of the rural scene  
 (As once upon my raptured ear he poured  
 The wildest warblings of his oaten reed)  
 Spoke when he closed the song—

“ Not these alone,  
The woodland bower, or bank with violets dressed ;  
Not the first smile of meek-eyed Morn, that wakes  
The carol of the grove ; the water’s fall,  
Its murmurs wafting on the dying gale,  
That breathes on Evening’s bosom ; not the gleam  
Of setting sun that gilds the tufted shade ;  
Nor all the mingled forms of beauty else  
That Nature’s lavish hand hath spread around ;  
Not these alone delight, save where the soul  
Congenial meets them, artless, pensive, pure,  
Who, following Nature in her peaceful walks,  
Unenvied hears the din of life arise,  
Toils of the great, or follies of the gay :  
And wrapped in calm Contentment’s russet robe.  
Pities the pageant bliss of half mankind.”

In the printed edition, 8vo, Edin. 1808, these lines are introduced, with the following narrative by the author :—

I had forgotten the two following inscriptions, (written for a place which has long since changed its possessor, and has lost more than half its beauty,) till they were recalled to my memory by a letter from a gentleman in the Isle of Wight, mentioning that they were found on the shore of that island after the shipwreck of a vessel, of which he did not mention (or if he did I have forgotten) the name, [it was the ‘ Henry Addington,’ East India-man.] in circumstances which showed them to have belonged to one of the unfortunate passengers. Annexed to the parcel was a note, mentioning them to be the productions of the author of the “ Man of Feeling.” The incident was singular, though the subject was trifling. I endeavoured, but without success, to trace by what means it had occurred.

From the Same.

Edin<sup>r</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> January, 1770.

. . . Let me remember, before I go further, (lest I should forget altogether,) to wish you many happy new years. I cannot give you an old man's blessing, but I can give you a young man's, and that I take to be the next thing to it.

There is something hallowed in an old castle for Christmas merriment; but there is no place in which I am readier to fall a-building castles in the air; though they are not perhaps just the same castles in the air which you condemn. 'Tis only a certain drunkenness of imagination which I am sometimes apt to indulge in as other people do with claret; and some of my friends tell me that both practices are unhealthful.

Your distinction with regard to the sympathy between real and imaginary sorrow is quite the just one. I have, I do not know how, a sort of family-pride in your parts, and am never so much pleased as when you suffer them to unfold themselves in the freedom of your opinions. Do not suspect me of flattery; for I am infamous for truth to your sex.

Nor do I only speak as I think; you do me justice in believing that I write from what I think also. The vanity of some authors, and admired authors, too, has led them to do otherwise; and they have wrote things which I fear they never sincerely thought themselves, and which few thinking men, I imagine, will ever think for them. It seems I have been long of a different opinion; for I find lately, in looking over some of the earliest productions of mine. the following sentiment:—"Many of these I believe have been thought before; this may seem an odd recommendation; to me, however, it is one; for I hold in higher esteem the assent of one honest heart than the applause of a hundred critics." And I see no reason for altering this sentiment still.

Your wish of happiness to me had somewhat of dignity in it remarkable; yet see the poorness of the world! Such a wish from a young lady, according to its notions, should have produced a receipt for the vapours; and I must have made some return equally gallant and foolish, if I would not be

thought a very stupid fellow. But I have been at war with the world from a boy.

I have enclosed another chapter of the Man of Feeling. Let me know how you like the old gentleman's vindication of poetry. Let me not, however, tire you with this thing; for I know it is not easy for a man to be sensible when another has had enough of his writings. I would but lead you to the two chapters following the enclosed one, which I hope you will find something good in.

Your affectionate Cousin,  
HENRY MACKENZIE.

From the Same.

Edin<sup>r</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> February 1770.

. . . . It is by such criticisms as your mamma's, your brother's, and yours, that I wish my performances to be judged: if nature is fairly copied, her friends, the passions, will not fail to discover the resemblance; and minute incidents, like that of Trusty, are those smaller features, by which her intimates recognise the picture.

I am happy that Edwards has pleased so much, because he is a particular friend of mine. Heroes amidst the blaze of war, or the glare of courts, have been in every one's hands; I have sought one unattended by those adventitious circumstances; I have found him in a simple farm-house; yet, I flatter myself, he is not the less a hero. The world thinks otherwise; 'tis fitting that it should: virtue would lose half its merit if the world did not look more on the ribbon of a George than the belt of a knapsack.

I now enclose you the sequel of Edwards's story, which I hope you will find not inferior to the first part. When this same Man of Feeling is published, which it may possibly be soon, Kilravock will be one of those places where it will be read with little pleasure; because I have been led, from a desire of entertaining you, to anticipate so much of it. . . .

Believe me then to be, with the utmost sincerity,

Your very affectionate Cousin,  
HENRY MACKENZIE.

## From the Same.

Edin<sup>r</sup>, 2 June 1770.

. . . . I took advantage of this confinement (the effect of lameness) to finish a satyrico-moral poem on the pursuits of happiness, the blocks of which had been lying by me for some time. If I come north (an object I don't lose sight of), you shall have it entire; or I may possibly send you some passages to fill up a blank of a letter: towards the conclusion are some good-natured lines, (which I assure you are always the most pleasing to me,) introduced by a reflection on the happy days of infancy, similar to the one you say you made in the wood of Calder.

The wood of Calder I have been once or twice in, and agree with you as to its beauty. It is indeed of that sort which pleases me the most; I am soon tired of champaign prospects, rich fields, and fine buildings.

Jeanie, I know, will be happy to see you anywhere; at Culmony, I believe, more so from an attachment to the place. You are there, I suppose, while I write this. If you are kind enough to wish me there too, I will repay you, as I did before, in that sort of coin which is most at my command.

I was looking over one of your letters from thence:—"I have given a rough sketch of two walks, (you say,) one of them a fine gloomy walk, when one is in the pensive stile; another by the side of a little wild burn in the birch wood next the house." I have written an inscription for each; but that for the first is too fanciful, and not worth the trouble it would take in setting it up: the other you will find inclosed. It is little more than mere poetry after all; the image of pity in the second stanza is something.

Decorating a place by inscriptions is scarcely known in this country; yet it has this advantage, that it prepares the mind for that pleasure which a beautiful situation should produce. Pieces of sculpture are generally wretchedly executed as to the statuary's part, and unnatural in their subjects for the places they fill.

How do I envy Dr. Goldsmith's subject of the Deserted Village! I

could have made a thousand verses on such a theme ; not so good as his, indeed, but then I should have felt that pleasure which is always experienced by him who unlocks the springs of tenderness and simplicity. I have inclosed a line for your brother, acquainting him how I have executed his commission. I am,

Your affectionate Cousin,

HENRY MACKENZIE.

Inscription for a walk at the entrance to the grounds at Coulmony :—

Tread with awe the paths around !  
Tread with awe, 'tis hallowed ground !  
For here, in this sequestered dell,  
Wis ye who the guests that dwell ?

Simplicity, whose brows adorn  
The daisies washed by dewy morn :  
And Pity, with a turtle pressed,  
A dying turtle, to her breast.\*

Here, stretched beside the bubbling stream,  
Young Fancy winds her tangled dream,  
Or on the steep, with bursting eye,  
Gazes wild a waste of sky.

Nor yet forbid they, gentle Love,  
To lose him in the trackless grove ;  
For oft, I ween, in Virtue's train,  
Thee, gentle Love, they hear complain.

\* In the printed version—  
— *Pity with a lambkin pressed,*  
*A dying lambkin, to her breast.*

And sure, with every kindred grace,  
 That white-robed vestal haunts the place ;  
 If led by her his steps appear,  
 The stranger's steps are welcome here.

The inscription which its author rejected as "too fanciful," must have been subsequently extorted from him. Some years later, Miss Rose writes to Euphemia Russell—"My dearest Elfie, I wish to amuse you, and I know you require more to be amused in Bett's absence. With her, you have all that you can wish. . . . I send you the music-book in which is the little Italian canzonet that you liked. I would have copied it for you, but I don't write music well. I have not the same excuse as to the inscription of H. Mackenzie's ;"—

Inscription in a dark walk at Coulmouy, dedicated to Melancholy. at the end of which is a seat, a cross, mort-head, and a string of beads :—

Come, pensive power !  
 With thy rapt gaze of mystic vision, come  
 And consecrate the shade ! to thee belong  
 Its dark, brown horrors, Melancholy ! Thine  
 The sainted relic, thine the mouldering bone,  
 And hermit-seat ! Come with the pale-eyed star,  
 That leads the yellow-skirted evening forth  
 To steep the vales in dew. Come when the bat  
 Wheels her short flight athwart the dusky bank,  
 Whose matted beard sheds slow the tinkling drop,  
 Measuring the ring-dove's dirge. Come with a train  
 Of soft remembrances that melt the heart  
 In love to human kind—of solemn thoughts  
 That lift the soul to Heaven !

1771. *August*.—Plan of the Month.

*Morning* ; Meditations—homilies. *Forenoon* ; Work—end the muslin apron, and do the lawn one. An hour always to the spinet. Reading, Biel-



field and Rollin. Write Lady Mae. *Afternoon*; Two chapters and a psalm to read. *Evening*; Walking, if fair. On post evenings, letters. Always to have done of work, if possible, by eight for an hour of relaxation—on Saturday evening particularly. The Brodie visit to make.

Note how the above has been accomplished.

Muslin apron and two volumes of Bielfield finished. Wrote twice to Balfour, (Miss Balfour, then a dear friend,) once to Peggie, to Jamie, and Lady M. To Mrs. Innes, to B. Brodie, to Harry Malcolm, to Gordon. Every post to my Brodie. (Miss Brodie of Lethen.) Visited her, and dined at Earl's Mill. A week at Castle Grant. Wrote since, twice to Balfour, to Harry Mac, Mr. Balfour, Mrs. Barclay, and Hope Grant, and Caroline. Passed a night at Penick.—*Month-book*.

1771. *October 30th, Monday*.—Seeing how soon the actions of the past day are obliterated by the incidents of the next, so that at the end of a week we can scarcely recollect what they have been employed in, I have determined in this book to keep a journal of each day, and by comparing my journals at the end of winter, with the plan I have already drawn up, of my studies and employments in it, I shall be able to know in how far I have fulfilled it, or in what fallen short.

*Monday, October 30*.—Read a chapter of the Bible, 2 psalms, 2 chapters of S. Augustin, one of the "Whole Duty of Man." Began a letter to Peggy (Russell). *Forenoon*; Painted a flower very neatly; took an airing with Mamma. *Afternoon*; Copied a long prayer of Hervey's for Peggy. *Evening*; Copied three chapters of H. Mackenzie's new performance.

*Tuesday 31st*.—*Morning*; Read as I did the preceding day. *Forenoon*; Painted a flower. Wrote to H. Mac. *Evening*; Received letters. Ended one to Peggy. Wrote to Miss Brodie. A line to Dr. Forbes. A memorandum to Inverness. Received from B. the melancholy accounts of Lord Eglintoun's death.

*Wednesday, 15th Nov.—Morning*; Received a letter from Balfour; answered it and wrote to Miss Brodie. Read a chapter and a psalm. *Forenoon*; Copied almost two chapters of “The Man of Feeling.” Walked round the garden. Wrought catgut till dinner. A visit of my nurse. Played a single game of whist. 5 Trios before supper with Papa and Hughie.

*Sum of the Week.—Reading*; Hervey’s “Contemplations on Night,” and his winter piece. Finished “The Whole Duty of Man,” and the psalms and lessons for every day. *Work*; Doubled the catgut board: painted a flower. *Writing*; Copied 3 chapters of “The Man of Feeling;” 2 letters to Bal.; 1 to Mrs. Shaw; 3 to Miss Brodie; 2 to Peggy; a line to Mrs. Anderson. *Music*; Ten trios with Papa and Hughie.—*Journal*.

*Sunday, 1st Nov. 1772.*—At 12 forenoon, died of a fever that confined him to bed but six days, my affectionate, cheerful, harmless, healthy brother Willie, in the 31st year of his age. What an unexpected heavy blow!

*26th Nov.*—Dreadful day, on which I lost the best of parents. Of this event I have written in another book more fully. Grief, business, and attention to my mother, have since entirely engrossed me.—*Month-book*.

*Dec. 7, 1772.*—Stroke upon stroke! Yet I became dumb and opened not my mouth, because it was Thy doing. Thy grace and merciful support have hitherto prevented me from saying—This is hard—it is too much—even when I saw my father buried the very day month my brother died. . . . Shall I not submit! I have not yet lost all; and may I be enabled to be the means of soothing my remaining parent and the staff of her weary age! This is all my temporal desire. Hopes of domestic comfort or family prosperity I have none. How few families have stood in honour so long! . . . And why should I not resign myself either to the extinction or disgrace of the line from whence I have sprung! . . . And now, O heavenly Father, behold, here am I! Be it unto me according to Thy will. If Thou seest it necessary to strike my comforts on each side, Thy will be done!

. . . . And though my father's house be brought thus low, O let the strength and surety of my covenant with Thee rise in proportion !—*Book of Meditations.*

Easter Week, 1774.

. . . . The principal difficulties I had to contend with were entirely occasioned by my own sloth and carelessness, my unpreparedness for the great feast. . . . The disturbance, the reluctance of my mind, were indescribable. Afraid to go forward, ashamed to stay back, I passed the eve of Good Friday in tumults of soul. Next morning I strove to pour out my heart in prayer repeatedly to God, who comforted me by that idea, that a deep humility under sense of our own unworthiness, was a more acceptable frame of spirit in His eyes, than a confident hope from our own regular preparations. I ventured to the chapel, and found myself soothed by the Divine worship. . . . Next day was the preparation for the Communion in the parish kirk; and though of another persuasion, I thought my time would be well bestowed in hearing a discourse suitable to the work I had in hand; and I was not disappointed, as it turned on the universality and the gracious invitations of the Gospel. It greatly cheered and animated me; and I had cause to bless God for the light of His countenance and gracious supporting aid through the next day. . . . What I would fain inculcate on myself, and record for my future benefit, is,

1st, Never, if possible, to run the risk of suffering the same distress of mind as I have lately done, by neglecting to employ the Advent and Lent weeks in that preparation commanded by our Church, in order to be in a blessed readiness for the Divine feasts they precede.

2d, If, by unavoidable engrossing circumstances, I shall at any of these seasons be prevented from making those allotted preparations so regular and full as I could desire, not from hence to be discouraged from partaking of these holy mysteries, after so strong an instance of the supporting goodness of my merciful God.—*Ibidem.*

September 1774. Reflections on leaving Kilravock.

“ ’Twas here my youth respired its earliest air !” nor can I quit it without pouring forth and indulging some sentiments of gratitude, and serious reflections on the many mercies and uncommon vicissitudes that have been interspersed so graciously and so wisely during the 27 years elapsed of my life. Goodness and mercy all my days have surely followed me ! I will tune my heart to sing Thy praise, for all have come from Thee—from Thee, the guide of my youth, the preserver of my infant days, when I strayed over these native plains, careless and unobservant of the many hidden dangers from which Thy ever-watchful providence protected me, while as yet my green understanding knew not, neither acknowledged Thee. In my riper years, what clusters of blessings rise to my view, in the measure of health, peace, competence, friendship, and society, of all which my God bestowed on me so large a portion, and added to all these the still more important blessing of enjoying the means of grace, and the opportunities of communion with his blessed self. These, I confess, I have not improved to the best advantage ; yet still, I trust their influence was not without consequence that I shall taste the sweets of, through a never-ending eternity. I remember, too, with gratitude, amid my blessings, that my heart has bled ; for oh ! how dangerous to such a heart would an uninterrupted sunshine have been. . . . And now I am quitting the home of my youth—the seat of my fathers—the nursery of my infant days—I feel as if emerging into the world from under the tender wings of parental affection. But every place is the abode of my heavenly Father ! . . .—*Ibidem*.

On my residence (at Nairn about 1777.)

I am doomed, by narrow circumstances, to live in a place ever detestable to me, without hope of a change, except by a liberty procured by the greatest loss I can sustain (her mother’s death.) . . . In the employments of domestic life—the works of the needle—the charms of music—the pursuits of study—and the responses of an agreeable correspondence—are my resources against depressing thoughts and languor, amid the tantalizings of

society—for that which is unsuited to the soul is worse than solitude—and I am haunted by the troublesome shadow of society without its animating substance.

I was fostered like a hot-bed plant in the lap of ease and indulgence for the first twenty years and more of my life—surrounded by a constant succession of persons agreeable to me—instructed only with the surface of an education, fitted to adapt one to please in prosperous days, but not to form one to be useful in adverse ones. What a change! to be obliged to struggle with the storms of fate—to drudge unassisted in the business of life, without one kindred spirit by me to cheer with approving smile the conflict of duty against genius and the steady application to acquire what I must hourly practise without having ever been taught—and to do all this in a place where not a single bird or blossom marks the change of seasons—to a rural votary, how painful!—*Letters and Reflections.*

#### On Female Piety.

Except when a woman's station makes her example of extensive weight, her religion should be perfectly void of show, averse to notice, except where an air of concealment might appear ostentation in disguise. I would have religion a quiet principle in the heart, which acts unseen, yet informs every part as the soul does the body, without being particularly visible in any.—*Ibidem.*

On the first leaf of the Journal-book for 1777.

God of my life, and lengthener of my days, who hast permitted that I should commence this new period of time; in whose unerring book is noted all I think and do; preserve me from that false shame or selfish partiality which would prevent this little volume from being a faithful record of my heart and the actions of my life! O rather may conscious rectitude dictate to the pen of sincerity, and then these pages will not contain

“ One line which, dying, I could wish to blot.”

Elizabeth Rose's closest and longest correspondence was kept up with the family of Russell, then seated at Earlsmill, all the members of which she loved with all the warmth of her nature, and, for some years, almost to the exclusion of any other friendship. She received letters from some of the young ladies almost daily, and wrote to them quite as frequently. The eldest daughter, Margaret, married (1773) Captain Hugh Rose, who was afterwards known as Doctor Rose of Brae, the heir-male presumptive of Kilravock, and to her, Mistress Elizabeth was much attached. May was the wife of Æneas Smyth, and the mother of a race inheriting the character and respect of the Russells. Another correspondent of Miss Rose, Elizabeth, never married. But her chosen correspondent, companion, and bosom friend, was a younger daughter, Euphemia, a lady of whose virtues the collector of these memorials cannot trust himself to speak, even if this were the proper place. She was married on Saturday, 21 September 1780, to John Innes, the heir of Duukinty and Leuchars. Two younger sisters, Bell and Stuart, were quite children when this correspondence commences, and went to a French convent for education about the time of Mrs. Rose's marriage. They died unmarried. The allusion in the following letter is to the painful termination of a zealous friendship of Miss Rose for a young lady whom she discovered to be every way unworthy of her regard.

Elizabeth Rose to the Miss Russells.

31 Jan<sup>y</sup> [c. 1775.]

. . . I wish for added years—for prosperous days, to devote to you, to share with you, in return for your having restored to me, by your tenderness, the power to relish happiness. This is the real sense of my mind when in its health; but you know there are hours of sickly fancy when the mental eye is too weak to discern its blessings—all is dark. To be less serious. I was planning a life when Phem was here that will suit me very well, if Bett continues able to preserve her vows of celibacy. She and I shall take up our abode together in Phem's neighbourhood—who *must* marry, because it will be convenient for us to sorn upon her now and then, when matters grow scarce at home. Will this do, think ye?

To the Same, written on their father's death.

Your grief, my darlings, is so much mine, that I have not any comfort to bestow—indeed I am convinced that my sorrows are similar in

kind, though they cannot be equal in degree to yours. I had relied, in my own mind, upon your father's friendship and advice at periods in my life that would require so able a counsellor. I feel deprived of one of my best supports. This saddens the future prospect to me. But, oh! when I look back, when I recollect his invariable attention and affection to me, my gratitude, that used to be a delightful feeling, overwhelms me; for, alas! at the same time, I recollect that he is gone from the reach of *its* expression—that I can never more thank or please him—nor ever see his countenance brighten with paternal pleasure at my efforts to be agreeable to him. You will see, by these selfish regrets, how little I am able to raise my own mind or direct yours to the divine consolations that ought to support us—so lost am I in our miserable deprivation, that I cannot rejoice in his happiness; and it is time only that can reconcile me to our loss. Long as our warning was to resign him, little do I feel prepared. The mind, in my state, is fruitful to torment itself. I repine at not having broke through every hindrance to have seen him, though perhaps a recent meeting would have rendered this parting more bitter if possible. Dear respected friend! I envy every one that shared in your last blessings, or whose presence soothed the last struggles. Alas! how have my darlings supported this dismal scene? Death, with all its frightful appendages, is in itself horrid enough, where the heart is not deeply concerned; but that the first of this kind to you should be that of a parent, the best of parents, makes my heart tremble for the consequences. I hope you remember whom you have to support—your mother; and yet a dearer name at present, your father's widow, the beloved of his heart, the partner of his life. But I am unable to do what I advise. Ever since I received your letter, my powers have been congealed, as it were; and after the fatal dreaded tidings came, I have only aggravated my own feelings by figuring yours and everybody's at Earlsmill, in every varied posture, place, and hour. How widowed every heart of every joy, in a house that seemed the abode of domestic happiness! It has long been so—and shall we receive good at the hand of God and not evil also? Receive it we must. May Heaven enable all concerned to receive it patiently and submissively, as the children of a heavenly Father, who lives for ever! I would have gladly been at home before this calamity came upon me: it is a

painful addition to be restrained the freedom of giving vent to sorrow. I fear I am now doing so at your expense; but this is the only means I have of expressing or relieving myself of the oppression of my heart. It is painful to me to be ignorant about you all for so many hours at a time, when my sorrowful anxiety is so strongly roused about you; and yet the fear of breaking in upon you too soon, or being troublesome with enquiries till you are a little composed, restrains me; but it can no longer, and I will wait impatiently for the bearer's return, to know how it is with persons so dear to me, and to know if there is anything I can be, or do, to soften for a moment the weight of their affliction. Every hour does my heart supplicate the God of all consolation to support you. I am always, (but never so tenderly and entirely as at present.) Yours,

My dear distressed Loves,

Kilravock Castle, 22d March [1777.]

EL. ROSE.

To the Same.

Kilravock Castle, Sunday Evening, March 1777.

. . . . Though I am persuaded that while I live I can never forget Mr. Russell, nor think of him without the utmost gratitude and affection—in short, with every filial emotion, that I only experience in a superior degree for my father; I feel the same delight in the universal esteem that embalms his memory, and I listen with the same sort of complacency to the just praises of his worth and goodness, that accompanies every one's mention of his revered name, as I did after I lost my own parent. And surely if it is a consolation to know that our loss is felt throughout the circle of our acquaintance, we have this consolation; for what character in private life did he not eminently fill—brother, husband, father, master, neighbour? These form the complete Christian, and adorned his last moments with that placid resignation that you describe, and for which, I bless God. I expected your mother would show you all an example of patient suffering and meek submission. May Heaven continue to aid and support her, and make her feel increased satisfaction and comfort in her remaining blessings. . . .

Believe me, with the tenderest affection, Yours,

EL. ROSE.



## Lord Kames to Elizabeth Rose.

Here sit I even with pen in hand, almost as undetermined as at first, whether I should write to you or not. You must know that I am a judge, because you beg my interest for no greater punishment than banishment, when, for ought you say, your client may richly deserve to be hanged. What a complication of indeeceny has your compassion led you into! not only an attempt to pervert a judge, but which is much worse, a palpable neglect of public good, which you endeavour to sacrifice for an individual who, even by your information, must be a miscreant. Had he killed his rival in a fair battle, or had he even forged a letter in order to advance himself in the good opinion of his mistress, your espousing his quarrel would be humane, according to Ovid's principle, that all things are lawful in love; but to interest yourself for a man, nay, a young man, who has endeavoured to rob another by a forgery, perhaps of his all, and that even without the excuse of poverty. Miss Rose! Miss Rose! what a rapid course has your compassion led you, so as even to blind your eyesight. I hope in God your other passions are not so violent, unless it be love, which every good judge will favour. A young woman of your harmony of soul to deal in such discords! I wish heartily there may be alleviating circumstances to save this creature from the gallows; I wish it for his sake, because an inexcusable miscreant is not a pleasant object; and I wish it for your sake, that I may have an opportunity to oblige you, and yet I cannot answer for myself, but that your solicitation may do harm instead of good. Suppose such alleviating circumstances as to make the Court choose a milder punishment; yet the dread of being misled from duty by a fair lady may, for ought I know, influence me to vote for the capital punishment. When I see you, which will be in May next, if you do not run off with some man who touches your heart, prepare for a keen scold. But be not alarmed, for your guitar has the power of David's harp to soften me down to mildness, were I never so fierce. In the meantime, to show that I am not quite out with you, I condescend to employ you in a very grateful message, which is to acquaint your near relations in the same family, that there are no persons I have more at

heart, unless it be yourself, and perhaps Miss Dallas of Cantray, who is a charming young woman to my own heart. In token that I am ready to obey all your commands, when you do not endeavour to pervert me from my duty,

I subscribe myself your devoted Servant,

HENRY HOME.

1777. *May*.—From the 15th till 22d at Inverness with Lord Kames; a very amusing jaunt. Read Lord Kames' book on criticism. *June*.—At Earlsmill till the 5th. Phemie with me from the 11th till the 15th. Little work or reading. Till the 22d, engaged in little pleasing interviews with Phemie during her stay at Kildrummie, (a farm of Kilravock, occupied by Captain Rose of Brae.)—*Month-book*.

Elizabeth Rose to Elizabeth Russell.

Nairn, [March 1777.] Friday Morning.

. . . . I am vexed to see, my dear Betty, that you have conceived so bad an opinion of Lord Kames. I can assign no reason why he is so little esteemed in general, but because he is so very entertaining; for we seldom hold an amusing character in veneration, though we may love it as a son, as a brother, and as a friend. I believe he has had few equals as to his principles, if we judge by his conversation, and not by report. I never heard one speak more to my mind on any of the most important truths; and I think the book I am at present reading cannot fail to please the nicest taste. I have had occasion to hear and know much of his merit from my father, who was his intimate companion; and I am not forming my judgment of him from my own feelings, because I cannot help being partial to one who is so much so to me. I will confess that his great stock of vivacity appears levity in a station so solemn as his. I will allow, too, that he is naturally avaricious; and yet I know some instances in his life to the contrary. What he may be at heart is beyond human search; but I'll affirm it impossible to be in his company, even for one hour, without being pleased and instructed; and I could not help regretting in my mind when we

parted, that so much social humour and improving wit was to be pent up alone in a coach for 160 miles without anybody to share or to relish his admirable talents. Often while I was surprised and diverted with several of his curious notions and expressions, did I reflect on the pleasure I would have had in rehearsing them to your dear father, and in making him laugh. I felt a want when recollection told me he was beyond the reach of my efforts to please him. . . . Write to me, my dear Bett, and comfort your own affectionate

EL. ROSE.

To Euphemia Russell.

Fir Hall, Sept. 1777.

My dearest life would easily perceive that my short billet contained not half I wished and had to say. I wished to say much in return to a letter so very pleasing to me as yours of Wednesday; and I had many particulars of what has occurred to me since that day to communicate to you, knowing that little circumstances are of import to the bosom of tenderness when its object is an actor; and though a description “of splendid forms and spacious domes” contain little to affect a mind like yours, yet to know how your friend was received and employed during her short stay amongst them, is of some consequence to that fond anxiety that is interested in all I do. I was agreeably baulked by the manner of living at the castle. Whether Dr. Beattie’s presence (it would be vain to speak of mine) was a check on the conversation, I know not; but though it was perfectly gay and free, it was totally remote from everything indelicate or foolish, which I have been told was far from being generally the case. There was no cards played the first night I was there, and the second, though there was a party at loo, the Duchess often rose from it to attend to a favourite song. The table is very elegant; but I saw no disguised dishes nor French cookery—no coquetry—no jealousy—no hard drinking. In short, if there had been no rivers between my mother and me, I could have lived a month in the same style with satisfaction, and looked back on it as a period rationally employed. And amidst the magnificence that

reigns, one had not cause to lament it as ill-bestowed superfluities; for by accidental hints in the Duchess's conversation, I found that her heart was susceptible of much pity to the poor—that her hand was often stretched to relieve, but with a careful distinction of real objects. The vast number of people employed in the sumptuous buildings there, supports many, and is the only agreeable reflection that can arise from so ill-placed a palace. A long covered passage joins the old and new house together, in the windows of which are large earthen pots with lupins, sweet-pea, amaranthus, and mignonette, &c., growing, that yield the most delicious smell. Particularly at night they look charming, as it is lighted from end to end with lamps. This was what I saw that pleased me most. The Duchess's apartment is but a temporary one, but elegantly furnished, and seemed to contain many things and books that I wished for leisure to examine. I arrived at tea-time. Mrs. Rose met me at the water-side, and the Duke's carriage brought us up to the house. I was very kindly received by their Graces. Mrs. Rose introduced me to Mrs. Beattie, and the Doctor and I rejoiced at meeting. After tea we got fiddles in order, and the Doctor played on the violincello: so we performed some trios very well; and between them he and I sang Scots songs in two parts, which went delightfully with the violincello. Next forenoon everybody rode, drove, walked, or stayed in the house, as they chose. Mrs. Beattie and I got the coach and drove to see her Grace's farm. Mrs. Beattie is but a weak body, not at all what you would expect to be the choice of the author of "The Minstrel;" yet her

"He loved, and loved her from a child."

I got a good deal of amusement from her conversation, however, as she had been much among the literary world while her husband was in England, where his merit introduced him to all the great who either had, or wished to be thought to have taste. That evening we had music as the night before; and we had no additional strangers, except Lord Haddo, a very agreeable young man. After supper Doctor Beattie sung some of Jackson's songs, one of which he has noted for me, and it will charm you. I sung one or two songs, and we had catches as the night before. The Duchess was

so obliging as to say she regretted my short stay, and entreated my returning with my brother again, the 6th of next month, when the Duke and Duchess of Athole are to be there. All this was very flattering to a single-soled gentlewoman. We left the castle in the morning; the Beatties not till after breakfast; so that they only overtook us at Forres, and dined with us. It was dark before we reached this. My uncle went into Nairn, and slept at Mr. Hay's, so that we contrived to accommodate all our guests. Dr. Beattie's countenance seems the abode of tranquillity, and his manners are plain and mild—his voice mellow, soft, and deep—his performance on the bass-fiddle is much hurt by the want of the use of one of his fingers by the cut he got. There was at Gordon Castle a daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon of Lessmore, an agreeable girl enough.

If I have not been sufficiently minute, you can tell me what more you wish to know. I have not yet mentioned the children. The two eldest ladies are in London. Lady Susan is a fine child, and was seized with a passion for me at once. The Marquis is a lovely boy—something singularly intelligent in his countenance. The infant Lady Louisa is very sturdy, and promises to be pretty. Lady Susan is not, but very clever. They are only produced for a few minutes after dinner, and are allowed to stay in the drawing-room from tea till their bed-time. But enough of Gordon Castle. If I have tired you, let the intention of amusing you excuse my being perhaps too minute. . . . .

Elizabeth Rose to Euphemia Russell.

Fir Hall, Sunday, October 26, [1777.]

Who would have told me this day fortnight that another sight of my Phemie's writing would not have made me perfectly happy? But oh! how dismal the occasion of addressing one another again! You have lost a motherly sister, and I a sisterly friend—one of the earliest attachments of my heart, that has lasted more than half my life in unintermitted faithfulness and affection. I counted it the most fortunate circumstance in my life that so near a relation was endeared to me by a connexion with my bosom friend—a circumstance that placed in my neighbourhood two persons

on whose advice I could equally rely, to whom I was ever welcome, and whose house I considered as in some measure a home, when I should be deprived of the one I have. What a loss is here! What a gloom shed over one of the few pleasing prospects in my dreary lot! What a desert is this corner now! O! my darling, I confess myself absorbed in selfish regrets; nor can I think (her infants excepted) that anybody has lost more than I: and these regrets are heightened by my misfortune in not having been near her at her last. I had ever a reluctance at going any distance from home, after the sudden calamities I have met with: 'tis but of late I combated these scruples; and how miserable have the consequences made me! And yet I appealed to her, and she desired me to go; bid me "not damp the amusement of my jaunt with thinking on her—that she was always pleased when I was in good company." Dear, dear soul! I find she thought I was beside her when I ought to have been, and addressed herself to me:—"Bettie, have I acted properly—have I behaved with propriety?" No one was fitter to give their testimony to this than I, for I have known her

" In all the varied scenes of life,  
In trouble and in joy,"

and seen her acquit herself to my approbation where others failed. None knew her better, and for this reason none can regret her more. But when I reflect on the many distresses to which her weak frame was subject, and the exalted pleasures her refined soul was capable of tasting, I strive to rejoice that the one is removed from a life of suffering, and the other placed in a scene of everlasting bliss. But weak, weak are my attempts to be resigned, and, I fear, will be so, long. All I could do to atone to myself for my unlucky absence at her death, was to be present last night at a scene very trying to me, and at which I could not help recollecting that at the last one of a like nature, (after my father's death,) it was she that supported me, and held me in her arms when I was trembling with grief and horror. In my first sorrow, when John died, she was with me. O what period, since I could feel, can I look back to, in which her tenderness and tried faith is not conspicuous? Blessed woman! why should I wish you back! Heaven par-

don my weakness; but even the "bitter shower that sorrow sheds upon a brother's grave," was not like this. "There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother," and she was that friend. All my heart she knew; and the confidence my mother had in her was of infinite advantage to me. To her my mother could have told all her mind, which Peggie used to apprise me properly of, adding her own excellent advice, how I should proceed to soothe her sore spirit, and make up to her for those that wounded it. My mother is deeply afflicted, and mourns for her as if she had bore her; and I am eager to support myself on her account. Indeed this is a house of mourning. Poor Martha had the most grateful esteem for the excellent creature we have lost. Yesterday was our deal-day to the poor people; and among the numbers that were here the lamentation was general, many of them with tears grieving for their loss. I cannot tell how pleasing this was to me. . . . Sunday used to be *our* day of meeting—alas! we must meet here no more. I have the last billet ever she wrote, in which you are mentioned with a tenderness that will delight you—"Good accounts of my Phem would be one step to life." Is it not a delightful reflexion that we were so dear to her, and that her last thoughts and words testified her tenderness for us?

But I fear I am indulging myself at your expense. You are yet too weak to bear your own emotions, without the addition of those of your afflicted

EL. ROSE.

To the Miss Russells.

. . . . . Yet some so suited to a sublimer state, our selfish wishes would fain recall. Your precious excellent sister! How often, how much do I miss her—how impossible is it that I can ever forget her, or ever cease to wish that the duration of our race had been equal! so much do I need her to animate and assist me in mine. I must not, for both our sakes, pursue these regretful reflections. Good night. 'Tis a comfort to consider that those who were nearest to her are dearest to me—equally interested in my felicity—would they were as near me as she was! So many little matters depend on the moment, and so many are too trivial for pen and ink, that I neither have opportunity or assurance to communicate them to you. . . . .

Farewell, my darlings! What fine quiet days we are losing. Your mamma is really cruel, and you are two niggardly beings, that because you are happy in yourselves, wont throw a morsel, an alms, a pittance of your felicity to your poor, lonely, bewildered

EL. ROSE.

17th Jan. 1778.

To the Same.

Fir Hall, 1778, Monday.

. . . . I confess I can lay less stress on your advice in this matter, my darlings, than on any former affair I ever consulted you on. You are partial to me; you are connected with the person in question, and deeply interested in his children; your hearts may warp your judgments.

But perhaps persons less attached to him and them, and equally to me, might deem it very unaccountable, at the easiest and most independent period of my life, to quit a station so unincumbered, for one that you acknowledge full of anxious duties to a mind so deeply desirous to acquit itself with propriety as mine—and to make this arduous change without any strong inclination to plead, and a great repugnance to a married life to subdue. Yet have I for this man all the respect I could desire to have for the superiority of his judgment, his knowledge—for the worth of his character, and the propriety of his conduct, which I have had such intimate occasion to see and judge of. Never could I for a moment deliberate where I could not, from opinion as well as duty, pay the deference due to a husband.

His veneration and tenderness for my mother, his connexion with the persons on earth dearest to me, are very pleasing considerations; but, alas! all, all is not enough to animate the future. Yet although I never believed in the maxim, that “marriages are made in heaven,” I am weak enough, in some moments, to think Providence may render me more useful in a more enlarged sphere. . . . .

My mother is very unhappy about me, and when I reflect on the extreme anxiety of my natural temper, I feel I should run a great risk of being



unhappy, even did I set out with all that inclination that forms the most interesting charm of life.

I know my brother will decline having any vote in any such matter, even were he asked; and, ignorant of his real sentiments, were my own to change, I could not follow them with freedom, for he is my only brother, and I am fatherless! Every view wounds my weakened mind. I must again leave off. God bless you!

E. Rose and E. Russell to Euphemia Russell.

Nairn, 18th June 1779.

We received our dearest's letter by the post just before we went to bed, and the line by J. Macdonald in the forenoon. You have done all things well; only I regret that circumstances do not admit of your coming to me before the awful hour of trial, when I shall scarcely be able to enjoy even the sight of you.

Everything has remained quiet here since we wrote you. My mother returned on Wednesday from the castle, with a verbal return of acquiescence to my request; and yesterday I wrote the Geddes people an invitation; so there will be a gathering. I believe 'tis as well. I am in a progressive state of stupidity, which, I suppose, will be at its height to-morrow; and a sort of mental palsy will free me, I hope, of all flutter and uneasiness, for at present the firing of a gun at my ear does not startle me one bit; so that it would appear my nerves are bettered by my mind being engrossed, rather than weakened. Betty is wrought like a Hollander; and all our relaxation is a half hour after 8, spent in Chirstie Balfour's garden. 'Tis proposed I shall write to Lady Moray by this post, being the last free day. I believe Bett is glad to get me employed any way off her hands, for I'm a dreary burden, which she bears with wondrous patience and gravity too. Betty is to add a line to this; and were I to write more, you would be not much a gainer. I'm glad to find the letter pleased so much as to be shown you. My mother has been writing to her fifteen friends, to tell them that I'm to be married—a subject on which, I think, the Kilravock people have conjured up uneasy ideas, for she slept none these two nights. My

darling, farewell. Remember me dutifully to your mother, whose prayers, I hope, I have; whose advice I will, on all occasions, consider as a right due her daughter's successor, and whose approbation I will aim at and trust to deserve by every exertion in my power. Give my love to your sisters. Bell and I are both entering on a *new state of life* at a time; much discretion in conduct is expected, I suppose, from both. Tell her we must strive not to disappoint our friends. I want words to tell my dearest, that I feel a pleasure in whatever knits us closer or draws us nearer to each other; but no new tie can possibly render the heart more entirely her's than at this instant. . . .

1779. *June.*

#### Plan.

I can form no fixed plan for this month, owing to the present uncertainty of my situation. The first days will be allotted to delivering my charge into the new housekeeper's hands. I have not at present attention for reading, but I shall endeavour to finish Beattie [on Truth] and Baker. I have no work in hand, and Bell's distress stops my thrift. I have letters to write to Lady Moray, Mrs. Maxwell, J. Mackenzie, and T. Wedderburn. Punch to brew, small-beer to bottle. Endeavour to get all the money owing my mother paid in, and her accounts cleared e'er I leave her. Hope for a visit of Phemie or Betty (Russell,) previous to an event that fixes the colour of my remaining life.

#### Accomplishment.

First week delivered, as intended, my charge to Mrs. Dallas. [Mistress Jenny Dallas, afterwards housekeeper at Kilravock, till her death—a person as remarkable as her mistress, and in her sphere as much respected.] Wrote to Mrs. Maxwell and T. Wedderburn. Made some punch. Ale bottled. Read 80 pages of Beattie. *9th*, Read 200 pages of Beattie. Sewed a cawl. Heard Mr. Westley preach twice. Engaged in finishing our business

transaction with my brother, and in preparing for an awful solemnity. Betty came to me, 12th. Wrote to Lady Moray, 18th. 19th, was married. Engaged in visits to Kilravock, Earlsmill, Forres, till the 26th.—*Mouth-book.*

The interesting event is thus disposed of in her *Journal* :—

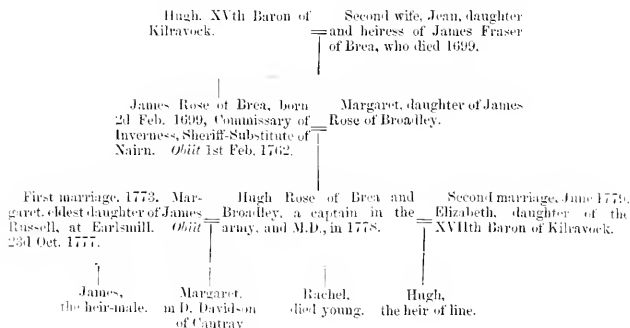
*Friday forenoon.*—Wrote to Mally and Lady Moray. Sewed, dressed flowers, answered a billet from Auntie. Sorted my books.

*Saturday forenoon.*—Paid accounts. Dressed. Wrote to my aunts. Our guests arrived. *Evening.*—Wedding ceremony. Dancing.

*Sunday morning.*—Wrote to Mrs. Rose. At church. Prayers.

*Monday.*—Packed clothes. Called at Kildrummy. Dined at Kilravock. *Evening.*—Drs. Alves and Tait. Walking. Music.

The husband of Elizabeth Rose was the “Hugh Rose, Brea’s son,” whom we have seen recommended in early life to the kindness of Dr. Clephane. Here is his pedigree shortly :—



*Saturday, 28th October 1780, morning.*—Wrote my brother. A billet from Auntie. From this day to the end of the month in constant, anxious distress from Dr. Rose's continued fever. He expired, Wednesday, 1st November, at 7 in the morning. This most afflictive of all possible events to me must colour every future day of life with deepest melancholy; and to keep a record of the hours of sadness is but noting misery. Here, then, let this journal close for ever. The future I shall labour to render useful to others—pleasing to myself it cannot now possibly be.—EL. ROSE.—*Journal.*

January 1, 1781.

What a field for meditation does the period of time since this day twelvemonth afford me! I commenced the bygone year surrounded by my family and friends, complete in the tenderness of a worthy husband, and seemingly lacking nothing conducive to happiness, but one pleasing prospect of an additional blessing superadded to all those I possessed. This heaven, too, granted to my prayers; but lest I should have too much, it has wisely taken as well as given; and it pleased God that I should cease to be a wife ere I became a mother; and before it bestowed a child, deprived me of a husband! Let no impious murmurings provoke the Father of Mercies to withhold my best hope of earthly consolation. . . .—*Book of Meditations.*

To Lady Kilravocks, Senior and Junior.

Forres, January 1781.

In case I should be taken from you at the approaching crisis, and leave a living child, if it is a boy, few of my goods can be serviceable to it. I therefore leave them, viz., clothes, jewels, and trinkets to your considerate distribution to my friends and relations, only reserving a proper share of all to my two step-daughters; and give tokens of my love to those you knew me to be intimate with. If I have a girl, and that it lives, these things are all justly her's, except such of my clothes as you think needless to keep.

My watch, my father's and mother's and Doctor Clephane's pictures, I wish to be given to my cousin Malcolm.

The Miss Brodies and their married sister; The Miss Russells and their's; Mr. Mackenzie's sisters, Hannah and Jeanie; Mrs. Maxwell and Mrs. Tytler; Mrs. Fraser, Geddes; Mally Gordon and Martha Crammond; and my sisters-in-law at Kildrummie—I wish all these to receive some durable mark of my esteem. I leave my telescope and microscope to the Rev. Mr. Tait, in consideration of his giving me a relish for science.

If I leave a living child, I nominate and appoint my brother, Hugh Rose, Esq. of Kilravock, its sole tutor and guardian. There is a complete inventory of my clothes, in my own handwriting, in Bell Calder's keeping.

In my desk are Mrs. Tytler's letters—the Miss Russell's correspondence—MSS. of my own—my contract—heritable bond and infertment. My trinkets are in my dressing-box, the key of which lies labelled in my desk. If there is any money by me, let it be given to the poor of Croy parish; and a present of some of my clothes to my nurse's daughter, Ann Thomson. I owe no money of consequence, save a bill to Mr. Hay, and an account to Balfour, bookseller. I made a formal will on stamped paper before I married; but I have no title now, I know, to do more than suggest, by way of memorandum, what would be agreeable to your

EL. ROSE.

To Mrs. Innes.

Forres, February 13, (1781.)

Before now, the tenderest and most beloved of friends is relieved about her Elizabeth Rose, and has poured out her heart in grateful rapture for my safety and deliverance, which I have enjoyed, myself, more completely, since I figured the intelligence had reached you and my dear Betty. Yes, my loves, I am now the delighted mother of a most promising lovely babe. What are a few hours of anguish and agony compared to the untellable transport of hearing the first signs of life! In my case how peculiarly delightful, all whose future hope of earthly comfort rests on the feeble breath of this fatherless innocent! But my anxiety about him is much less than

you will both imagine, for I allow myself to indulge a firm persuasion, that since Heaven has given him life, it will be prolonged for a comfort to his widow parent, and a blessing to his drooping family. In this trust I desire to rest. . . . My brother and Mrs. Rose arrived just as I was laid into bed. You can imagine nothing kinder than their behaviour; and my brother is quite delighted with his little godson. He was christened Sunday evening. Nobody asked but your mamma and Stuart, who kindly came and witnessed this ceremony. Very solemn and affecting its circumstances made it to the audience. For me it was rather too much, for Sunday was my worst night yet; but my recovery has been very good, as you may see from my ability already to do this much. . . .

Ever your own

EL. ROSE.

1781. Dec. 1.—*Saturday morning*; Read a psalm, prayers, and lecture. Wrote three Inverness letters on business. Began Johnson's Life of Cowley—a posthumous son, liberally educated by the frugal management of his widow mother, to whom he proved dutiful and grateful! *Forenoon*; Read Walpole's Life of Inigo Jones; very interesting. Walked with Miss Bella Brodie. Transacted business of my mother's before dinner with Mr. Hay. Began Spence's Sermons. Answered a Kildrumny billet.—*Journal*.

Dec. 31, 1781.—At the close of this year I cannot forbear to record with the utmost gratitude, my two great deliverances in the course of it—that on the eighth day of February, when I bore my son—and that on the fourth of June, which terminated the painful ailment in my breasts that followed my fond attempt to suckle this precious darling. Four months' distressing confinement was the consequence, from which my gracious God delivered me when vain was the help of man. Since my recovery from that state of inaction, I have striven to exert myself in the concerns of *all* my children, and to improve my mind by study. . . . With grateful praises, therefore, I desire to close this year, and commence the ensuing with pious trust that the God who has delivered will yet deliver and preserve.—*Meditations*.

1782. August 18, *Sunday*.—An express from Kilravock brought us accounts of my brother's being in a fever. Early next morning my mother and I set out for Kilravock. He died on Wednesday 21st. between 2 and 3 afternoon. The remainder of the month I passed with my disconsolate sister-in-law.—*Journal*.

1783. March 13, *Saturday*.—*Forenoon*; Walking, reading. After tea arrived the express from Nairn with accounts of my cause being won. Bonfires, dancing, and rejoicing occupied the space till night.—*Ibidem*.

1783. May 4, *Sunday*.—In the 22d meditation of this book I bid adieu to native scenes—"dear! ah for ever dear! where first my youth respired its earliest air"—and where it is now likely my age "shall breathe out its last adieu." What an astonishing chain of providences in private life has the course of these last three years brought about to lead me back to the seat of my ancestors! A wife, a widow, a mother, in this space, during which the death of an only brother, childless, devolves upon me the representation of my family, and rests its future hope upon one feeble reed which, I trust, the Lord will not bruise. And though my succession to the estate of my forefathers is clogged with encumbrances, involved in disputes with captious and worldly persons, I trust to dwell in the land. . . . Meantime, let me labour with diligence and prudence justly and actively in the business of my station, resting the event with God, who will order all things wisely, and perfect what concerns me.—*Meditations*.

1787. March 26.—. . . If I am deprived of my inheritance by my adversary's cross appeal, I feel that my regrets will end but with my life. These feelings I confess to be unreasonable and extravagant; but I have been early trained in a degree of family enthusiasm which my particular fate has enhanced; and this, grafted on a natural delight in rural objects, has so knit my heart-strings to this place, that to part with it will go near to crack them. My feelings were very acute on losing Coulmony; yet it was neither my native place nor my property. It was only the occasional summer residence of the family to which I belonged, but of which I am *now* the representative.—*Ibidem*.

1787.—The second day of April ended my tedious law-suit, decided in the House of Peers. Here do I gratefully record this great temporal deliverance.—*Ibidem*.

1787. *April 8, Sunday*.—Read the psalms and lessons, with commentary. A walk with the child. *Forenoon*; Went to meet A. F. with the post letters, and received the most joyful intelligence of my complete success in the House of Peers. Holme, his daughters, Captain Grant, and Peter M<sup>r</sup>A., to dinner. A happy evening. I wrote a great number of letters to all quarters. *Monday morning*; Read the service for the day. A walk. Wrote 6 letters. Nathy to dinner. Miss Whites to tea. The county illuminated with bonfires. A dance to the servants.

*Wednesday*.—*Morning*; Reading. Jane left me. I convoyed Miss Roses to the Bridge. Dressed. Mrs. Rose and Mr. M<sup>r</sup>Gregor to dinner. A walk. Cards. Wrote reflections on the conclusion of my cause.—*Journal*.

1787. *April 8*.—Easter Sunday.

Delightful is the revolution in my anxious mind since I wrote the foregoing description of my distressing thoughts (*Mar. 26, 1787*.) . . . Surely the incidents of my life, attentively beheld, might be alone sufficient to persuade an infidel that there is a God that ruleth the affairs of men, and turns the wrath of man to his praise. Upon my brother's death, in the year 1782, I entered on a contest to maintain my rights of succession, without friends or means, against a powerful opposition. God has maintained the lot of my inheritance, and pleaded the cause of the widow and orphan. How often did my faithless heart tremble with the fear of being deprived of this inheritance, and that I and my son should be obliged to wander from the shelter of the paternal roof, exiles from our native home and the house of our fathers. But it has pleased our Heavenly Father to disappoint those weak fears, and to place me in the seat of my ancestors.—*Book of Meditations*.



To Mrs. Maxwell of Carriden.

Kilravock, April 1788.

. . . . I hope to render our correspondence and conversation interesting to each other, though perhaps I may be apt to tire you, as old soldiers do their hearers, with prolix accounts of the battles they have fought. I have also fought for this old Highland castle, in which I now remain the solitary descendant of a long line of ancestors, devoting my time and powers to preserve, if possible, a remnant of their ample possessions for their infant representative; and, in the meantime, I will endeavour to give him such an education as may form him to be independent of my struggle, should it prove ultimately unsuccessful. . . .

Verses written in December 1788.

If now the storms of life are past,  
 And peace and ease succeed at last,  
     How grateful should I be!  
 That peace and ease endeared by care—  
 That dear tranquillity so rare—  
     Heaven now bestow on me!  
 Those storms and cares, its discipline,  
 Have now subdued this heart of mine.  
     And taught it to resign:  
 To kiss the wisely chastening rod  
 That leads the soul from earth to God.  
     And sinful ties untwine.  
 . . . . .  
 Now, welcome rural bliss and joy!  
 Science and books my hours employ,  
     And fill my mind with truth.  
 Midst such enjoyments need I mourn  
 That earlier days will not return,  
     Nor life have second youth!

. . . . .

To soothe a dying parent's age,  
 An infant son to truth engage,  
     His sinking fortunes prop—  
 These are my earthly toils. If blest  
 By Providence, secure I'll rest  
     Till to the grave I drop.

EL. R.

1789. *May 23.*—Saturday morning, near 9, my mother seized with a fainting fit, after which, great pain. The work of death began at night, during which we all watched her till next day.

*Sunday 24th*, at a quarter past 12 o'clock, when, after suffering great agonies, she expired.

*Thursday* : The funeral. Upwards of 50 gentlemen and 100 countrymen here. All decently performed. Culloden, &c., returned to tea.—*Journal.*

She is no more! My eyes have seen her's closed for ever. My lips have received her last sigh. My name was the last word she pronounced. Her last look was fixed on me. I have seen so much sickness and death, and suffered so deeply by their depredations on domestic delight, where their stroke arrested youth and vigour, that it would appear almost absurd and affected to give way under this last affliction, where advanced old age and infirmity rendered death devoutly to be wished. Yet there is something so forlorn in being left totally alone, and in being deprived of a person from whom I never from earliest infancy was three months separated, that I feel, as it were, idle, useless—my occupation gone. That person who engrossed all my ceaseless cares and restless anxieties—to soothe the evening of whose life engaged the meridian of my own—being now removed beyond all the efforts of my duty and affection, leaves a craving void still aching in my breast. As her bodily strength declined, the warmth of her fine affections seemed to increase. On her death-bed she did and said so many endearing

things, that whilst she prayed for death, our selfish hearts could scarcely say, Amen!

I endeavour to derive consolation from the recollection that she was old and full of days—that she had finished her course—that life had ceased to be desirable to her—that all which skill and care could do to prolong her precious life was done; above all, that her mind—which was heavenly, all compassion, forgiveness, resignation, full of God-like benevolence, rich in mercy and in good works—must surely now be supremely happy. Yet after exerting all these my best ideas—the heart, the house, the place, all feel or seem empty. The graceful form, the benign countenance, that spoke a general welcome to all, is removed for ever; alas! for ever!—*Meditations.*

The following jeu d'esprit is of uncertain date. It is inoffensive and playful, and seemed worth preserving, if only for the lines at its conclusion.

#### Letter to George Cumming, Esq.

Supposed to be written by Mr. F. of Edinburgh, who mistook Mr. G. of Birdsyards for H. M.K., Esq., the real author of the letter and verses.

Dear Sir,

I cannot leave this place without expressing the satisfaction I felt at meeting so highly valued an acquaintance as your brother and you in this quarter, and at the same time taking the opportunity of returning you my best thanks for introducing me to a family so uncommonly amiable as that of Altyre. Besides the pleasure their own society afforded me yesterday. I had the satisfaction, in returning home, of forming a new acquaintance, which I esteem a very fortunate one, namely, that of the author of "The Man of Feeling," whom I had the honour of setting down at a house, which it seems he occupies at present, near Forres. Though this gentleman's appearance, now that he is so far advanced in life, does not give to a physiognomist the idea which might be formed of it from his writings, yet I had seen too much of the world to be surprised at that circumstance, and after the shyness, natural to susceptible minds like his, had worn off, he spoke,

though in a plain and unaffected manner, on various topics, with uncommon intelligence and good sense, though the fire of genius (as Mrs. F. observed to me) seemed to her somewhat abated by his period of life—an observation, however, I could by no means allow; and this morning had the most convincing proof of my being entirely in the right, by receiving inclosed in a blank cover a copy of verses, which I have no doubt came from my last night's agreeable companion, and which I cannot resist the desire of copying for your entertainment, though Mrs. F. (as ladies are apt to be) is a little impatient for our journey, which, I am happy to say, she is now able to take without any inconvenience, being perfectly recovered from the slight indisposition of yesterday.

These verses were suggested, I presume, to the author, by my accidentally mentioning the river Findhorn, and two inscriptions written upon its banks, which I saw in the last edition of his works; though with a modesty generally attendant upon genius, he seemed to decline the subject when I started it, so much that a stranger might have conceived that he did not understand what I meant.

Adieu, my dear friend. Excuse this hurried scrawl, and believe me ever most faithfully yours,

L. F.

Macleau's Inn.

Long since, on Findhorn's rocky shore.  
 I heard her waters deafening roar;  
 Or midst the Divy's softened swells,  
 Her tangled paths and fairy dells,  
 O'ershaded from the noontide ray,  
 My wearied length I used to lay,  
 And dream the languid hour away. }  
 Young Fancy then her curtain drew.  
 And gave the ideal forms to view.  
 Visions of Beauty and of Grace.  
 My pencil then essayed to trace:

But now—  
 When hoary age and wrinkled care  
 Have chased the forms that floated there,  
 Comes sober Truth in Fancy's room ;  
 Yet still she speaks from Fancy's tomb :  
 Still on those banks, (I heard her say.)  
 The Virtues and the Graces stray,  
 Though now more real forms they show  
 Than those you pictured long ago.  
*Simplicity* in white arrayed,  
 Still frequent walks the dewy glade :—  
 And *Pity*—though without her tear—  
 Lists to the ring-dove murmuring near.  
 Hope smiles in sweet *Emilia's* train,  
 And Fancy in the form of *Jane*,  
 And many a sister Grace besides.

\* \* \* \* \*

Here the verses, to my great regret, break off, being left a fragment, as I presume, from the hurry in which they must have been written. and the author's kind desire to surprise me before I left this place, with an offering. the more grateful to me, as I had started the idea which produced it.

Mrs. Rose's correspondence now becomes less frequent, and her journal—never much a record of her thoughts—shrinks into a very condensed note of the little incidents of each day.

1805. *October 5.—Saturday morning* ; Up early—devotion. After, wrote letters to Lady Munro and Mr. Forbes. An early breakfast. My son went to Mrs. Baillie's at Budgate, where he was married, and after set out with his bride on a jaunt to Taymouth. . . . (The lady was Katharine, daughter of Colonel John Baillie of Dunain and Isabella Campbell.)

To Mrs. Innes.

Kilravock Castle, October 5th, 1805.

Ever dearest of Friends,

In the postscript of the letter I lately sent you by your son, Mr. James Innes, I said, "I should probably have occasion to write you soon again." It is a glad occasion. I write to communicate to you the happy event of my dear and only son's marriage. This day united him to a neighbouring young lady, (only eighteen,) of most respectable birth and connexions—an elegant education—and amiable, cheerful dispositions—Miss Baillie, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Baillie of Dumain. I trust they will be happy; and you will easily believe I am much so, in seeing him settled in the matrimonial state in my own lifetime. This affair was rapidly and quite privately conducted, and is the result of choice entirely on both sides, which is a good foundation for happiness. . . . .

To the Same.

September 20, 1806.

To share with you every comfort I enjoy—to brighten every hope by communicating it to you—this can be very imperfectly accomplished by correspondence. But let us not lose or neglect what it can do. The interchange of thought is relieving, and my life would lose one of its principal charms if I had not the power of conveying to you all I feel or wish or enjoy—in the firm belief that whatever agitates one of our hearts, will excite a correspondent vibration in the other while they continue to beat. I have no words to say with what affection I am, and ever will be, yours,

EL. ROSE.

1806. Dec. 3.—Mrs. Rose was happily delivered of a fine healthy female child, to our inexpressible joy. May our gratitude to the Divine goodness equal it!—*Journal*.

To Mrs. Innes.

Kilravock Castle, December 18th, 1806.

Your tender participation, my ever dearest friend, doubles my joy. Your letter of the 7th is indeed a sweet expressive picture of the mind that dictated it. . . . We had the infant baptized on Tuesday—her name is Isabella—after her mother's mother, Mrs. Baillie. Tell Miss Russell that I shall be quite satisfied with my grandchild if she prove as amiable and as great a blessing to her family as Miss Russell has been to her's. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, and Miss Mary Smyth, were with us on Tuesday, and the day passed very cheerfully—Mrs. Rose being so well recovered as to be present (in the drawing-room) at the ceremony. . . .

1808. *March 9.—Wednesday*; Mrs. Rose was delivered at 12 of a fine stout boy; an event that diffused inexpressible joy over not only this house but all the country; which was testified by bonfires and guns, and loud huzzas, all the evening. My son and I were occupied all day in writing letters and sending expresses. May this joyful event be deeply impressed in our hearts, and may the cause of our joy prove a blessing to society, and an acceptable servant to his Creator! Amen! and Amen!—*Journal*.

1808. *March 19.*—Occupied in receiving the company who came to celebrate my birthday and my grandson's christening. . . . The day was remarkably well managed, and went off vastly well. *N.B.*—The child's name is HUGH.—*Ibidem*.

It is observable that Mrs. Rose mistook her own birthday; and the 19th of March was always kept as a high day at Kilravock in honour of her. From this time forward, the entry of every day's proceedings in the journal concludes with a notice of seeing her eldest grand-daughter to bed—never missed, except when she was incapacitated by illness.

1809. *15th September, Friday.*—Mrs. Rose was delivered of a son. . . . I saw the children laid to rest—a happy day!—*Journal*.

*October 5, Thursday.*— . . . At 3 o'clock the company began to arrive. The baptism of my infant grandson succeeded. He was named John Baillie, after his grandfather, Colonel Baillie. Conversation till dinner-time. *Evening*; Music, dancing. The company consisted of 23 persons. The whole day passed in great cheerfulness, without excess. I saw my darling to rest.—*Ibidem*.

The last entries in her journal mark the approach of death, with no obscuring of the faculties.

1815. *August 20, Sunday.*—The dreadful news of the former day confirmed—Colonel Rose of Holme's only son killed by a fall from a horse. Lady Davidson came and sat with me. A letter from my son, announcing their return on the 21st, evening. I wrote him a few lines. I was very ill all day. Saw Isabella to bed as usual. I had a good night.

*Monday, 21st.—Morning*: Devotion. Heard Isabella read. After breakfast, lessons. Went to the avenue gate to see the funeral of Colonel Rose Holme's only son pass to Croy. At my return Mr. H. Fraser called; and at four the travellers arrived. My old aunt wonderfully well. Our joy damped by the distress of our neighbours. *Evening*; Isabella played finely—I saw her to bed.

*September, Wednesday.—Morning*: Near a week has now elapsed since I attended, as usual, to my journal. The severity of my ailment rendering me unable to think or write, obliges me here to give up a useful custom, which I recommend to the young and able.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rose died in November 1815. She had given minute directions for her funeral. She desired her body might be borne to the family burial-place in the old chapel of Geddes by tenants of the estate, the coffin resting on birch trees cut from the wood of Kilravock—which was done.



## KILRAVOCK TWENTIETH—1815-1827.

HUGH, the son of Mrs. Elizabeth Rose, succeeded to the barony on her death. He was twice married—first, as has been seen, to Katharine Baillie of Dunnain ; secondly, to Catherine Mackintosh of Far. The children of the former marriage were Hugh, John, George, who was an officer in the Indian army, and died unmarried ; Isabella, the wife of Cosmo Innes, Advocate ; Elizabeth, of Peter Grant of Corrimony, a civil servant of the India Company ; Margaret, married to William Dealtry, son of the Archdeacon of Surrey ; Katharine, to David Cuninghame, lieutenant-colonel in the Bombay army. The children of the second marriage were—James, an officer in the Bombay army ; William, in a London banking-house ; Wellington, an officer of the Bombay army ; Alexander, of Caius College, Cambridge, and Arthur, of the Edinburgh Military Academy ; Anne ; Harriet, married to George Robert Grimes, youngest son of Henry Grimes, Esq. of Coton, Warwickshire, a captain of the Bombay army ; and Caroline.

## KILRAVOCK TWENTY-FIRST—1827-1847.

THE eldest son of the twentieth baron accepted an appointment in the Civil Service of the East India Company, and went to Bengal immediately after his father's death. He inherited the gentle manners and the retiring nature of his family, and he was esteemed and beloved as an honourable and kind-hearted man by all who came within the sphere of his society. But it required a more intimate acquaintance to estimate his character justly. Under an appearance, and some reality, of indolence—the result of delicate health—he covered admirable talents and much power of exertion. With an expression and manner grave almost to sadness, he had his grandmother's quick perception and enjoyment of the ludicrous, and much of her humorous power in conversation. He had imbibed, too, all her "family enthusiasm," and the most passionate attachment to the old place, endeared to him not only as the inheritance of his forefathers, but as the scene of youthful rural sports, in which he took great delight. With the warmest family affection, the paramount wish of his heart was to preserve the estate and to disburden it of debt—an object which he partly effected, and in which he would have completely succeeded, if Providence had lent him a few more years of life. He died in 1847, of the effects of fever, on his way from Banda to the coast.

A report by the Sudder Court to the Government thus mentions him :—

To the exertions of the late Mr. Hugh Rose—by whose early death the Government sustained the loss of one of its best servants, and whose excellent abilities, sound judgment, and well-merited popularity among all classes, are in themselves sufficient to preserve his memory—may be ascribed the very great improvement which has taken place in the magisterial management of the Banda district.

## JOHN BAILLIE ROSE OF KILRAVOCK—1847.

THE second son of the twentieth Baron succeeded to the family estate on the death of his brother in 1847. He entered the British army early, and is at the date of this publication senior captain of the 55th regiment. He is married to Ellen Phyllis Pattinson, daughter of Richard Pattinson, Esq. of Montreal.

# THE BRANCHES OF THE FAMILY OF KILRAVOCK.

(FROM THE REV. MR. LACHLAN SHAW'S CONTINUATION OF  
MR. HEW ROSE'S HISTORY.)

As in the vegetable world the old branches wither and drop off, while the stem and the younger branches flourish, so in families, the stock and the younger cadets remain after the old branches have become extinct. It cannot be doubted, that in the first age of this family of Kilravok, some considerable branches had sprung from it, which time has consumed, so that now these cannot be traced; yet some of near to 300 years' standing do still remain; and all I can do is to give a succinct genealogical account of them in the order of their seniority, beginning with,

## I.—THE ROSES OF BRAIDLEY OR DUNERN.

This is the oldest branch I can find that was of any continuance; and the first of them was (1) Alexander Rose of Dunern, fourth son of John, the sixth Laird of Kilravok, that died anno 1454, and of Isabel Cheyne, daughter of Essilmont. Alexander's son and heir was (2) John of Braidley, Provost of Nairn. And as the Provostship was conferred on his descendants for some generations, his family was commonly called the Provost of

Nairn's family. He married a daughter of the Laird of Brodie, who brought him (3) David, Provost of Nairn, who married a daughter of Kilravok, and their son was (4) John, Provost of Nairn, who, by a daughter of Cuming of Altyre, was father of (5) Patriek, Provost of Nairn. This gentleman married a daughter of Bayne of Tulloch; and having no issue, he disposed his lands of Braidley to John Rose, fourth son of William of Kilravok, as we shall see. The next branch is,

## II.—ROSE OF HOLM.

This family, though of a small fortune, yet by a prudent economy, have continued in character and esteem above 200 years. The first of them was (1) Alexander Rose of Holm, second son of Hugh, the seventh Laird of Kilravok, and of More or Marion Macintosh, daughter of Macintosh of that Ilk. This Alexander was father of (2) Walter of Holm, who is so designed in a writing mentioned under the next branch. Walter was father of (3) Alexander, who had two surviving sons, viz., David and John. (4) David married in the year 1581 Agnes Rose, daughter of Hugh of Kilravok, the eighth of that name, with a portion of 1000 merks Scots; and having no issue, was succeeded by his brother (5) John, who, in 1585, married Hellen Rose, daughter of the said Hugh of Kilravok, and widow of Innes of Drynie. He was succeeded by his son (6) David, who married Elspet Macintosh, daughter of Lachlan More, Laird of Macintosh, and by her had three sons, viz., Alexander, David, and William. (7) Alexander had likewise three sons, (I find not who was his wife,) viz., John, who died before his father, Alexander, who succeeded him, and William of Drumurnie. (8) Alexander married Janet Robertson, daughter of William Robertson of Inshes, (and after Alexander's death, she married, in 1716, Mr. James Lesly, minister of Moy.) Alexander had three surviving sons, viz., David, his heir, Hugh, who married Katharine Orre, daughter of Alexander Orre of Knoekaudie, Sheriff-Clerk of Nairn; and John, who married Grisel Dunbar, daughter of Dunbar of Cleves. (9) David married Margaret, daughter of Ludovic Dunbar of Grange; and dying about the year 1736, left two sons, viz., Ludovic, who was idiotish, and (10) Alex-

ander. This hopeful youth died at school in the year 1742, and was succeeded by his uncle above mentioned, viz., (11) Hugh Rose, now of Holm. Thus has this family stood for about nine descents in the direct line.

I now proceed to

### III.—ROSE OF BELLIVAT AND BLACKHILLS.

This branch of the family of Kilravok had, for some generations, a handsome fortune in the parish of Arelach, and became right numerous. And had not some unruly and headstrong persons begun and prosecuted the tumults and disorders mentioned page 289, they might have enjoyed that estate to this day. The first of this family was (1) John Rose, second son of Hugh, the eighth Laird of Kilravok, and of Margaret Gordon, daughter of the Earl of Huntly. This gentleman married Marjory Dunbar, daughter of James Dunbar of Cunzie and Kilbuiach. The following writ confirms this, and shews the first possession this family had in Arelach, viz.:—"A procuratorie by James Dunbar of Cunzie, feuar of Dallasbrachtie, Craigroy, Logiegown, Glenemie, and Ardrie, to Alexander Dunbar of Durris, Walter Kinaird of Culbin, and Walter Rose of the Holm, to give sasine to John Rose, brother to Hutcheon Rose of Kilravok, and Marjory Dunbar, his daughter, the longest liver of them two, in life-rent, of the lands of Logiegown and Ardrie, with the pertinents, and fishing of the water of Findhorn adjacent to the said lands, in virtue of a tack and assedation granted by him to them, dated at Elgin, August 18th, 1526, before these witnesses, Hutcheon Rose of Kilravok, James Dunbar of Tarbat, and Mr. Thomas Gadderer, vicar of Nairn. (*pen. Calder.*)"

This John Rose likewise purchased from Laurence Mowdrick and James Douglas, chaplains of the chaplainries of St. James and St. Ninian, the lands of Mid-Fleenes; and the charter following thereon is dated at Elgin, December 13th, 1534, before witnesses, James Dunbar of Cunzie, James Dunbar of Tarbat, and others.—(*Ibid.*) Probably this was the first heritage purchased by this family. This John was succeeded by his son (2) John Rose of Bellivat, who married a daughter of Urquhart of Burdsyards, and by her had (3) John. This gentleman was twice married. His first

wife was a daughter of Falconar of Hawkerton, and brought him three sons, viz., John, his successor. Hugh, and David. Hugh, the second son, married Katharine Ord, and by her had two sons, viz., Patrick, of whom Rose of Lochihills is descended; and David, of whom probably came Rose of Badwochil. And David, the third son, was father of Captain William Rose, who contributed to the brave defence made by the Town of Dundee in favour of King Charles the Second, against General Monk, in the year 1651; and he was, among many others, killed in the barbarous slaughter the conquerors made of the garrison and citizens. To his second wife, John of Bellivat married Christine, daughter of Gordon of Letir-fourie, and by her had four sons. The eldest son, Lientenant Colonel Lachlan Rose of Logh, gained much honour by his military skill and bravery in Germany, England, and Scotland, and had two sons, viz., John and Hugh, of whom I can give no account with certainty. The second son, Walter, of Coridown, was father of John of Coridown. The third son, Captain James Rose of Ailanbuie, was father of John Rose of Ailanbuie. And the fourth son, Andrew, was father of John Rose, apothecary in London. Thus the younger sons of this family, who could not expect a patrimonial estate, wisely took them to the military, or to other arts. (4) John married a daughter of Grangehill, and had two sons, viz., Captain John and William. In his time began the unhappy troubles mentioned page 289. I have seen a letter to him from Sir William Keith, (probably an ecclesiastic knight,) dated November 27th, 1588, expostulating with him upon these commotions. I incline to think that the gentleman himself was of a peaceable disposition, and contributed his endeavours (though without success) to restrain those of his family who were the most forward in those troubles. And about the year 1605, he sold all his lands to Falconar of Hawkerton, and removed to the east side of Spey. He was under no necessity to make this sale, and the affairs of his family were not so embarrassed, but that, as my information bears, he had a considerable reversion after all his debts were paid; but being at some variance with his chief, and vexed with the incorrigible conduct of some of his own family, he chose to retire, and to seek that peace and ease among strangers which he could not enjoy among his own relations. And yet his hard fortune still attended



him ; for, when about the year 1635, several gentlemen of the name of Gordon and others were outlawed and intercommuned, (on account of their illegal resentment of the burning the Viscount of Aboyne and others, in the tower of Frendraught, in 1630.) and some of them were apprehended, of whom ten were hanged at Edinburgh, William Rose, son to John Rose of Bellivat, was reserved to a farther trial, being accounted a chief leader among the outlaws.—(*MS. Gordon of Sallagh.*) But what was the after fate of this William I find not. This John of Bellivat was succeeded by his eldest son, (5) Captain John Rose of Blackhills. This gentleman, I am told, commanded a troop of dragoons in his Chief's regiment in that unfortunate expedition into England in the year 1648, called the Duke's engagement. He afterwards settled at Blackhills, in his native country, and died in the year 1673. By his wife, a daughter of Sutherland of Kinsterie, (thereafter of Greenhal,) he had a son who succeeded him, viz., (6) John Rose late of Blackhills, who married a daughter of Dunbar of Grangehill, and dying about the year 1726, left three sons and two daughters, viz., John, his eldest son ; Robert Rose, merchant in Inverness, who married a daughter of Dunbar of Grangehill ; and George Rose, merchant in Inverness, who died a bachelor. His eldest daughter, Jean, was married to Mr. Hugh Grant, minister at Knockando ; and the second daughter, Grisel, is married to  
(7) John Rose, now of Blackhills.

#### IV.—ROSE OF INSH.

The family of Bellivat were, many of them, remarkable for their military achievements ; and this family of Insh was no less famous for their ecclesiastic preferments and dignities. (1) Alexander of Larachmore, brother-german to John the first of Bellivat, and third son of Hugh the eighth Laird of Kilravok, was father of (2) Henry of Larachmore, who was father of (3) Mr. James Rose of Insh, one of the ministers of Aberdeen, father of (4) Mr. John Rose of Insh, minister of that parish. This gentleman had two sons, viz., Mr. Alexander and Mr. Arthur. This last, viz., Mr. Arthur Rose, was, in 1675, consecrated Bishop of Argyle, from which he was, in 1679, translated to the metropolitan see of Glasgow ; and, in 1684, he was

advanced to the primacy, and made Archbishop of St. Andrews. Being deprived at the Revolution, he lived a retired life, and died June 13th, 1704. His elder brother, (5) Mr. Alexander Rose, was parson of Monimus, and was father of two clergymen, viz., Mr. John and Mr. Alexander. This Mr. Alexander was for some years one of the ministers of Perth; from whence he was translated to Glasgow, and made Professor of Divinity in that University. In 1686 he was consecrated Bishop of Moray, from whence he was translated to Edinburgh in 1688. After his deprivation and the death of his uncle in 1704, Bishop Alexander was *Primus*, (or, in the Roman Catholic terms, vicar-general.) to whom it belonged to call meetings of the clergy, and to preside in consecrating bishops. He died at Edinburgh *anno* 1720.\* His elder brother, (6) Mr. John, of Insh, was parson of Foveran.

#### V.—ROSE OF WESTER DRAKIES.

This branch of the family, taking up their residence in the town of Inverness, were employed in the mercantile way, and for some generations made a good figure in that town. The first of them was (1) John Rose, commonly called Mac-a-Bharon, third son of Hugh the ninth Laird of Kilravok, and of Agnes Urquhart, daughter of Cromartie. This gentleman having settled as a merchant in Inverness, married Margaret Vause, (*De Valibus*.) daughter of Vause of Loslin, and widow of Alexander Cuthbert of Easter Drakies, who was killed in the battle of Pinkie, *anno* 1547. Their son (2) John Rose of Wester Drakies, purchased that land, and was Provost of Inverness. He married the daughter of Stuart of Kilcowie, and by

\* The following slight sketch of the excellent Bishop of Edinburgh is by a contemporary:—  
 "He was a man of breeding and parts, and so well accomplished and exercised in business, that though the Revolution happened the very first year of his government, yet he continued to command an universal respect, and to fill this chair with commendation to the last. After the Primate's death, (1704.) he maintained the character of vicar-general, and took care to preserve the succession, and having outlived all the deprived bishops in this kingdom, came at last to have the sole government of the Church. He was tall and graceful to look at, and of a very healthful constitution, but was cut off by a sudden fit of an apoplexie at the age of 74, at Edinburgh, March 20, 1720, and was buried in the Lord Balmerinloch's burial-place at Restalrig."—  
*From a manuscript account of the Scotch Bishops, written about 1730, in the library at Slaines.*

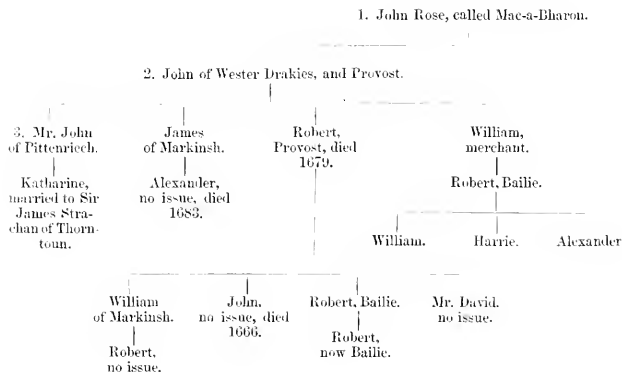
her had four sons, viz., Mr. John Rose of Wester Drakies; James, of Markinsh; Robert, Provost of Inverness; and William. Mr. John succeeded his father. James of Markinsh, the second son, was father of Alexander Rose, bailie of Inverness, who died in the year 1683, without male issue. Robert Rose, the third son, was Provost of Inverness, and dying in the year 1679, left four sons and two daughters. Provost Robert's eldest son, William, succeeded to his cousin, Bailie Alexander Rose, in the lands of Markinsh, and had a son, viz., Robert Rose of Markinsh, who died without issue.

Provost Robert's second son, John Rose, died in 1666, without issue. His third son, Robert Rose, bailie of Inverness, called Robert Dow, came to be next in succession in the lineal descent, and shall be spoken of as such; and his fourth son, Mr. David Rose, died a bachelor. His eldest daughter, Isabel Rose, was married to Duncan Maepherson of Clunie; and his younger daughter, Jean Rose, was married to Provost John Cuthbert of Easter Drakies. I return now to—

William Rose, the fourth son of John of Wester Drakies. This gentleman was a merchant in Inverness, and was father of Robert Rose, bailie of that town, and commonly, from his corpulency, called Sackie Rose. Bailie Robert had three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, William, went abroad; the second and third sons, Harie and Alexander, merchants, are now living. The eldest daughter, Janet, was married to Kenneth Mackenzie, merchant in Inverness, and son of Applecross; the second, Isabel, was married to Kenneth Mackenzie, merchant, and son of Grunard; and the third, Margaret, is married to Mr. John Shaw, merchant, and son of Tordarach. I now return to the eldest son of John of Wester Drakies, viz.:—

(3) Mr. John Rose of Wester Drakies and of Pittenriech was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of Lindsay, Bishop of Ross, by whom he had only one daughter. His second wife was Margaret Douglas, daughter and heiress of Douglas of Pittenriech, in the parish of Elgin. By her he had only a daughter Katharine, married to Sir James Strachan of Thorntoun. The temptation of the fertile barony of Pittenriech led Mr. John Rose into this marriage; but the debts affecting it exhausted both it

and his paternal lands of Wester Drakies; and in him the direct male succession failed, and descended in the collateral line to William Rose of Markinsh, whose son, Robert, leaving no issue, the succession came to (4) Robert Rose, bailie of Inverness, called Robert Dow, who married a daughter and co-heiress of Cuming of Altirilis, and had one son, viz., Robert, and three daughters; the eldest, Christine, married to Robert Neilson, merchant and dyer in Inverness; the second, Rebecca; and the third, Sarah, married to John Macpherson, merchant and tobacconist in Inverness; and, after his death, to Archibald Geddes of Mundole. (5) Robert Rose, now bailie of Inverness, married Elizabeth Macpherson, daughter of John Macpherson of Invereshie. This account may seem dark and involved, and therefore I give it in one view in the following diagram or table of the male succession:—



#### VI.—ROSE OF CLAVA.

This has been, for some generations, a flourishing branch of the principal family, having a good fortune, and being barons in the county. The first of this branch was (1) William Rose of Fleeves and Clava, second son of

William, the eleventh Laird of Kilravok, and of Lilius Hay, daughter of Dalgetie. This gentleman was had in great respect as a man of prudence and valour. In his advanced years he was tutor to his grand-nephew Hugh, the thirteenth Laird of Kilravok, which trust he executed with the greatest fidelity. For the public good of the countrie, he built a stone bridge of several arches over the impetuous river at the town of Nairn, in the year 1631; and in the year 1660 he built a bridge of one arch over the same river, called the bridge of Cantray, five miles above the town of Nairn. He acquired a fine fortune, lived to near eighty years, and died August 13th, 1664, leaving by his wife, a daughter of Chisholm of Comer, two sons and a daughter, viz., Hugh, his heir; Mr. Alexander Rose, minister at Daviot; and Lilius Rose, married to Mr. Colin Falconer, minister at Forres, and thereafter Bishop of Murray. (2) Hugh succeeded his father, and married Elizabeth Sutherland, daughter of Sutherland of Duffus; and dying March 11th, 1684, left four sons and two daughters. William, the eldest son, died a bachelor, and before his father, in the year 1671. Alexander, the second son, David and James, the third and fourth sons. Anne, the eldest daughter, was married to Alexander Kinnaid of Culbin; and Margaret, the younger, to Hugh Rose, younger of Braidley. Hugh of Clava was succeeded by his second son (3) Alexander, who married Jean Innes, daughter of Sir Robert Innes of Innes, by whom he had no son; and after her death he married a daughter of Mackenzie of Coul, widow of Gordon of Clunie, and by her had (4) Hugh of Clava; who married a daughter of Irvin of Crimond, and by her had four sons and several daughters. The eldest son, Hugh, married Frances Macleod, daughter of Catbol, and died before his father. The second son, Alexander, is an officer in the service of the King of Prussia. The third son, James, is a ship-carpenter at Gottenburg. And the fourth son is John. Of the daughters, Anne is married to Hugh Rose of Culmornie, and Jean was married to Mr. Colin Mackenzie, minister of Fottertie.

#### VII.—ROSE OF BRAIDLEY.

I observed above, in speaking of the old family of Braidley, called the Provost of Nairn's family, that Patrick, the fifth in descent, having no

issue, disposed the lands of Braidley and others, in the year 1613, in favour of (1) John, the fourth son of William, the eleventh Laird of Kilravok. This John of Braidley married Anne Chisholm, daughter of Cromlix, who brought him a numerous family of six sons and three daughters. John, the eldest son, succeeded his father. Captain James, the second son, died in France in the year 1643. Captain William of Meft, Provost of Nairn, was the third son, and died in 1678. Hugh of Newton was the fourth son. Alexander, the fifth son, was factor and chamberlain to the Earl of Caithness, and died about the year 1661; and Harrie was the sixth son. Of the daughters, Anne, the eldest, was married to Alexander Dunbar of Boath; Mary, the second, was married to Mr. John Dallas of Budzet, dean of Ross; and Jean was married to Mr. James Mackenzie, sub-dean of Ross. To speak a little more of the fourth son—

Hugh of Newton married Margaret Macculloch, daughter of the Provost of Tayne, and dying in 1682, left two sons, viz., John of Newton, and Mr. William, who died in Jamaica. Hugh likewise left a daughter, Christine, married to William Grant, of the family of Aehinarrow and Dellachaple, and other three daughters. John of Newton married \_\_\_\_\_ Houston, daughter of \_\_\_\_\_, by whom he had John Rose, now of Newton; Margaret Rose, married to Mr. Ferchard Beton, late minister at Croy; Elizabeth, married to Alexander Rose in Daltulieh; and Barbara, married to Hugh Rose of Aitnach. John of Braidley died April 16, 1662, and was succeeded by his son. (2) John of Braidley married Jean Kinnaid, daughter of Culbin.

#### VIII.—ROSE OF EARLSMILL.

David Rose, fifth son of William, the eleventh Laird of Kilravok, was designed of Earlsmill. He married Christine Cuthbert, daughter of James Cuthbert of Easter Drakies, and dying in the year 1669, left four sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Mr. Hugh Rose, was author of the genealogical deduction of the family of Kilravok in manuscript; he was a gentleman of great knowledge and integrity; admitted minister of the town and parish of Nairn in the year 1660, in which charge he died in 1686. David's

second son was James, who was father of Alexander Rose in Couless, chamberlain to Kilravok, who died in this year, 1753, and has left a son, James, and daughters. David's third son was William Rose, a merchant, who died at sea in the year 1680; and his fourth son was Mr. Alexander Rose, parson of Botarie, who lived to a great age. The eldest daughter, Lillias, was married to Mr. David Dunbar, second son to Ninian Dunbar of Grangehill. The second, Katharine, was married to John Stuart of Newton; and the third, Margaret, was married to William Grant, son of William of Achinarrow.

I come now to the last branch I shall mention,

#### IX.—ROSE OF ROSEHILL.

The first of this branch was (1) John Rose, second son of Hugh the thirteenth Laird of Kilravok, and of Margaret Sinclare, daughter of Dunbeath, to whom his grandfather, Dunbeath, disposed the lands of Wester Rarichees and Couless, in the county of Ross; and having married Margaret Uduie, daughter of John Uduie of that Ilk, to gratify his wife and her friends, he sold these lands in Ross, in the year 1682, to his brother, Hugh of Kilravok, for 50,000 merks, and purchased, from Mr. William More of Hiltoun, Advocate, the baronie of Hiltoun in Buchan, and called it the baronie of Rosehill. He was succeeded by his son (2) John, who married the eldest daughter of Farquharson of Finzean.

EDINBURGH: T. CONSTABLE, PRINTER TO HER MAJESTY



























