

NOTES.

NOTE A. Page 4.

The following note of MS. charters, preserved in the Register House at Edinburgh, &c., will give the reader rather a favourable idea of the importance of the ancient family of Kirkaldy-Grange. Most of them are referred to in the beginning of the work :—

- I. *Carta*, Johanni Kyrcauldie, Dimiditatis terrarum de Tyry et Seefelde. Fyfe, April 1440.
- II. *Carta*, Georgio Kirkaldie, filio et heredi Joannis de Kirkaldie, of the half of the lands of Seafield, in his own resignation. Fife, 1440.
- III. *Carta*, Egidia Berclay in Vitali Redditu et Willielmo Kirkaldy ejus filio, molendini de Lunquhatt. Fife, 13th Feb. 1528.
- IV. *Carta Feodifirme*, Jacobo Kyrkaldy de Grange, Terrarum Regis de Rathuleit, cum molendini multura, Terrarum de Murdocairnie, Fife. Jacobi V., August 1535, fol. 25.
- V. *Carta*, Jacobo Kirkaldy de Grange et Janet Mailville ejus conjugii, Terrarum de Banchry. Fife, 13th Oct. 1537.
- VI. *Remission*, Schir Johne Maluill of Raithe, Knt., James Kirkaldy of Grange, William Berclay of Touche, John Mailuille of Wester Touche, John and Patrick Kirkaldy, brothers of the Laird of Grange, and eight others, for all crimes excepting treason, &c., prior to this date. Apud Stirling, 15th August 1538. (*Criminal Trials.*)
- VII. *Carta*, Jacobo Kirkaldy de Grange, Terrarum de Balberdy, Pitcany, &c., pro vita sua. Fife, 27th Dec. 1538.
- VIII. *Carta*, Johanni Kirkaldy de Grange, fratri germano Jacobo Kirkaldy de Grange, Molendini de Luthre. Fife, March 1539.
- IX. *Carta*, Jacobo Kirkaldy de Grange, Thesaurario, Terrarum de Nether Pittedy, Balberdy. Fife, 8th July 1539.

- X. *Carta*, dicto Jacobo Kirkaldy de Grange, Piscariarum su : per Aqua de Tay, Terris de Fotheris et Schanwell propinquitas adjacen. 4th Oct. 1539.
- XI. *Remissio* Jacobo Kirkaldy de Grange, et tribus suis fratribus. Apud Falkland, 19th Oct. 1539.
- XII. *Carta*, Jacobo Kirkaldy de Grange, Regi Thesaurario, Terrarum de Grange, &c., in Baronia unit. Fife, Feb. 1540.
- XIII. *Carta Con.*, Jacobo Kirkaldy de Grange, Regi Thesaurario, Terrarum de Grange, &c., in Baronia de Uchtertule et Fynmouth in Regalitate de Dunfermling. Fife,¹ 4th Feb. 1540.
- XIV. *Carta*, Roberto Drummond de Carnock, et Agneti Kirkaldy suæ sponsæ, de duabus septibus partibus Terrarum de Plaine. Stirling, 5th July 1542. (He was one of the fourteen barons who were knighted when Darnley was made Earl of Ross.)
- XV. *Carta*, Georgio Kirkaldy de Grange fratri germano Jacobo Kirkaldy de Grange, Terrarum Regis de Skeoch. 30th May 1542. (Sir George also possessed the lands of Craigerook, near Edinburgh; but for a short time only, as they reverted to a family named Marjoribanks.) *Records*, June 1542.
- XVI. *Carta*, Johanni Mowbray de Barnebougall, et Elizabeth Kirkaldy ejus conjugii, Terrarum de East Craigie, &c., et Letil Barnebougall. Linlithgow, Maii 1556.
- XVII. *Carta*, WILLELMO KIRKALDY de Grange, Equitis curato, Terrarum et Baronie de Grange, &c. Fife, 22d May 1564.
- XVIII. *Carta Con.*, WILLELMO KIRKALDY de Grange, et Margaret Leirmonth ejus sponsæ, Terrarum de Nether Frier-toun. Sancti Andree, 5th Oct. 1564.
- XIX. *Carta*, Johanni Mowbray de Barnebougall, de annuo reddito Quadraginta duo Librarum de Terris de Balbairdy. Fife, January 1556.
- XX. *Carta Con.*, WILLELMO KIRKALDY de Grange, militi, Terrarum Ecclesiasticarum de Auchtertoole. Fife, 1st Sept. 1568.

NOTE B. Page 103.

Maii 4th 1564.—WILLELMUS KIRKALDIE de Grange, miles, heres Jacobi Kirkaldie de Grange;—in terris de Grange;—dimi-

¹ Registrum de Dunfermelyne.

ditate terrarum de Tyrie;—terris de Banchrie;—terris de Nether Pittedy;—terris de Pitkeny et Turlvany; terris de Balbairdy;—Castro de Kinghorne, cum monte, unitis in Baroniam de Grange.—*Inquisitionum Retornatarum Abbreviatio*, vol. i., *Inquisit. Speciales*.

NOTE C. Page 147.

2d Oct. 1565.—*Treasonable intercommuning with the Duke of Chatelherault and others.*

Alexander Moncrief, (son of Moncrief of that Ilk,) James Ronald, and Duncan Robertson, dilatit “for putting of thameself in armes as raisit men of Weir, against our souereigns and their auctoritie, in wages under William Moncrief of that Ilk, younger, James (?) Kirkaldy of the Grange, &c.” Sentence, to be “*Hedit and quarterit.*” (In the list of the Lords, &c., that “departit to England,” he is correctly named “Sir William Kirkaldie of Grange, knight.”)—*Crim. Trials*.

NOTE D. Page 185.

Commission of fire and sword granted to the Lairds of Grange and Tullybardine—Extracted by Anderson from the Records of the Privy Council.

“*Apud Edinburgh, 10th Aug. Anno Dom. 1567.*—FORSAE-MEKILL as James Erle Bothwell, with his complices, declarit rebellis and fugitive frae oure Souerane Lordis lawes, for ye tresonabill and unworthie murthour of umquhile the King his Magesties dearest Fader, of worthie memorie, having reft and spalzeit diverse schippis, als weil pertaining to his heines awn subjectis as unto strangeris, friendis, and confederattis of yis realm, accompaneit with certain notorious pyrattis, are past to the sey, minding to continew in yair reif and piracie, bayth againis the subjectis of yis realm and all nationis; and first are begun at his Majesties propper landis of Orkeny, to ye greit sklander of yis haill natioun, and greit hurt of the commounweill, gif tymous remeid be not provydet: Our Souerane Lord yairfoir hes committit his Heines full power to his trusty and weil belovit SIR WILLIAM MURRAY OF TULLIBARDINE, KNYCHT, Comptroller, and SIR WILLIAME KIRKALDY OF GRANGE, KNYCHT, to pass, search, and seik the said Erle and his complices, rebellis, with the utheris notorious

pyrates, being in his company, quhairvir yai can be apprehendit, and to persew yame with fire, sword, and all uther kind of hostilitie, quhill yai be brought to our soueranis lawis, or punishit according to yair deservance.

“ For quhilk purpose it is convenient yat ye said Comptroller and Laird of Grange be substantially furnishit with schippis, and accompaniet with true and faythfull schippers and mariners : *Yairfoir ordainis* letters to be sent to the Prouest, Ballies, Counsail, and Communtie of the burgh of Dundee, and to the officers at armis, sheriffs in yat part, charging them to pass command, and charge Thomas Christall, master of ye *James*, Thomas Daidson, alswa master of the said ship, Thomas Linloch, master of the *Primrose*, John Fotheringham, owner of one part of the *Robert*, Alexander Strachan, master of the *Robert*, George Lochmalony, owner of one part of the *Robert*, and all maisters, schippers, and mariners, indwellers in the said burgh of Dundee, quhose names ye said comptroller shall give in the bill, yat yai, and ilk ane of yame, address and prepare yameselfis and yair schippis, to pass with him and his company for execution of the Kings Majesties charge and commandment aboue written comitit to him, and yat yai answer and obey to him yairin within six houris nixt eftir yai be chargeit yairto.”—*Collections*, vol. i. edit. 1727.

SEA-BRIEVES to the Lairds of Grange and Tullybardine. *Privy Council Records*. Apud Edin., 12th Aug., An. Dom. 1567.

THE LORDIS REGENTIS and Secreit Counsall ordain the Secretary and his Deputies, Keepers of the Green Signet, to pass and direct Sey-breifs in due and competent form, under the said Signet, to Sir William Murray of Tullybardine, Knycht, Comptroller, and Sir William Kirkealdy of Grainge, Knycht, in our Souerane Lordis name, presently direct for seeking, searching, and apprehension of the Erle Bothwell and his complices, His Heinis Rebellis, and at the Horne for the cruell and horribill slauchter of the King our Soueraines Fader ; and yat yai pass sae mony of ye said Sea-briefs as shall be thocht neidfull, keepand ye coppie yairof, with this present for yair warrant.—(*Collections*.)

NOTE E. Page 208.

List made by Sir James Balfour, Knt. of Pittendreich, at the queen's command, descriptive of cannon in the Castle of Edinburgh,

20th March 1566, when he "*fand the haill artailyearie and munition,*"
§c. to be,—

On the eastern curtain, four new cannon of *found* (*i.e.* cast,) with stocks, wheels, and axle-trees, garnished with iron, having wedges of timber, (brought from France.) Two gross culverins, (18-*pounders.*)

On the Towerhead a Moyane, (*balls 12 ounces.*)

Two battardes on stocks, at the hill behind the munition-house, (*French 18-pounders.*)

Two cannon of found at the chapel, and two at the foot of the hill, (*probably 48-pounders.*)

Two Moyans at the chapel end, one having lymmaris, (12-ounce balls.)

One sacker at the West Postern, (6 or 8 *pounder.*)

One single-falcon of found, (3-*pounder.*)

Two double-falcons, (6-*pounders,*) one at the Butts.

One English falcon in the same place.

One English culverin, (18-*pounder.*) Two Moyans of found.

One English gross-culverin, at the gun-house gable.

One Moyan in the same place.

Two Passe Volants of brass, mounted on wheels and stocks, (*false cannon, to fill vacant places.*)

Six cut-throats. Two carts of cut-throats.

Two long serpentine culverins, (4-*pounders.*)

Sixteen hagbuts of found, seven hundred pikes, and hand-culverins, cross-bows, pistols, and cannon-balls innumerable. The calibres are not in the original.

The famous Mons Meg was also there—balls 21 inches in diameter.

—*Inventories of Royal Wardrobe and Jewel-house of Scotland.*

NOTE F. Page 208.

The Mutual Bond.—Edinburgh, 18th May 1568.

"It is appointed, agreed, and finallie contracted and bound up, betwixt the Right Hon. Sir William Kirkaldie of Grainge, Knight, Captan of the Castell of Edinburgh, for himself, kin, friends, servants, assisters, and partakers, *on the one part*, and the Right Hon. Simon Preston of Craigmillar, of that ilk, Knight, Provost of the Burgh of Edinburgh, for himself, the Bailiffes, &c. *on the other part*, in manner, forme, and effect, as efter followeth—that is to say,

“Forsameekle as it is not unknowne to them, how the Queen, our Soueran’s deerest mother, with certain of the nobilitie, her assisters and partakers, seeke by all means, force, and power they may, to depose our said Souerane of his authoritie Royall, and for more haistie performing thereof are already convened in arms for the invasion of our said most undoubted soueran’s Regent and Governor, James Erle of Murray, &c., and all others his partakers and assisters for eschewing whereof, fortificatoun, maintaining, and defending our said undoubted Soueran, now in his tender age, and his Regent foresaid, the saids Captan and Proueist for themselves, and taking the burthen upon them for the others above written, according to their bound duetie and oath of fidelitie given to their most undoubted and native Sourane for maintin-
 ance of him and his authoritie royall, are bound, obliged, and sworn, by the faith and truthe of their bodies, *to tak effald, true,* and plaine part together, for defence of our said Soueraue, his authoritie, and persoun royall, and either of them, with their whole force, substance, and power, to fortifie, assist, and maintain others with their bodies and goods: and to concur and passe together at all times and to all places needful, not only for defence of the said castell, toun, lieges, habitatoun and substance thereof, but also for maintainance, defence, and aid of our said Souerane, his authoritie royall and Regent foresaid, against all and sundry that invade, molest, or pursue them.

“In witness of which to thir present letters, subscribed with our hand, our Signet is affixed at the said Burgh, day, yeere, and place foresaid, before thir witnesses, Sir William Matlane of Lethington, younger, knight, Mr James Macgill of Rankellour-nether, Clerk-Register, Mr Archibald Douglas, Parson, of that Ilk, and David Forrest, Justice-General, with others diverse.

“WILLIAM KIRKALDIE. CRAIGMILLAR, Knight.”

Those who may wish to see this prolix paper at full length, will find it in Calderwood, or in Bannatyne’s continuation of Knox’s History.

NOTE G. Page 239.

GRANGE’S BALLAD.

“The Captain,” says Calderwood, “made a *rowstie rhyme*, which went from hand to hand.” He boasts of the completeness of his resources; and though obsolete words have rendered some passages

obscure, the following extract may serve for a specimen of this curious old poem, which is not without merit. The spelling is little altered.

At the castle of Edinburgh
 Upon the bank both green and rough,
 As all alone I lay,
 With paper, pen, and ink in hand,
 Musing if I could understand
 Of the sudden decay.
 That unto this poor nation
 Apparently has come ;
 I found the Congregation
 Was cause of all, and some
 Whose authors' instructors
 Have blinded them so long,
 That, blameless and shameless,
 Both rich and poor they wrong.

Those wicked, vain, venerians,
 Proud, poisoned Pharisians—
 Their blind guides, without grace,
 Have caused this poor countrie
 Assist unto their traitorie,
 Their sovereign to displace :
 For them I cannot testify
 How wrongfully they wrought,
 When they their Queen so piteously
 To prison strong had brought ;
 Abused her, accused her,
 With serpent words fell,
 Of shavelings and rebels
 The hideous hounds of hell !

This guiding caused great grief arise
 In me, who no way could devise
 To mend such great mischance ;
 And as I mused upon the case,
 I heard one say within this place,
 " *Seek aid of God and France !*
 I shall, within a little space,
 Thy sorrows all redress ;
 With help of Christ, thou shalt in peace,
 Thy kindlie Queen possess.

Detrusers, refusers
 Of her authoritie ;
 None caring, or sparing,
 Shall either die or flee."

For I have men, and men enough,
 They know I am a soldier tough,
 And will be right sore grieved ;
 When they have lost as many teeth
 As they did at the siege of Leith,
 They will be fain to leave it.
 My neighbours all in Edinburgh town,
 What shall their part be, up or down,
 I cannot yet declare ;
 But one thing I make manifest,
 If *me* they any way molest,
 Their booths shall be made bare !
 If fire may their building sack,
 Or bullets beat them down,
 They shall not fail that end to mak'
 The stairs made in this town.
 So use them and chuse them,
 What part they will pursue ;
 Forsake me, or take me,
 They shall drink as they brew.

He bade me rise and muse nae mair,
 But pray to God, baith late and aire,
 To save this noble Ludge ;
 Which is in all prosperity,
 And likewise in adversity,
 Our Prince's plain refuge.
 Therefore all true men I exhort,
 That ye with one accord
 That we in earnest and in sport,
 Ask of the living Lord ;
 That hanget, or manget,
 Mot ilk man make his end ;
 Wha duellie and truelie,
Wald not this house defend !

—See Dalziel's "Poems of the 16th Century," which contains the original at full length ; "Bannatyne's *Memorialles*," &c.

NOTE H. Page 311.

Articles for Sir William Kirkaldy and his garrison. Edinburgh, 28th September 1572.

- I. All the persons principals now remaining within the castle, for themselves, the captains who have served and now serve, desire that, by a declaration in parliament, they may be discharged of all crimes committed by them since the beginning of the troubles; and that all acts, decreets, sentences, or whatsoever, process laid against them, either in parliament, in secret council, before the justice general and his deputes, or before any other judges, be declared null and of no effect; and all writings made thereanent to be cancelled and obliterated, and to be retreated presently, that they may be entered into their rouses, and possessions; and that no person or persons injure or slander them for any cause or occasion bygone under pain of death.
- II. *The captain desires* to make compt and restitution of all the princely jewels and movable goods delivered to him at the acceptation of the house, either to the queen's lieutenants, or to such other person or persons as the nobility now assembled shall decern; and that he may have a sufficient discharge thereupon by act of parliament, as also a discharge of the goods of the people of Edinburgh put there in custody, providing they crave restitution within a month.
- III. *They desire* that the castle of Blackness, with sufficient ordnance, be given to some condign man of their company, by consent of both parties, together with the rent annexed thereto.
- IV. That the heirs of the Lord Fleming, the Laird of Wormiston, and others slain and departed this life in the Queen's cause, may enter into their heritages and rouses, as though they had never been forfeited.
- V. That the castles of Home and Fastcastle, with the lands and mains thereof, be restored to my Lord Home; and the Abbey of Coldingham, with the houses, granges, mains, and all other pertinents, be restored to John Maitland prior thereof; and that the queen of England shall promise to maintain and defend them therein.
- VI. *The captain desires*, in respect he has contracted debts in

these wars, that he may have the sum of 20,000 merks allowed him for payment thereof.

- VII. *The captain desires* that my Lord of Morton shall resign into the king's hands the superiority of the lands of Grange, and other lands annexed thereto, to be holden of the crown in all time to come.
- VIII. *The captain desires* that one of his gentlemen may have liberty to pass into England, to speak with the queen of Scotland.
- IX. The lords within the castle desire the house to be consigned in the hands of the Earl of Rothes, with the whole furnishing and rent appertaining thereto; and that licence and passport may be granted to them to repair to France, or such parts of Scotland as they shall think convenient; and that the Earl of Rothes be security for the accomplishment of these promises.

These *articles*, which are of some importance, as being illustrative that Kirkaldy was not disinclined to an honourable peace, will be found in the *Historie of James Sext, &c.*, in the original spelling.

NOTE I. Page 315.

The following is a modernised copy of the *Survey* of those English Vaubans, extracted from the papers of the Maitland Club; it may not be uninteresting to the antiquarian and military reader:—

“*Survey* of the town and castle of Edinburgh in Scotland, by us, Roland Johnson and John Fleming, servants to the Queen's Majesty, by the command of William Drury, Knight, Governor of Berwick, and Mr Henry Killigrew, her Majesty's ambassador.

“*27th January 1572-3.*

“First, we find the castle standing upon a natural main rock of great height, about 600 feet long by 400 feet broad. On the east part, next the town, stands about fourscore feet of the wall; and from thence a curtain with six cannons, or such like pieces, in loops of stone, looking streetward; and *behind* the same stands another tier of ordnance, about 26 feet higher up. At the north end of this (tier) is the Constable's Tower, and at the foot of the same is the entrance into the castle, with a flight of forty steps. Also—

“ We find upon the said east side a Spur like a bulwark, standing before the foot of the rock that the curtain stands on—which Spur encloseth that side, flanked out on both sides. On the south is the gate by which they enter into the castle. The Spur is about 20 feet high, vamyred with turf and baskets set-up, and furnished with ordnance. The lowermost part on this side of the curtain is 36 feet high, and the rock, from the wall downward, is 30 feet high.

“ David’s tower is forty feet high, the constable’s fifty.

“ We find there is no mining can prevail on this rock, but ordnance must beat down the walls, and so make an assault; the reason whereof is, the rock is of such a massy substance, and so hard, that it cannot be pierced by any means that man can devise.

“ We find it most requisite that a batterie of twelve pieces of great ordnance should be placed there, of cannons (48-pounders,) demi-cannons (9-pounders,) and culverins (18-pounders,) on either side of the street, against the Spur—six battering pieces to beat down David’s Tower, the curtain wall where the ordnance stand, and so make a breach on the south side where the hall is, the (royal) lodging, the storehouses for the munition and victuals.

“ We think it necessary to place six battering pieces, not only for the beating down of the said hall and lodging, but also to answer the cross battery on the east front, while twelve pieces of ordnance fire upon the curtain.

“ We think it requisite to have seven demi-culverins and sackers, not only to breach the Back Port, and dismount the pieces lying that way, but also for removal from place to place as need requireth. And if it please the Queen’s Majesty and her Honourable Council to have it won by storm, we think, by our judgment, and poor experience, with great diligence, that the castle may be at her Majesty’s command within *twenty* days after the batteries be placed thereupon.

“ ROWLAND JOHNSON.

“ JOHN FLYMMING.”

These engineers appear to have miscalculated the size and strength of the fortifications, as much as those of the rock, which alone covers eleven acres. The curtain, with its double tier of cannon, overlooking the ramparts of the Spur or ravelin adjoining the city wall, must have rendered it a place of greater defence than now.

NOTE K. Page 326.

List of Ordnance in the Castle of Edinburgh, made by Sir George Douglas of Tods' Holes and Parkhead. (These guns were all probably used by Sir W. Kirkaldy.)

- 1 Double cannon marked with the arms of the "feir in Zealand."
- 1 Cannon marked with the arms of Bartayne.
- 1 Battarde marked with a salamander, (8-pounder.)
- 1 Gross culverin marked with the arms of King Henry (II. of France.)
- 1 Cannon marked with a porkspik, (*i.e. porc-épic.*)
- 2 Moyans marked with the salamander.
- 1 English sacker.
- 1 Moyan, made by Hans Cochrane—"thrawn mowit."
- 1 Moyan marked with King Henry's arms.
- 1 Moyan marked with the arms of Bretagne (Brittany.)
- 1 Little gally cannon of found, marked with a salamander.
- 1 Moyan marked with the arms of the Queen Regent, (Mary of Guise.)
- 1 Moyan marked with the arms of King Charles (IX of France.)
- "2 Greit doublett slangis of forged yron."
- 1 Cannon marked with King Charles' arms, and mounted for the field.
- 2 Others—one on French wheels, and one marked with King Henry's arms.
- 2 Others "thrawn mowit,"—one marked with a porkspik, and one with the arms of a mareschal of France.
- 1 English demi-culverin, and one moyan of found.
- 1 Moyan marked with King Henry's arms.
- 2 English double-falcons; one marked with the rose.
- 2 Quarter-falcons marked with the Duke of Albany's arms.
- 1 English sacker marked with the rose.
- 13 Hacquebuts *à croc*, and 7 cut-throats of iron.
- 1 Cannon marked with King Henry's arms.
- 1 Moyan bearing the same.
- 1 Moyan marked with a salamander.
- 1 Double-falcon bearing the ducal arms of Chatelherault.
- 1 Cannon of found, bearing the royal arms of Scotland.
- 1 Cannon on a sea stock, with the arms of Bretagne.
- 1 Double-falcon, bearing the arms of the Queen Regent.

“Ane grit piece of forgit yron callit Mons” (Meg.)
 3 Ringed slangis of iron, 1 demi-culverin of yetline iron.
 22 Close carts for field ammunition; 2400 cannon-balls, &c. &c.
 —Extracted from *Inventories of Wardrobe, Jewel-house, &c.*

NOTE L. Page 332.

8th July, 1572.—“Olipher Sinclare, bruther-germane to the Lard of Roisling; Andro Lindesay, Javelour of the Tolbooth of Edinburgh; and Johne Loche, lycht-horseman, unlawit for assistance maid and geven to the rebellis withhaldaris of the Burgh and Castell of Edinr.”

4th Feb. 1572-3.—Edward Kincaid, James Ura, Ninian Arneil, John Moffat, John Wilson, J. Lowrie, Edward Paterson, Thos. Wynram, John Gray, Patrick Gardner, and Andro Bartane, burghesses of Edinburgh, “delatit for assistance made and geven to the Lard of Grange and utheris, declarit tratoris in keping, strengthing, fortedefying, witualing, and withhalding the Castell of Edinburgh.”

4th Feb. 1572-3.—“James Fleming delated for furnishing the rebellis within the Castell of Edinburgh with wine, flesh, fish, malt, and other victuals, and receiving from them false and adulterate cunzie.”

April 2d.—Johne Watsoune and William Hutchisoune delatit for the same offences.

August 3d, 1572-3—The unfortunate Sir James Kirkaldy is the next on the Record of Justiciary.

NOTE M. Page 351.

Of the Kirkaldys of Grange.

It may not be out of place to close these pages with a few notices respecting this old family.

It is probable that the widow of Sir William Kirkaldy died abroad. The following letter, which may with every probability be considered as one of hers, was publicly sold in London, with others, in 1824, and was indorsed, “*Margaret Kirkaldy, wife of Kirkaldy of Grange;*” but Mr C. K. Sharpe (in one of whose privately printed works it appears) is doubtful of this. Probably it was addressed to M. Castelnau de Mauvissière, or some other

Frenchman of rank ; and the " circumstances " from which Mr Sharpe infers that " the Margaret in question was unmarried," may refer to her widowhood and reduced fortune.¹ It is without direction : —

" MONSIEUR,

" J'ay receu la vre du 18 Avril, et vous remercie tres humblement, Monsieur, de l'honneur de vre souvenir, pour la charge ou il a pleu a Dieu m'apeller quoy que très indigne j'ay de gndes obligations a sr uir sa diuine Majesté, ce que je desire de tout mon cour, et de tascher moinnant sa g^{ce} d'honneur ma patrie c'est l'un de mes plus particuliers souhaicts, et de vous etre a tojours.

" Monsieur,

" Vre tres humble et tres affectionee s^vant,

" MARGUERITE KIRKCALDY."

" Ce Dernier May."

A letter of her husband is preserved in *Excerpta Scotica*.

As before related, Sir Thomas Kerr, eleventh baron of Fernihirst, married the only daughter of Sir William Kirkaldy of Grange. He became ancestor of the Marquesses of Lothian and the Lords of Jedburgh. Fernihirst " was well able to raise iij thousand men within his own rule, besides that his first wief, by whom he hed goodly children, was daughter to the Lord Grange, Captaine of Edenborowe Castell."² In Wood's *Douglas Peerage*, it is stated he was married to Janet Kirkaldy in 1561. Sir William Kirkaldy, who was a mere boy when engaged in the conspiracy against Cardinal Beatoun, could scarcely have had a marriageable daughter so early as the time of Mary's return from France ; and had she been born before marriage, Bannatyne and other malevolent writers of the day would not have forgotten to record it in strong language. Fernihirst, in 1571, removed a charter-chest containing the papers of his family to the castle of Edinburgh, on the surrender of which they fell into the hands of Morton, from whom they were never recovered. Some confusion of dates may perhaps have arisen from this circumstance. He had a son and two daughters by Janet Kirkaldy ; Andrew, created Lord Jedburgh in 1622 ; Juliana, married to Sir Patrick Home of Polwarth, (progenitor of the Earls of Marchmont,) and Margaret, who became the wife of her kinsman, Sir Robert Melville of Murdocairnie. Fernihirst survived Janet Kirkaldy many years, and married a daughter of

¹ See Lady M. Burnet's Letters.

² Saddler's State Papers.

Sir Willam Scott of Kirkurd. The following service appears in the Retours, November 26, 1593:—

“Andreas Ker de Phenyhirst *hæres* Jonetæ Kirkcaldie *matris*; in terris et baronia de Grange, continente terras de Tyrie, Banchrie, Norther Pittedie, Ballerdie, Pittanie,” &c.¹ The successors of Sir William Kirkaldy were as follows:—

WILLIAM KIRKALDY OF GRANGE, fifth in descent from the first Sir John, mentioned in chapter first, and son of Sir James Kirkaldy, (second son of the treasurer,) who married Helen, daughter of Leslie of Pitcaple, by a daughter of Henderson of Fordell.² In Sir David Lindesays *Blazons*, the arms of Grange in 1542 were *gules* two mullets in chief; a crescent in base *or*. At what period the *chevron* was added does not appear. To the before-mentioned William the barony of Grange was restored, on the 29th November 1581, by an act entitled, “Benefit of Pacification grantit to the vmquhill Williame Kirkcaldie of Grange, Knicht,” and to heirs of Sir James Kirkaldy, the Laird of Fernihirst, and other loyalists, according to the “pacification maid and concludit at Perth, the xxij Feb. J^mV^elxxij yrs.” *Excerpt*—“Restoring fullie the memorie, honour and fame of the said umquhill S^r Williame, in ye persoun of his apperand airis to succede to him, be provisoun or vtherwayes their airs and successouris—providing that the samyn be nawayis extendit to ye odious murthouris of our souerane lordis darrest father, and tua regentis the Erllis of Murray and Lennox—prouiding in like manner that the granting of the foirsaid benefite of pacification on nawayis hurt nor preiuge Robert Scott writar, anent the soume of aue thowsand pondis money, awand to him be vmquhill S^r William Kirkaldie of Grange, Knyt. conforme to his obligatioune of ye dait day of October, the zeir of god I^mV^elxxj zeirs, ffor the quhilk soume the said vmquhill S^r. Williame laid in pledge to ye said Robert ane garnissing circuat about wth pllis, rubeis, and diamōtis, pertening to our souerane lordis darrest mother; quhilk pledge the said Robert wes cōpellit to deliuer to vmq^{ll} James, sumtyme Erll of Mortoun, regent of our souerane lord,” or to the prejudice of Alexander Clerk of Balbirnie, provost of Edinburgh, from whom the “said vmquhill S^r William borrowit the soume of tua thowsand and sex hundreth merkis, money of this realm,” &c.³

¹ Inquisit. Ret. Abb. Fol.

² Old MS. Birth. Brief of the Family.

³ Acta Parliamentorum, Fol. 111.

William Kirkaldy married Margaret, daughter of Hamilton of Prestonfield, (progenitor of the Earls of Haddington, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Archibald Murray of Blackbarony,) with whom, in June 1598, he obtained a charter of the lands of Grasmount, near Grange.¹ On the 26th June 1601, he bestowed upon her half the lands of Tyrie, where Eglise de Mariæ stood.²

In 1590, when the Solemn League and Covenant for maintenance of the "true Religion" was subscribed by the king, nobles, and men of all ranks, the Baron of Grange signed it; and his name, beautifully written, appears beside that of the Rev. Thomas Biggar, minister of Kinghorn.³

In 1596, on the 11th February, William Kirkaldy of Grange, with the Edmestouns of Duntreth, elder and younger, and Lockart of Lee, "were delatit" before the Justiciary Court "of certane treasonabill crymes, committat be them the xvij and xxij days of December, against his Maistie and Counsalouris," by convocating an unlawful assembly.⁴ On the 24th August 1608, he was appointed tutor of Wester Abden.

"Willielmus Kirkaldy de Grange nepos quondam Kirkaldy de Grange, qui fuit patruus Joannis Kirkaldy de Wester Abden et burgensis de Kingorne, furiosus, incompos mentis, et fatuus, ita quod timetur de alienatione tam terrarum, &c. &c. Et dictus Joannes Kirkaldy de Wester Abden, *propinquior consanguineus* patris dicti Willielmi Kirkaldy de Grange."⁵

His children were Robert and Thomas, (of whom hereafter,) and a daughter, Janet, married, in 1622, to John Dempster, of the family of Muiresk, who obtained a charter under the Great Seal, "Magistro Johanni Dempster, advocato, et Janete Kirkaldie suæ sponsæ, partis villæ et terrarum de Logie Aultoune," Aberdeenshire.⁶

In 1626-8, Grange had a quarrel with David Beatson, laird of Cardon, (whose tower, situated on high ground, overlooked the Gellie water,) about their marches and the right of pasturage.⁷ He was succeeded by his son,

ROBERT KIRKALDY OF GRANGE, who, according to an old form of Scottish law, on the 12th March 1631, had the barony of Grange confirmed to him by charter, as the "first-begotten lawful son of William Kirkaldy of Grange and Margaret Hamilton, his spouse,

¹ MS. Birth Brief; MS. Charter. ² MS. Chart., lib. 43. ³ MS. Session Rec.

⁴ Crim. Trials. ⁵ Inquisitiones de Tutela. ⁶ MS. B. Brief; Doug. Baronage, &c.

⁷ Cases Reported by Lords Durie and Spotswood.

and the heirs of his body; whom failing, to Thomas Kirkaldie, his brother, &c."¹

Here the Birth Brief is defective. It was not, in those days, imperative to record births and marriages in parish registers; and in consequence of the Records of the Lyon Office having twice perished by fire—first in 1660, and again in 1700—the notices of the Kirkaldys are very imperfect. This double destruction of old genealogical records is the more to be regretted, as the more ancient Records of Chancery perished in the wars of the sixteenth century.

The next we meet with is

SIR JAMES KIRKALDY OF GRANGE, Knight, who is called, in the Birth Brief, son of William, the fifth laird. He married Anna Leslie, daughter of Sir John Leslie of Newtown, Knight, descended from the Leslies of Durie and Rothies.² He was succeeded by his son,

SIR JOHN KIRKALDY OF GRANGE, Knight, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Andrew Ramsay of Waughton and Abbotshall, Bart., by whom he had two daughters.³

1. Isobel, married to Sir Henry Wemyss of Bogie, through whom she became ancestress of the Dalmahoyes of that Ilk; the Bethunes, Baronets of Kilconquhair; and the Wemysses, created Baronets of Bogie in 1704.⁴

2. Elizabeth, married William Douglas of Kirkness, in Kinross-shire.⁵

In the Roll of Fifeshire Lairds furnished in 1654, by Gordon of Straloch, for *Bleau's Atlas*, he is plainly styled "Kirkcaldie-grange." On the 14th May 1664, Charles II. granted "Joanni Kirkcaldie de Grange, ejusque heredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis, titulum, gradum, et dignitatem militis Baronetti in hac antiqua parte Regni nostri Scotiae.—In cujus rei testimonium, presentibus Magnum Sigillum nostrum appendi precepimus.—Dat. apud Aulam nostram de Whitehall," &c.⁶ This title of knight-baronet was unconnected with any territorial grant in America. The next we find is

SIR JAMES KIRKALDY OF GRANGE, Baronet.

The zeal for religious toleration, which had so much distinguished the career of the Treasurer and his five sons, seemed not to have been forgotten by their descendants. It appears that the

¹ MS. Cart. Con., lib. 53. ² MS. in Lyon Office. ³ *Ibid.* ⁴ Baronetage.
⁵ MS. Birth Brief. ⁶ MS. Diploma in Mag. Sigilli.

second Baronet of Grange and ten other persons were, by order of the Scottish Privy Council, committed to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh on the 25th June 1674, charged with holding an armed conventicle in Fife; a crime for which he was, on the same day, fined £550.¹

1st Dec. 1678, an action against him, "Kirkaldys *against* Kirkaldy of Grange, for maills and duties," is recorded by Lord Fountainhall in his *Decisions*, vol. i.

SIR JOHN KIRKALDY OF GRANGE, bart., is the next; he was alive in 1722,² but little is known concerning him; he died soon after, and, being without heirs, was the last of his race. Except the list published in Sir Robert Sibbald's *History of Fife*, the oldest *freeholder roll* in the county is that for 1733, and there is not a Kirkaldy in it. The name of the family cannot be found in any of the burgh records of Kinghorn. None of them appear to have been interred in the parish burying-ground, from which it may be inferred that the last of this ancient line was laid with his forefathers in the Eglise de Mariæ, at Grange. The last notice of the more humble descendants of the family, occurs in January 1695: "Margareta Kirkcaldie, sponsa Joannis Duncan in Farlasheills, *heres* Andræ Kirkcaldie de Flashill, *patris*."³

There are two families of the name in England, Kirkaldy of Monkwearmouth, Durham, and Kirkaldy, late of Sunderland, (now of Liverpool,) both of whom bear the arms of the line of Inchture; viz., a *fess wavy*, between three mullets *gules*, with the crest and motto of the Lairds of Grange.⁴ I believe there is only one family in Scotland bearing the name.

By the death of the last baronet the estate of Grange, in 1739, had passed into the possession of a family named Skene, and, by the marriage of an heiress, from thence to the Carnegies of Boysack, who are designed "of Grange" in Sibbald's roll of heritors. Now, it is the property of Colonel Fergusson of Raith, who thus possesses the estates of both the families from whom Sir William Kirkaldy descended. A *Grange* of old meant a farm. On the round tower and walls of the old manor-house, a modern dwelling has been engrafted for a farmer who resides there, and the only date it exhibits is comparatively recent, 1686, with a mouldered monogram. The old dove-cot yet remains.

When the author, in April 1848, visited the ancient Place of

¹ Minutes of Council; Records of Tolbooth, &c. ² Nisbet's Heraldry, fol.

³ Inquisit. Spec. fol.

⁴ See Rob. Brit. Herald.

Halyards, he found little more than its foundations, and a fragment of the eastern wall: it was the ruin of a ruin. In the preceding summer, a neighbouring farmer, by permission of the Earl of Moray, had demolished this venerable mansion, for the purpose of making dykes and drains with its well-squared stones. That this aged ruin, where the best and bravest of our warriors dwelt, and where the barons of Fife unfurled the banner of King James, should have been demolished for a purpose so paltry, shows a lack of veneration to be equally regretted and despised.

It is strange how utterly the memory of this old family has passed away from the land where so many generations of them lived and died: there is something melancholy in contemplating the utter extinction of an ancient and honourable race, with all their historical associations and feudal recollections, the demolition of their castles and memorials, and the desecration of their graves.

Eglise de Mariæ was levelled in 1847, and, by the blade of the invading plough, the bones of the Kirkaldys of Grange were scattered over the lands which had once been their own.

THE END.